

Imperium, GVLIELME, tuum famamq; perennem
Catera proculcans Tempus ad Astra fero



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201413

THE HISTORY Of KING WILLIAM *The THIRD.*

In III. Parts.

VOL. III.

Ἓν Ἔργον ἱστορίας καὶ τέλος, τὸ χρήσιμον, ὅπερ ἐκ τῆς ἀληθοῦς μόνη συνάγεται,

Unum Historiæ Opus, unusque Finis est,
Utilitas, quæ ex Veritate Colligitur.
Lucianus, de Conscrib. Historiâ.

Honestè Factis Veritas sufficit. *Plin. in Epist ad Tacit.*

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GR III
BRITISH MUSEUM

To the Right Honourable

Charles Montague,

Earl of

MANCHESTER.

My Lord;

SHOULD I Write the Hiſtory of King *WILLIAM* in any other Country but *England*, I ſhould not be ſollicitous to procure it a Protection: For that *HEROICK MONARCH* has Eſtabliſh'd his Fame on ſo ſolid a Foundation, as to need no other Prop to ſupport it ſelf abroad: But as 'tis Amazing to think, that there ſhould be a Set of Men amongſt us, who maliciouſly endeavour to darken the Memory of the GREAT DELIVERER of theſe Nations, and the Aſſerter of the Liberties of *Europe*; So this Melancholy Reflection, makes an Addreſs of this Nature neceſſary, here.

Now, *My Lord*, this part of King *WILLIAM*'s History does naturally claim the Patronage of the Noble Family of *Montague*: For the Great Things they have done for that Prince, and that Prince for them, have such an intimate Relation, that I could not omit either, without being injurious to both.

It is your Illustrious Family, *My Lord*, that supported his late Majesty's Government against the open Assaults, and secret Underminings of the Disaffected; and that went near to put an end to that fatal Difference, which thro' the Miscarriages of other Reigns, had crept into the Nation, of a distinct Interest between KING and PEOPLE; by advising nothing either Derogatory to the just Prerogative of the one, or encroaching on the Lawful Rights and Liberties of the other.

But, *My Lord*, what directs me in this Address, to your LORDSHIP, is, that besides the Praises you Merit and enjoy, in Common with your noble Relations, there are others more peculiarly due to your LORDSHIP; in whom his late Majesty repos'd the greatest Confidence, when he trusted to your Prudence and Ability, the Management of his Interest in the most Politick Court of *Europe*; and that too in the most Critical juncture of his whole Reign. For, indeed it may be observ'd, That the first Embassy

King

King *WILLIAM* sent to *France* was an Embassy of Splendor, the Second of Compliment, but yours, *My Lord*, was an Embassy of Business: And this Negotiation you carried on with such indefatigable Watchfulness, profound Caution, admirable Address, and becoming Dignity, as thereby to prevent the ill effects of the Partition-Treaty, and of the late King of *Spain*'s Will; and keep the formidable Power of *France* at a stand, till the rest of Christendom, and particularly our Allies, the *Dutch*, were in a Capacity to stop its Career.

And what does eminently distinguish your LORDSHIP's Embassy, is the most convincing Instance it gave the World, of that perfect Union and good Correspondence which his Majesty had settled between *England* and *Holland*; For it is remarkable, That the *Dutch* Ambassador at *Paris*, being, by Sickness, incapacitated to discharge his Office, your LORDSHIP manag'd the Affairs of the two Nations, with equal Applause in both; and to the entire Satisfaction of your Royal Master, significantly expresst by his Naming your LORDSHIP one of his Principal Secretaries of State, immediately upon your Return from *France*.

These Services to your *Prince* and *Country*, *My Lord*, and these Marks of Favour receiv'd from Him, have determined me to Address this Part of his late Maje-

sty's

ſty's Hiſtory to your Lordſhip: In which however I may have ſucceeded, I ſhall think my ſelf extreamly happy, that they have given me an Occaſion of being known to your Lordſhip, and of Publiſhing to the World with how much Reſpect and Veneration I am,

Your LORDSHIP's

London, Feb. 5. 170¾.

moſt Obedient and

moſt Faithful

Humble Servant,

THE PREFACE.

HERE *is my third and last Volume of King* William's *History, which I could not Publish sooner, by reason of the great Variety of Matters of Fact it contains, and the Nicety of the Circumstances that attend them, both which have made me feel the Weight and Difficulty of my Undertaking; and almost deterr'd me from pursuing it.*

It must be confest that as the Seven last Years of King William's *Reign, are the busiest part of his Life; so they are the most* Problematical: *I mean, such as have afforded most Matter of Contention between his Friends and his Enemies. The memorable Siege of* Namur; *the Clandestine Treaty between* France *and* Savoy; *the Assassination Plot; the Interviews between the Earl of* Portland *and Monsieur* Boufflers, *and the Negotiations at* Ryswick; Portland's *Embassy to* France, *and the Treaties of Partition, are Passages which bespeak every Body's Attention; and which nevertheless have been hitherto but imperfectly and confusedly related. On the other hand, the* Lancashire *Plot; the Trial of Sir* John Fenwick; *the Manner of Recoining the Money; the Disbanding the Army; the Erecting a New* East-India *Company; the Resumption of the Forfeited Estates in* Ireland; *the Impeachments and Prosecution of several Lords; The struggles between the Court and Country-Parties; the discarding the* Old, *and chusing a* New *Ministry, with many other incidents, are Transactions, which as they did, (and still do, in some measure) divide the whole Nation, so they cannot but create a great deal of trouble to a faithful Historian; who writes*

upon

upon the ſpot, and is ſurrounded by thoſe that have been the Principal Actors in thoſe Proceedings. I need not tell the Reader that I have us'd all the Precautions imaginable not to Offend, *whilſt I endeavour to* Inſtruct: *For how I have manag'd this arduous Affair, muſt be left to his candid Deciſion.*

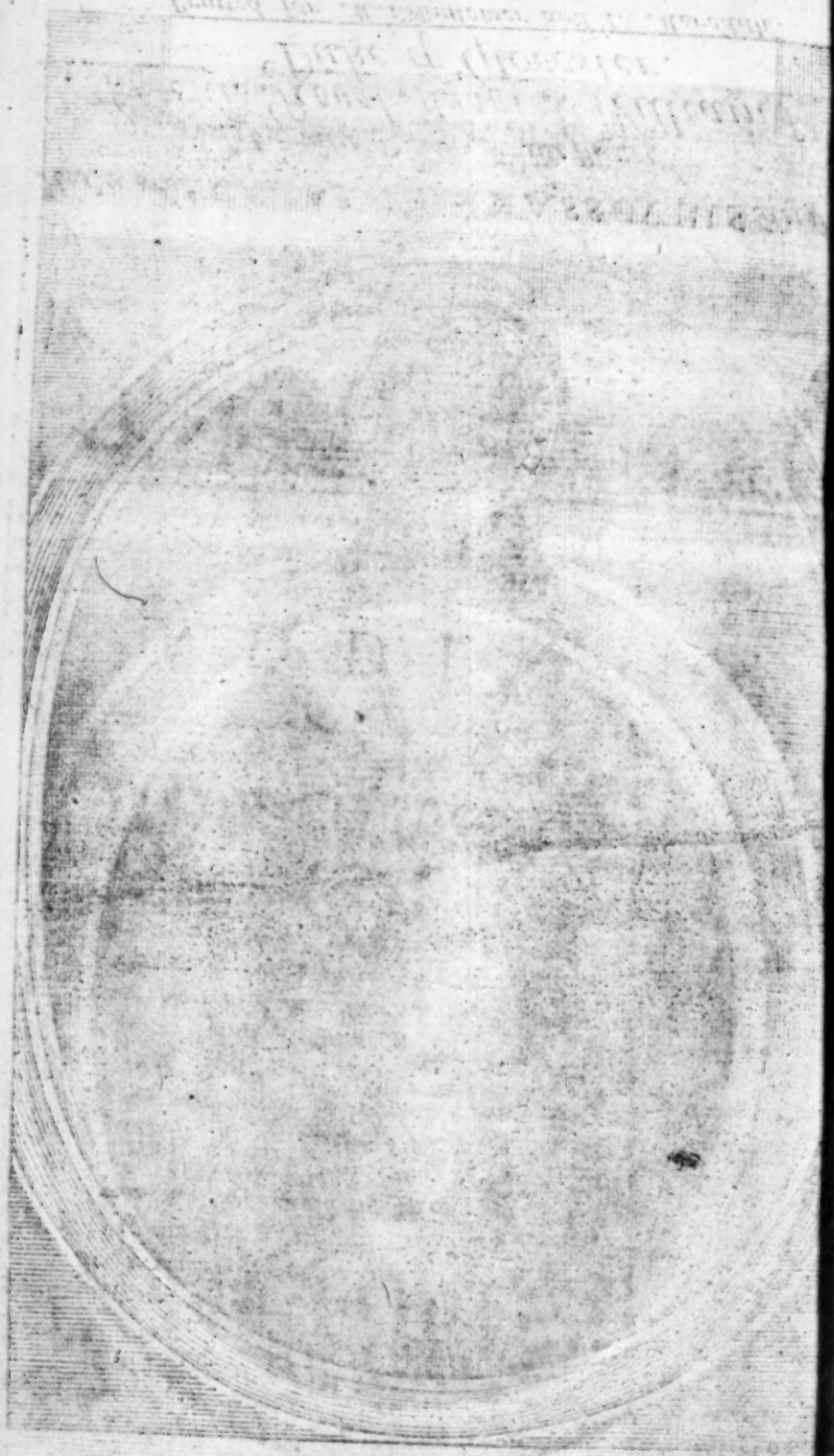
Some of my Friends would have perſwaded me to animadvert upon a Book, entitled, The Life of *William* III. late King of *England*, and Prince of *Orange*, *which, indeed, is but an* undigeſted Abridgment *of my two firſt Volumes; with ſome* whole Pamphlets *relating to the Disbanding of the Army; the* Scots *Settlement at* Darien; *and other* Interpolations *of that Nature*, ill tack'd together, *to make up the Volume. But I think it unneceſſary to take any further Notice of it: For true Judges will eaſily find the Difference, between that Hiſtory and mine; and as for ſuch as will ſuffer themſelves to be impos'd upon, I content my ſelf to tell them, what a ſhrewd* Nuncio *from the Pope, at* Paris, *was repeating to Crowds of Ignorant People, that kneel'd and gap'd for his Benediction:* QUI VULT DECIPI, DECIPIATUR.

ADDENDA

To the Second *Volume.*

ON the 30th of *April*, 1694. The King created the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Duke of *Leeds*; The Earl of *Bedford* was made Marquis of *Tavi-ſtock*, and Duke of *Bedford*; The Earl of *Devonſhire*, Marquis of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devonſhire*; The Earl of *Clare*, Marquis of *Clare*, and Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the Lord Viſcount *Newport*, Earl of *Bradford.*

At the ſame Time *Charles Montague*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury was made Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer.*





Hostis erat CÆSAR, *Vindex* NASSOVIUS *Heros*
Est Libertatis: Quidni Sit ille Minor?

THE REIGN OF King *WILLIAM The* THIRD.

THE Death of Queen *Mary* occasion'd an universal Sorrow, but affected King *William* in a more particular manner. His Majesty, of a firm unshaken Heroe, became now a tender, loving Husband, who melted into Tears, and abandon'd himself to all the Transports and Weaknesses of an inconsolable Affliction. And indeed, his Loss seem'd to justify his Grief, since he not only must henceforward sustain alone the Weight of Affairs, but remain more expos'd to the Contradiction and Attempts of his Enemies at home; against which he was partly secur'd, by the Affection which even a great many of the Malecontents bore to that Princess; both upon account of her great Virtues, and as being a *Native*, and *Daughter* to King *James*. However, as this fatal Accident did considerably heighten the Boldness, and raise the Hopes of the Disaffected, so did it wonderfully unite the

A. C. 1695.

Effects of Queen Mary's Death.

A. C. 1695. Hearts and Minds of all those, that had concurr'd in the present Settlement; who apprehending the Resentment of the Abdicated Monarch, resolv'd to venture their All to prevent his Restoration.

The Princess Anne *of* Denmark's *Affliction.*

Next to King *William*, the Death of the Queen was most feelingly lamented by her Royal Sister, the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, who upon this sad occasion, forgot the severe Usage that had oblig'd her to leave the Court, and to live in an obscure Retirement, more like a private Person in Disgrace, than the Heir apparent to the Crown. Her Royal Highness's Resentment being quite drown'd in her Grief, she wrote a Letter to the King, "Wherein she

Her Letter to K. William.

"begg'd his Majesty's favourable Acceptance of her "sincere and hearty Sorrow, for his great Affliction, in the Loss of the Queen; and did assure his "Majesty, she was as sensibly troubled with this "Misfortune, as if she had never been so unhappy "as to fall under her Displeasure. Her Highness "did likewise earnestly desire his Majesty to give "her leave to wait upon Him, as soon as it could be, "with no Inconveniency to Him, and without dan-"ger of encreasing his Affliction, that she might "have an opportunity her self, not only of repeating this, but assuring his Majesty, of her real In-"tention, to omit no occasion of giving him con-"stant Proofs of her sincere Respect, and Concern "for his Personal Interest. This generous Condescention in her Royal Highness was extreamly well receiv'd by the King; and his Grace, the new Archbishop of *Canterbury*, laying hold on this favourable Opportunity to reconcile the Royal Family, represented to his Majesty both her Royal Highness's, and her Royal Consort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*'s Prudent and Loyal Conduct, during their Recess from Court; Urging, that, by their Interest, they might have given his Majesty considerable Disturbance, but that they were so far from any such Design, That those Members of either House of Parliament, who had Places under their Highnesses, had always appear'd foremost in promoting his Majesty's Interest. These Reasons, together with the Princess's Letter work'd so powerfully on the King, that

that his Majesty, as a Mark of his Favour and Affection, did immediately present her Royal Highness with most of the late Queen's Jewels; and his Sorrow for the loss of so good a Wife, was afterwards much alleviated by the Reconcilement of so kind a Sister. C. A 1695.

The Royal Family reconcil'd.

The Queen having lain sometime in State in her Bed-Chamber at *Whitehall*, her Funeral was perform'd on the 5th day of *March*, with such Magnificence, as express'd the great Affection which this Rich and Powerful Nation had for that Incomparable Princess. Not only her Majesty's Houshold Servants, but all the Judges, Serjeants at Law, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, and, which rais'd that Mournful Pomp to the highest Pitch of Splendor, both Houses of Parliament attended the Royal Corps from *Whitehall* to *Westminster*-Abbey, where the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* preach'd a Funeral Oration, in Honour of her late Majesty's Blessed and Pious Memory.

The Queen's Funeral March 5th.

The passing the long-wish'd-for Bill, *for the frequent Meeting of Parliaments*, before Queen *Mary*'s Death; and even before her being taken ill, was the most lucky Hit of King *William*'s Politicks, since thereby he dispell'd the Jealousies which not only his Enemies, but also many of his Friends began to entertain of the present Parliament; whereas had he not given his Assent to that Act, till after the Queen's Death, People had not fail'd to say that he had been forc'd to it by the necessity of his Affairs.

Proceedings in Parliament.

The Commons thus satisfied, went unanimously about the Supply, and other important Affairs. On the 12th of *January* it was order'd, *That a State of the Revenue, with the Loans, Debts and Charges thereupon; and likewise an Account of the Establishment, Charge and Expence of the Civil-List, should be laid before the House, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, and those for Taking and Stating the publick Accounts.* The said State and Account having been communicated to the Commons, and by them examin'd, *The Bill for Granting to his Majesty an Aid of four Shillings in the Pound* was brought into form, and another Bill tack'd to it, *For applying the Yearly Sum of* 30000 *Pounds, for five Years, out of the Duties arising by an Act of*

A. C. 1695. *this preſent Seſſion of Parliament*, for Granting to their Majeſties a Subſidy of Tunnage and Poundage, *&c.* Theſe two Bills, thus made into one, were read the third time, paſt, and ſent up to the Lords on the 7th of *February*; and by their Lordſhips ſent back without any Amendments, on the Eleventh of the ſaid Month. The ſame day the King went to the Upper Houſe, and gave his Aſſent both to that, and to two other Acts, *viz. One for Exempting* Apothecaries *from ſerving upon Juries, and other Pariſh and Ward-Offices*; and another, *for Rebuilding the Town of* Warwick, *and for determining Differences touching Houſes burnt or demoliſh'd, by Reaſon of the late dreadful Fire there.*

Acts paſt Feb. 11th.

Account of the Lancaſhire *Plot.*

Towards the beginning of this Seſſion of Parliament, the *Popiſh Lancaſhire* Gentlemen, inſtead of Bleſſing their Stars for their late Deliverance; and acknowledging the Lenity and Mercy of the preſent Government, endeavour'd to repreſent the legal Proſecution of ſome of their Party, as a State-Trick, and the Contrivance of ſome Courtiers to enrich themſelves by the Ruin of others; and ſubmitted the whole Matter to the Examination of the Houſe of Commons. I ſhall give a faithful and brief account of their Deſign to ſubvert the Government, and of the Proceedings againſt them, and then leave my Reader to judge, what Reaſon they had to raiſe ſuch loud Clamours.

Lunt's *Depoſitions.*

On the 15th of *June*, 1694. one *Lunt* made his Diſcovery, and depos'd before Sir *John Trenchard*, Secretary of State, *That he follow'd the late King* James *into* France, *and thence into* Ireland; *That from* Ireland *he was ſent into* England, *with Commiſſions from his ſaid Majeſty to certain Gentlemen in* Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, *&c. to raiſe War againſt King* William *and Queen* Mary; *That he and* George Wilſon *his Guide, deliver'd thoſe Commiſſions to whom they were directed; whoſe* Names he mention'd in his Narrative. *That at the inſtance and proper Coſts of thoſe Gentlemen to whom he had deliver'd Commiſſions, he bought Arms, and liſted and ſubſiſted many for the Service of the late King* James, *in order to an Invaſion and Inſurrection in that Country; That he was twice ſent by thoſe Gentlemen into*

France

France *to the late King, to ſignify their Readineſs, and receive his further Commands; and that when he was in* London, *beſides his Employment of buying Arms, and liſting Soldiers, he help'd ſome* Jacobites *over to* France, *and ſecur'd others who came from thence, who, all of them, told him, that generally Sir* John Friend, *furniſh'd Money for thoſe Expeditions, and paid Subſiſtence-Money to them as Soldiers.* This Evidence was confirm'd by the Teſtimony of *George Wilſon*, who guided and aſſiſted *Lunt* in the delivery of King *James*'s Commiſſions, and by the Depoſitions and *Affidavits* of ſeveral Perſons, (ſome at great diſtance from, and utter Strangers to one another) all agreeing in the moſt material Circumſtances of the *Lancaſhire* Conſpiracy. A. C. 1695.

The Government being fully inform'd of the Plot, Warrants were iſſued out to ſeize the Conſpirators, and tho', for the greater ſecrecy, the Names of the Offenders were not put into the Warrants at the Secretary's Office, by thoſe that drew the Warrants, but were afterwards put in by the Secretaries themſelves, yet by ſome treacherous Correſpondence, the *Lancaſhire* Gentlemen had Notice given them of all Proceedings at *London*. Thereupon they burnt their Commiſſions, buried their Arms, and other Warlike Equipage, under Ground, and moſt of them fled from their Habitations; however, thro' the extraordinary Care and Diligence of Captain *Baker*, and others, employ'd in that Service, ſome of the Plotters were apprehended, and Arms enough found to convince the World, that there was a ſiniſter Deſign on Foot againſt the Government. There was likewiſe found in Mr. *Standiſh*'s Cloſet, at the ſearch made at *Standiſh-Hall*, on the 16th of *July* 1694. the Draught of a Remonſtrance or Declaration, to be Printed and Publiſhed at King *James*'s Landing, which according to Mr. *Crosby*'s Papers, and Mr. *Robinſon*'s Depoſitions, was to be attempted very ſpeedily.

As many of the Perſons accuſed, as could be apprehended, being brought up to *London*, and examined, were, ſome of them, committed to the

A. C. 1695.

Tower, and others to *Newgate*, where they continued about a Month. During this time, their Friends and Sollicitors exerted all their Skill and Diligence to take off the King's Evidence, both by * offering them large Sums of Money; and, that failing, by finding out Persons, who would represent the King's Witnesses under heinous Characters, that the Jury might give no Credit to their Depositions. Many Persons were practised upon, some of which refus'd so base an Action; but others thro' great Importunities, and Promises of large Rewards were prevail'd with to defame the King's Evidences, both at *Manchester*, and in the Parliament House. But that which raised the great Clamour against the Discovery of the Plot, was the gaining one *Taffe*, (alias *Thomas O Mullen*) an *Irishman*, to the other side, which happened in this manner.

* *This was attested by Mr.* Baker, *Mrs.* Hearst, *Mr.* Clayton, *Mr.* Brown, *and Mrs.* Elliot.

In *December* 1693. *Lunt* came out of *France*, and being (as he afterwards pretended) troubled in Conscience, for having engag'd in the barbarous Design of Assassinating the King, he resolved to atone for that Crime, by discovering all he knew that had been acted, or was then Plotting against His Majesty. His coming over was made known to Mr. *Taffe*, a familiar Acquaintance of *Lunt*'s Wife, and who was represented to *Lunt* as a Person that had done some considerable Service to the Publick. To him *Lunt*'s Wife had told, That her Husband was lately come out of *France*; which made *Taffe*, who pretended to be Zealous for the Government, enquire how Matters stood at St. *Germains*? Adding, That if *Lunt* could Discover any thing that might be serviceable to their Majesties, he would introduce him to a Person that would receive his Information. *Lunt* gives Credit to *Taffe*, shews his willingness to make a Discovery, and thereupon *Taffe* brings him to the Earl of *Bellamont*, and vouches for his Honesty. After his Lordship had heard *Lunt*'s Relation, he commanded him to wait on him again in two or three Days; which *Lunt* obeying, and his Lordship being somewhat indispos'd, he sent *Lunt* with a Let-

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ter to Sir *John Trenchard*. *Taffe* accompanied him thither, and Mr. *Secretary* hearing what *Lunt* had to diſcover, firſt ſent him into *Kent*, and afterwards commanded him to put his Depoſitions into Writing, and bring them to him. *Lunt* performed it: *Taffe* heard all the Information read; aggravated the Crimes, and appeared the moſt forward of any to have the Perſons accuſed, brought to Juſtice; and pretending to be ſerviceable in knowing the Country and People there, he went down into *Lancaſhire*, with Mr. *Aaron Smith*, and Mr. *Baker*, and aſſiſted the King's Meſſengers in ſearching at *Standiſh Hall*, and other Places. A. C. 1695.

Taffe ſhewed an extraordinary Zeal in His Majeſty's Service, but might have been much more uſeful than he was, in finding concealed Arms and Perſons, if he had made more uſe of his Head and leſs of his Fingers. The Managers of that Affair and the King's Meſſengers, quickly perceiving his pilfering Practiſes to be very injurious to the Inhabitants, and no leſs ſcandalous to themſelves, were forced to have as watchful an Eye upon him, as the Buſineſs they were employed in; tho' notwithſtanding all their Care, he committed ſome egregious Felonies. Soon after he came to *London*, he waited on the Lord *Bellamont*, gave his Lordſhip an Account what Perſons and Arms had been ſeized, that ſeveral Gentlemen had made their eſcapes, and that others abſconded to ſecure themſelves; whereupon the Lord *Bellamont* asked *Taffe*: If this was the Buſiueſs *Lunt* had diſcovered? *Taffe* anſwered it was. and that *Lunt* was the main Evidence of the Conſpiracy; was very well known at the reſpective Places he had mention'd in his Depoſitions, and had done greater Service at his being there, if the *Lancaſhire* Gentlemen had not receiv'd Notice from *London* of their coming, ten Days before they came to *Standiſh-Hall*. This Account being given to the Lord *Bellamont*, *Taffe* addreſt himſelf to Mr. *Aaron Smith*, and Captain *Baker*, for the Reward of his Service; but finding himſelf ſlighted and reprimanded for his ſcandalous Behaviour; he grew Angry, and reſolved to

A. C. 1695. revenge himſelf upon the Government, even to the ſpoiling of the Plot. The Friends, Relations and Sollicitors of the Priſoners were no ſooner acquainted with his Deſign, but the Bargain was ſtruck, and his Terms agreed to; Twenty Pounds is paid him in Hand, with Aſſurance, (as was afterwards Sworn in the Houſe of Lords) of a good Annuity for Life, to be ſettled in *Lancaſhire*; and leaſt he ſhould cool, he is immediately ſent into the Country to be their Counter-Evidence, when the Trials ſhould commence at *Mancheſter*.

Having thus gained *Taffe*, and got from unwary *Lunt* the Names of the King's Witneſſes, and the whole Matter of the Evidence, the next Attempt for ſhamming the whole Plot, was engaging *Ferguſon* to write in Defence of the *Lancaſhire* Gentlemen, and to aſperſe their Accuſers; and this Stratagem had ſuch a notable Effect, that the *Popiſh* Mob at *Mancheſter*, animated by Reading *Ferguſon*'s Paper, (which was almoſt in every Hand in that Country) had reſolved to prevent the Trials of the Priſoners, by ſtoning the King's Evidences to Death; but thoſe that knew they would be acquitted, prevail'd with the Mob to forbear the Execution of that inhumane Reſolution till the Trials were ended. And indeed no ſooner was the Trial over, and the Witneſſes leaving the Town, but the Mob endeavour'd to ſtone them to Death; and in ſuch a violent and tumultous manner, that not only the Witneſſes, but a Gentleman of Counſel for the King, the King's Proſecutor, and the King's Clerk in the Crown Office very narrowly eſcaped with their Lives.

The Lancaſhire *Gentlemen try'd at* Mancheſter.

The Trials began at *Mancheſter* the 16th of *October* 1694, where the King's Evidence proved, *That the Priſoners at the Bar had received Commiſſions from the late King* James, *to raiſe War againſt the preſent Government, and to that end had bought Arms, liſted and ſubſiſted Soldiers at their own Charge*, &c. 'Tis affirm'd that Sir *W. W.* (tho' then one of the Councel for the King) endeavoured to baffle and confound the King's Witneſſes, by asking them ſeveral frivolous Queſtions, but

failing

failing in that, he required *Lunt* to point at the several Prisoners by Name. In doing this, *Lunt* happen'd to point at a wrong Man, which mistake might be occasion'd by the Crowd. However this gratified the *Popish* Mob, and raised a loud *Laugh*: But their Mirth continued not long, for another of the Judges commanding *Lunt* to touch and name all the accused Gentlemen with the Cryers Staff, he named them all right. A. C. 1695.

Witnesses were afterwards produced for the Prisoners, but nothing was alledg'd by them, that could invalidate the King's Evidence, saving *Taffe's* Testimony, who boldly declar'd: *That there was no truth in the pretended Plot, the whole being a villainous Contrivance between himself and* Lunt; which single Declaration, without any Oath, outweighed the Testimonies of the Ten positive Witnesses for the King; and thereupon Sir *W. W.* the chief Manager of the Trial, refused any more of the King's Evidence to be heard, and thus the Prisoners were acquitted, and the Session ended. *And acquitted.*

Sir *W. W.* being returned to *London*, represented the Plot as a wicked and horrible Contrivance, whereupon the Government, in Abhorrence of such a Fact, immediately order'd the Witnesses to be prosecuted for a Conspiracy against the Lives and Estates of the *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* Gentlemen. This strange Turn being given, many of the wiser sort of those that were Friends to the accused Gentlemen, and dreaded the Consequence of a further inquiry, advised them to sit down quietly, and leave it to the Government to punish their Accusers, if they saw fit; but some Lawyers over-ruled this Advice, and so the *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* Gentlemen brought * the Affair into the House of Commons. *Nov. 22. 1694.

While this Business was depending, several Witnesses were procured against the King's Evidences in Parliament, by down-right Bribery, and by telling them they were not to be put to their Oaths, and therefore not being in Danger of Perjury, might safely and confidently tell all the Sto-

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A. C. 1695.

ries that were dictated to them. Indirect means were alſo uſed to aſperſe the Earl of *Macclesfield*, at that time Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lancaſhire*, who for being a profeſt Friend to the Government, the *Jacobites* thought, of Conſequence, was their mortal Enemy:

The Houſe of Commons after ſeveral Hearings, ſtrict Examinations, and long Debates, which continued at the ſeveral appointed times, the ſpace of Eleven Weeks: On *Wedneſday* the 6th of *February*; "Proceeded farther in reading the Informations "and Papers deliver'd into the Houſe by Mr. *Aa-* "*ron Smith*, touching the late Proceedings and "Trials in *Lancaſhire* and *Cheſhire*. Mr. "*Lunt*'s Information was read thro'; as alſo Mr. "*Wilſon*'s and Mr. *Wombell*'s Informations, and o- "ther Papers deliver'd into the Houſe by Mr. *Aa-* "*ron Smith*, were likewiſe read; among which were "ſeveral printed Papers. Whereupon the Houſe "came to the following Reſolutions; *Firſt*, That there "did appear to the Houſe, *That there was ſufficient* "*Grounds for the Proſecution and Trials of the Gen-* "*tlemen at* Mancheſter. And *Secondly*, That upon "the Informations and Examinations before this "Houſe, it did appear, *That there was a dangerous* "*Plot carried on againſt the King and Government.*

Votes of the Houſe of Commons in relation to the Lancaſhire *Plot.*

At the ſame time the Commons ordered an Act of the pretended Parliament of *Ireland*, held in the Year 1689. *Recognizing the late King* James, and two Proclamations of the Abdicated Monarch, to be burnt by the Hands of the Common-Hangman. Beſides this, that Honourable Aſſembly, after an Order from the Houſe, that Mr. *Standiſh* of *Standiſh-Hall* in *Lancaſhire* ſhould be taken into Cuſtody, and their Meſſenger reporting, he was not to be found, Addreſt the King to Iſſue out his Royal Proclamation for his Apprehenſion.

This Diſappointment in the Houſe of Commons was no ſmall Mortification to the *Jacobites*, yet in Hopes of better Succeſs, they lay their Complaint alſo before the Houſe of Peers, where after Examining ſome Witneſſes, and many Debates had, the

the Queſtion being put, *Whether the Government had ſufficient Cauſe to Proſecute the* Lancaſhire *and* Cheſhire *Gentlemen?* It was carried in the Affirmative. The accuſed Gentlemen had better Succeſs at the next *Lancaſter* Aſſizes, (*Auguſt* 1695.) where they brought on Trials upon an Information of Perjury againſt *Lunt*, *Womball* and *Wilſon*, Three of the King's Witneſſes, who were all found Guilty; and afterwards indicted for a Conſpiracy againſt the Lives and Eſtates of the *Lancaſhire* Gentlemen. But the latter refuſing to furniſh the King's Attorney and Sollicitor General with Witneſſes to prove the pretended Perjuries, the Proſecution was let fall, and *Lunt*, *Womball* and *Wilſon* diſcharged. A. C. 1695.

Proceedings in Parliament againſt Briberies.

The *Lancaſhire* Buſineſs had made a great Noiſe, but this Seſſion of Parliament is principally remarkable for their ſtrict Inquiry into Bribery; and the timely Check they gave to the ſcandalous and moſt dangerous Corruption, which had lately tainted, not only the Agents of the Army, and ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, but alſo the Sp----- of that *Auguſt* Aſſembly; and had crept into his Majeſty's Privy Council. In the Account of theſe corrupt Practiſes, the Reader will find mention made of the exorbitant Sums of Ten, nay, of Fifty Thouſand Pounds; tho' at the firſt, the Payment of that petty Sum of Ten Pounds, or leſs, had certainly prevented this Diſcovery; the Riſe whereof was from the juſt Complaint of ſome Inhabitants at *Royſton*, againſt Abuſes of Officers and Soldiers, in exacting Subſiſtence Money. This * coming by Petition before the Houſe of Commons, and the Petitioners, and alſo Mr. *Tracy Pauncefort*, Agent of Colonel *Haſtings*'s Regiment, and the Officers complained of, being heard and examin'd, it was unanimouſly † Reſolved, *That the Officers and Soldiers of the Army Demanding and Exacting Subſiſtence-Money in their Quarters, or upon their March is Arbitrary and Illegal, and a great Violation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*; and thereupon Order'd, *That the Commiſſioners for taking and ſtating the Publick Accompts, do lay before the Houſe their Obſervations of the Abuſes and ill Practiſes*

* Jan. 12.

† Jan. 23.

Mr. Tracy Pauncefort call'd to Account.

A. C. 1695. *Practiſes committed by the Agents of the Regiments of the Army; and that the ſaid Agent* Pauncefort *ſhould forthwith lay before the Houſe a particular Accompt of all the Moneys received* by him *from the Earl of* Ranelaugh, *and the times of ſuch Receipts, ſince the 28th of* May *laſt; and how he had Paid the ſame, and when, and to whom, and what remained in his Hands.*

Purſuant to this order, Mr. *Harley*, from the Commiſſioners for Taking and Stating the Publick Accompts, (*a*) preſented to the Houſe their Obſervations of the ill Practices committed by the Agents; which, being taken into Conſideration, and Mr. *Tracy Pauncefort*, upon bringing in his Account, (*b*) examin'd, as alſo Colonel *Haſtings*, Major *Montcal*, and ſome other Officers and Agents; it was reſolv'd by the Houſe, *That Agent* Tracy Pauncefort, *for neglecting to pay the Subſiſtence-Money to the Officers and Soldiers that Quarter'd at* Royſton, *having Moneys in his Hands to do the ſame, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the Houſe.* About a Fortnight after Mr. *Tracy Pauncefort* was again (*c*) examin'd, and refuſing to Anſwer to ſeveral Queſtions, tho' requir'd upon pain of being Proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Rigour and Severity, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, *That by his Obſtinate Refuſal, to Anſwer to a Matter of Fact, demanded of him by the Houſe, he had violated the Privilege, and Contemned the Authority of the Houſe, and the fundamental Conſtitution thereof*, for which Offence he was immediately Committed Priſoner to the *Tower*. On the 15*th* of *February*, Mr. *Tracy Pauncefort* petition'd the Commons for his Diſcharge, but being again examin'd, and not giving ſatisfactory Anſwers, he was remanded back to the Place of his Confinement.

(*a*) Jan. 25*th*.

(*b*) Jan. 29*th*.

(*c*) Feb. 12*th*.

His Brother, Mr. *Edward Pauncefort*, was next brought upon the Stage, who being Summon'd, and (*d*) Examin'd by the Houſe, it was reſolv'd, *That he for contriving to Cheat Colonel* Haſtings's *Regiment of* 500 *Guineas, and for giving a Bribe to obtain the King's Bounty, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the Houſe.* Then immediately follow'd

(*d*) Feb. 16*th*.

follow'd Mr. *H---y G-y*, a Member of the Houſe, in whoſe caſe, upon Conſideration of the foremention'd Obſervations, it was the ſame day reſolv'd, *That he for taking a Bribe of* 200 *Guineas, be Committed Priſoner to the* Tower. A. C. 1695.

Hereupon, for Redreſs of the notorious Abuſes, ill Practices, and intolerable Exactions of the Colonels and their Agents, upon the inferior Officers and Common-Soldiers, the Houſe agreed (*e*) upon an humble Repreſentation to the King, wherein, "they laid before his Majeſty, That the Grievance "of raiſing Money, under Pretence of *Subſiſtence*, "(which is ſuch a Violation of the Liberty and "Property of the Subjects) was in a great Meaſure, "occaſion'd by the undue Practices of ſome of the "Agents, the Particulars of which they begg'd "leave to lay before his Majeſty, in order to the "more effectual preventing the like Miſcarriages "for the future: They repreſented, I. That ſome "of the Agents had detain'd the Money due to "the Soldiers, in their Hands, and made uſe of it "for their own Advantage, inſtead of immediately "applying it to the Subſiſtence of the Officers and "Soldiers, for whom they were entruſted. II. That "by their intolerable Exactions, and great Extor-"tions, upon the Officers and Soldiers, for paying "Money, by way of Advance, and by their charg-"ing more for the diſcount of Tallies, than they "actually paid; it appear'd, That thoſe who ſerv'd "in his Majeſty's Armies, notwithſtanding, they "had a greater Pay, than is given in any other "part of the World; they were yet reduc'd to In-"conveniencies and Extremities, which ought not "to be put upon thoſe, who venture their Lives "for the Honour and Safety of the Nation. III. "That in particular, Colonel *Haſtings* had compell'd "ſome Officers of his Regiments, to take their "Cloaths from him at Extravagant Rates, by Con-"fining and Threatning thoſe that would not com-"ply therewith; by which, the Authority that "might be neceſſary to be lodg'd in the Colonel, "over the inferior Officers, in ſome caſes, was miſ-"appli'd, and extended ſo as to promote a private Advantage

(*e*) Febr. 26*th*. *The Commons Repreſentation to the King againſt the Colonels and Agents of the Army.*

A. C. 1695.

"Advantage of his own, without any regard to "his Majeſty's Service, or to the Diſcipline of "the Army. IV. That Colonel *Haſtings*'s Agent "had preſum'd fraudulently to detain 500 Guineas "out of a Bounty, given by his Majeſty, to the "Officers of that Regiment, under Pretence of "giving them as a Bribe to obtain the ſame, to the "Diſhonor of his Majeſty, and Injury to the Offi-"cers: And had taken two Pence *per* Pound out of "the Money due to the Officers and Soldiers; for "which Deduction, there being no Warrant, the "Collonel, whoſe Servant the Agent is, was anſwe-"rable. V. That Colonel *Haſtings*'s Agent had re-"fuſed or neglected to give an Account of the Pay "due to the Captains of his Regiment, and their "Companies, which tended, apparently, to the de-"frauding the Officers and Soldiers. VI. That "ſome of the Agents aſſum'd to themſelves, the li-"berty of making great Deductions; which ſince "they knew not how to juſtify, they endeavour'd "to cover, by putting them under the ſhelter of the "uncertain Head of *Contingencies*, which gave them "the better Opportunity of hiding the Frauds and "Abuſes, that would otherwiſe be more liable to "be detected. VII. That Colonel *Haſtings* had diſ-"charg'd an Enſign, by putting another into his "Room, contrary to the true Diſcipline of an "Army; from which the Colonels have no Right "to exempt themſelves, to enlarge their own Au-"thority, to the Prejudice of his Majeſty's Service, "and of the Officers that ſerve under them. "VIII. That Colonel *Haſtings* had taken Money "for the recommending to Commands in his Regi-"ment, to the great Diſcouragement of the Officers "who were to ſerve in his Majeſty's Armies, who "ought to be ſuch as deſerv'd their Commands, and "not ſuch as paid for them. Which things they "moſt humbly repreſented to his Majeſty, in Con-"fidence of having them redreſs'd by his Majeſty's "Juſtice and Wiſdom.

(*f*) March 4*th. his Majeſty's Anſwer.*

This *Repreſentation* being preſented (*f*) to the King by the whole Houſe, his Majeſty was pleas'd to Anſwer, *That he would conſider it, and take all Care poſſible*

poſſible to have the Grievances Redreſs'd. Accordingly Colonel *Haſtings* was immediately Caſhier'd, and his Regiment given to Sir *John Jacob*, his Lieutenant Colonel. A. C. 1695.

Sometime * before the King, in Council, was pleas'd to order the chief Officers of the Army to meet twice a Week, (*viz.* every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*) at the great Chamber at the Horſe Guards at *Whitehall*, to receive and examine all Informations and Complaints that ſhould be brought before them, of any Wrong or Injury done by any Officer or Soldier of his Majeſty's Land-Forees, in order to redreſs the ſame. And on the 13th of *March* was publiſh'd his Majeſty's Declaration for the ſtrict Diſcipline of the Army, whereby in particular, all Officers and Soldiers were ſtrictly forbid, to exact or demand Subſiſtence Money in their Quarters, or on their March. *Feb. 19th.

To get a further inſight into the ill Practiſes of the Colonels and their Agents, Mr. *James Craggs*, one of the Contracters for the Clothing of the Army, was ſummoned to attend the Houſe of Commons; but upon his Refuſal, to produce his Books, and to be examin'd before the Commiſſioners, for taking and ſtating the publick Accounts, thereby obſtructing the inquiry of the Houſe into the Diſpoſal of the publick Monies, it was reſolv'd, (*g*) *That he be committed Priſoner to the* Tower *of* London. On the 26th of *March*, Mr. *Harley*, reported the further Examination of Mr. *Edward Pauncefort*, and that Mr. *Richard Harnage*, another of the Contracters for Clothing of the Army, had refus'd to be examin'd upon Oath, before the Commiſſioners for taking, and ſtating the Publick Accounts, whereupon it was order'd, *That a Bill be brought in to oblige Mr.* Edward Pauncefort, *to diſcover how he diſpos'd the Monies paid into his Hands, Relating to the Army, and for puniſhing him, in caſe he ſhould not make ſuch Diſcovery, and that Mr.* Tracy Pauncfort, *Mr.* James Craggs, *and Mr.* Richard Harnage, *be included in the ſaid Bill.* Not many days after Mr *Harnage* was alſo (*h*) order'd to be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the Houſe. (*g*) March 7th. (*h*) April 1.

About

A. C. 1695.

Proceedings against the Commissioners for Hackney-Coaches.

About the same time a loud Out-cry of Bribery was rais'd against the Commissioners for Licensing Hackney-Coaches, and the House of Commons having appointed a Committee to examine the Matter, upon the 8th of *March* they made Report to the House, *That several of the Commmissioners for Licensing Hackney Coaches, had, by receiving Bribes, and by other undue Means, acted corruptly and arbitrarily, contrary to the Authority and Trust repos'd in them, by Act of Parliament.* Thereupon the House order'd the Committee to distinguish the Commissioners, which they accordingly did; and by their Report of the 20th of the same Month, *Henry Ashurst*, and *Walter Overbury* Esqs; two of the Commissioners, were honourably clear'd; and the others, *viz. Henry Killegrew, Henry Villers* and *Richard Gee* Esquires, declar'd Guilty, upon which the House Resolv'd, *That an Address be made to his Majesty, to remove them from the Commission for Licensing Hackney-Coaches*, which was accordingly done, and they were remov'd.

From these small Beginnings a common Murmur arose, that an Universal Corruption had over-spread the Nation; That Court, Camp and City, nay, the very Parliament it self, were infected. Awaken'd by this Alarm, the House of Commons began to reflect upon the Wisdom of their Ancestors, and to consider what Measures they had taken upon the like Occasions, to check an Evil which so manifestly tended to the Overthrow of the Constitution, and the Ruin of the free Government of this Nation; and resolv'd to search into the Bottom of this reigning Contagion. Accordingly upon the 7th of *March* the House appointed *Paul Foley* Esq; Sir *Richard Onslow*, *John Pollexfen* Esq; Sir *John Thomson Foot*, *Onslow* Esq; *Thomas Pelham* Esq; Sir *Samuel Bernardiston*, *Thomas Wharton* Esq; and *Francis Gwin* Esq; as a Committee to inspect the Books of the *East-India* Company, and of the Chamberlain of *London*, and impower'd them to send for Persons and Papers.

On

C. A. 1695.

Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, relating to the East India Company.

On the 12th of *March* Mr. *Foley* reported from the ſaid Committee, That as ſoon as they came to the *Eaſt-India* Houſe they call'd for an Account of all Monies paid for the ſpecial Service of the Company, upon Peruſal of which obſerving, That the greateſt Payment was in the Yeat 1693: They ſearch'd for the Orders for the iſſuing of that Money, the chief of which were, one dated the 13th of *April* 1693, another dated the 24th of *November* 1693, and another the 22d of *January* 169$\frac{3}{4}$, in purſuance of which, the Sums of 22275 *l.* 24983 *l.* and 30000 *l.* were ſeverally paid out of the Caſh, amounting in all to 77258 *l.* Beſides ſeveral ſmaller Sums, amounting in the whole to 10144 *l.* Which with the former Sum, makes 87402 *l.* All iſſued in the Year 1693, while Sir *Thomas Cooke* was Governor, and *Francis Tyſſen* Eſquire, Deputy Governor, for the ſpecial Service of the Houſe, and obtaining a new Charter. That they found by Examination of moſt of the Perſons preſent at the Committees of the *Eaſt-India* Company, where the ſaid Orders were made: That the Governor in the ſaid Committees did only, in general, inform what Sums he had diſburſt, without naming the Particulars to whom, or to what Service; which ſeveral of them ſaid was a new Courſe, ſince Sir *Thomas Cook* came to be Deputy-Governor, or Governor. That in a State of the Company's Caſh, dated at the *Eaſt-India* Houſe the 7th of *March* 169$\frac{4}{5}$, and drawn up by ſeveral Members of the Company empower'd for that purpoſe, near all the aforeſaid Sums were obſerv'd to be paid, and placed to the Company's Account of Charges general, paid out of Caſh, *viz.* In 1688 and 1689, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* Governor, and Sir *Joſiah Child* Deputy Governor, 2230 *l.* 14 *s.* In 1690 and 1691, Sir *Joſeph Herne* Governor, and Sir *Thomas Cooke* Deputy Governor, 13532 *l.* 9 s. In 1692 and 1693. Sir *Tho. Cooke* Governor, and Mr. *Tyſſen* Deputy Governor 87402 *l.* 12 *s.* in the whole 103165 *l.* 15 *s.* That upon Examination of the Company's Caſh-Book, having found the Ballance the 31ſt of *October* 1694, was 124249 *l.* they demanded of Mr. *Portman's* the Caſhier, if he had the ſame in Caſh?

A. C. 1695. That he replied, he had not, but instead thereof, laid before them in Writing, that 90000 *l.* was lent upon Sir *Thomas Cooke's* Notes, (which he produc'd) with other Particulars, which made up the above-mention'd Ballance. That in his Note Sir *Thomas Cooke* own'd the Receipt of 90000 *l.* which he had disburst and paid for 99197 Pounds Stock in the *East-India* Company for their Account; tho' they did not find any Warrant for the said Sum, or any of that Stock transferr'd in the Company's Books for their Account, exceeding 18300 *l.* Stock the 16th of *January* 169⅘. The Committee of the House of Commons further reported, That they found a Contract dated the 26th of *February* 1693. for 200 Tun of Salt Petre, to be brought home in the Ship *Seymour*, from *India* to pay 12000 *l.* for the same, and 25 *l.* Freight *per* Tun, besides all Charges here. That 2000 *l.* which was the Sum sent out to purchase the said Salt Petre, was actually paid out of the Company's Cash, and that a Bond for the remaining 10000 *l.* was given under the Seal of the Company, payable the 31st of *March* 1695, whether the Ship arrived in safety or not; with this Limitation only, That if 200 Tun of Salt-Petre be not laden upon the said Ship, than to repay in proportion to the want thereof; so that the Result of this Contract was, That the Company ran the Adventure of 12000 *l.* for that which cost only 2000 *l.* and must consequently lose 12200 *l.* if the Ship miscarried. And on the contrary, the Seller, on the other hand, got Ten Thousand Pound clear, without disbursing or running the hazard of one Penny; and what is yet more, a certain loss of 9 or 10000 *l.* would attend it, if the Ship arriv'd in Safety. That the Committee having examin'd the Members of the Company concerning this Contract, they own'd it to be true; That the 2000 *l.* was paid, and the 10000 *l.* Bond given to Mr. *Tho. Colston*. That about the same time this Contract was made, so many of the Interlopers as would sell their Shares in the Interlopers to the *East-India* Company, were allow'd their first Cost, and 25 *l. per Cent* Advance; which was done by giving them Credit for so much in the *East-India* Books.

That

That the Committee found Sir *Samuel Daſhwood*, Sir *John Fleet*, *John Perry* Eſq; Sir *Joſeph Herne*, and Sir *Tho. Cooke*, were preſent at the Court of Committees, when the Orders abovementioned were made, but they being all Members of the Houſe of Commons, the Committee did not think fit to examine them. That the reſt of the Committees, who were preſent at making thoſe Orders, and moſt of whom had been examin'd, could give no Account of the Diſpoſal of the Mony iſſued out during the time of Sir *Joſeph Herne*, and Sir *Tho. Cooke*'s Government; but only that the ſame was paid for ſpecial Service; and that a great part thereof was put into the Hands of Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*: That one of them, *viz.* Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* ſaid, Sir *Joſeph Herne* had the greateſt part of the 139321. 9 s. to diſpoſe of; and Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* would have call'd for an Account thereof, but Sir *Tho. Cooke* deſir'd he would not; That the Company's Committee of Nine, had often call'd upon Sir *Tho. Cooke* to give an Account to whom he had diſtributed the Money he receiv'd, which he had ſome time promis'd, and afterwards declin'd to do: So that the Secret of that Service, and the placing of that Money, lay principally with Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and Sir *Joſeph Herne*. That Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* finding ſo great a Sum as 30000 *l.* charg'd for ſecret Services, he had ſome warm Diſcourſe with Sir *Tho. Cooke* about it, to know how it was diſburſt: But Sir *Thomas* refus'd to give him any Particulars, and told him, he ſhould remember he was bound by his Oath to the Company to keep their Secrets; To which Sir *Benjamin* replied, *He was under the ſame Obligation, to be true to the Intereſt of the Company*; Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* further ſaid, That about *April* 1694, underſtanding that they were in want of Money, he look'd into the Caſh-Book; which caſting up, he found a conſiderable Sum in Caſh, and taking ſome Perſons with him, diſcours'd Sir *Tho. Cooke* about it, who ſaid, *The* 90000 l. *he had receiv'd, was to gratify ſome Perſons in caſe the Bill ſhould paſs.* As for the Contract about Salt Petre, Sir *Benjamin Bathurſt* ſaid, that it was made by Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and

A C. 1695.

Sir Benjamin Bathurſt's Examination and upright Dealing.

A. C. 1695.

Sir *Basil Firebrass*, but he knew nothing of it till it came into Court.

The Committee likewise reported, That Sir *Basil Firebrass* being examin'd, own'd he had receiv'd upwards of 16000 *l.* which was for buying Shares of Stocks, and of which the Company had allow'd: But said he knew no ground the Committee of Nine had to say, that a great Part of the other Sums were put into his Hands. He confessed he invited several Persons to come into the Company; and offer'd to lay down Money for several; and that if they liked it not at the Years end, he would then take it off their Hands, which Offer he made *to Members of the House of Commons, among others*; and gave an account to the Company of his doing so, who promis'd to indemnify him. That concerning the Accommodation with the *Interlopers*, the Company had a Letter from the Lord *Nottingham*, *That it was the King's Pleasure, that they should come to an Agreement with the Interlopers.* That the Proposal to them was 25 *per cent.* for bringing in their Stock to the Company, and one half of the Profit besides; which one half of the *Interlopers* accepted; but Mr. *Godfrey*, and some others, standing upon 30 *per Cent.* Mr. *Colston* went off with them, and did not come into the Company. That Mr. *Ward* said it was agreed by the *Interlopers*, that only 2000 *l.* should be employ'd in buying of Salt-Petre; That Mr. *Colston* was to have the advantage of it, which he believ'd, was not for Mr. *Colston* himself, *but for some other Gentleman*; and lastly, that the original inducement to the leave of the *Interlopers* going out, was that Agreement with Mr. *Colston.*

Report of the same Committee relating to the Chamberlain of London.

The same Committee of the House of Commons reported, That having inspected the Chamberlain of *London*'s Books; they found an Order made by a Committee of the Common-Council, for the City of *London*, (appointed to consider of Ways and Means for satisfying the Debts due to the Orphans of the said City) and dated the 12th of *February* 169$\frac{3}{4}$, by which Mr. Chamberlain was directed to pay to Sir *John Trevor*, Speaker of the House of Commons, the Sum of 1000 Guineas, so soon as a Bill were pass'd into

into an Act of Parliament, for ſatisfying the Debts of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the ſaid City, which Sum was paid and deliver'd to Sir *John Trevor*, on the 22d of *June* 1694, in the preſence of Sir *Robert Clayton*, and Sir *James Houblon*. That they obſerv'd, that the Order of the Committee of the Common-Council, which now ſtood dated the 12th of *February*, was at firſt dated the 13th of *February*, and that the Perſon named therein, was put in a different Hand: That examining who firſt writ the Warrant, Mr. *Borrett*, the City Sollicitor, own'd it was his Hand-Writing; and at firſt ſaid, that he believ'd the Blank at firſt left therein, was fill'd up with the Speakers Name before the Committee ſign'd it, becauſe he believ'd they would not ſet their Hands to a Blank: But all the Committee who ſign'd it, and who appear'd upon Summons, declar'd moſt of them poſitively, that there was a Blank for the Perſon's Name, when they ſign'd it, and the reſt being doubtful, Mr. *Borret* then ſaid the Blank might be fill'd up afterwards, tho' he could not tell the time; however he own'd he fill'd it up with another Pen. That they found another Order of the ſaid Committee dated the 26th of *April* 1693, directing the Chamberlain to pay to *Paul Jodrell* Eſq; the Sum of 100 Guineas, for his Pains and Service in aſſiſting the Orphans Bill to paſs in Parliament; which Sum was paid him the 22d of *June* 1694. That in the Chamberlain's Books were enter'd ſeveral Sums paid to Mr. *Borret*, to defray the Charge of drawing the Bill, making Copies thereof, and of the Petitions and Orders relating to the ſame; amongſt which Payments they found 5 Guineas paid to Mr. Sollicitor General, for his Advice therein, 5 Guineas to Mr. *Harcourt*, 20 Guineas to Mr. *Hungerford*, Chairmen of the Grand Committee, for his Pains and Service, and 60*l* 9 *s.* to Mr. *Jodrell*. That they underſtood, that the Orphans for the procuring of this Bill, had given Bond to Mr. *Smith*, and Mr. *Charles Nois*, to allow them 12 *d.* in the Pound, when the Bill was paſs'd, for their Pains and Charges in that matter, which Contract being made void in that Bill, the Court of Al-

A. C. 1695.

A. C. 1695. dermen were impower'd to ſatisfy them their real Expences. That upon this *Smith* and *Nois* applied themſelves to the Court of Aldermen, and got a Petition to be ſigned by many of the Orphans, that they were willing, notwithſtanding the Act of Parliament, they ſhould be allowed 12 *d.* in the Pound. That the ſaid *Nois* and *Smith* brought in a Bill to the Committee of the Common-Council, of their Charges, amounting to 3457 *l.* 16 *s.* but as was alledg'd they pretended to be more than ten thouſand Pounds out of Purſe; by which Argument they got Subcriptions to the ſaid Petition; in which Bill there was charg'd 1650 *l.* paid to Mr. *George Finch*, for carrying on the Act. That Mr. *Nois* and Mr. *Smith* being examin'd, they did utterly deny that they had given any Money to any Member of Parliament on the Account of the ſaid Bill, or knew of any to be given, but they were willing to get what they could, having taken a great deal of Pains in long Solliciting the ſame; and that they did ſay, that notwithſtanding they charg'd 1650 *l.* to be paid Mr. *George Finch*, yet they had not paid him any Money; but having deliver'd up his Bond for the 12 *d.* in the Pound, they valued his Share of the Orphans Debt to amount to that Sum. That Mr. *George Finch* being examin'd, did deny to have receiv'd any thing from Mr. *Nois* and Mr. *Smith*, or his paying any Money to any Member of Parliament: But wavering in his Diſcourſe, and being again ask'd if he ever did diſtribute, or knew of any Money diſtributed on account of the Orphans Bill, he ſaid, *it was a hard thing to be ask'd ſuch Queſtions*; That however he own'd, that upon Suggeſtion, that there were Obſtructions to the Bill, which muſt be remov'd by Money, he applied himſelf to ſeveral of the Orphans, and did receive 100 *l.* from Mr. *John Chadwick*, 100 *l.* from Mr. *Harvey*, 100 *l.* from Mr. *Scott*, 50 *l.* of Mr. *Herne*, and had a Promiſe of 100 *l.* from Sir *John Smith*, which was not yet paid. And laſtly, they reported, that Mr. *Chadwick* and Mr. *Herne*, prov'd the Payment of the Money to Mr. *George Finch*, but could give no Account what he had done with it.

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The Commons having debated and weigh'd these Reports came to this Resolution: *That Sir* John Trevor, *Speaker of the House, receiving a Gratuity of* 1000 *Guineas, from the City of* London, *after passing of the Orphans Bill, was Guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanour.* A. C. 1695. *Sir* John Trevor, *Voted Guilty of a high Crime, and Misdemeanour.*

Sir *John Trevor* absenting himself from the House, the Commons on the 14th of *March* resolv'd to proceed to the Election of a new Speaker; and Sir *Thomas Littleton*, and *Paul Foley* Esq; were propos'd. The Majority enclin'd to chuse the former, but Mr. *Wharton*, Comptroller of the King's Houshold, having spoken in his Behalf, the Commons did from thence presume that Sir *Thomas Littleton* was altogether in the Court Interest, and thereupon Elected Mr. *Foley*, whose Choice the Majority approv'd the next day. *Paul Foley Chosen Speaker March 14th.*

On the 16th of *March* the Commons proceeded upon the forementioned Reports, and resolved, *That Sir* John Trevor, *their late Speaker, being Guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor*, &c. *be expelled the House.* Two Days after they passed another Vote, That *Whosoever should discover any Money or other Gratuity given to any Member of the House, for Matters transacted in the House relating to the Orphans Bill, or the* East-India *Company, should have the Indemnity of the House for such Gift*; and ordered, That Mr. *Charles Nois* and several others should attend the House the next day. Mr. *Nois* attended accordingly, and being examined, it was resolv'd, *That he having, to several Persons, pretended he was out of Purse, or engaged to give great Sums of Money to several Members of the House, in order to pass the Orphans Bill, which on his Examination he denied to have given or promised, had been an occasion of Scandal to the House, and the Members thereof.* And thereupon it was ordered that the said Mr. *Nois* be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House. *Sir* J. Trevor *expell'd the House of Commons: March 16th.* *Proceedings against Mr.* Nois.

On the 26th of *March*, it was resolved by the Commons, *That* Mr. Hungerford, *one of their Members, having received* 20 *Guineas for his Pains and Service as Chairman of the Committe of the House, to* *And against Mr.* Hungerford.

A. C. 1695.

whom the Orphans Bill was committed, was Guilty of a high Crime and Misdeameanor; and that he be expelled the House. The same day, it was ordered, *That Sir* Tho. Cooke, *a Member of the House, do give an account how the* 87402 l. *mentioned in the Report, was distributed*; which refusing to do, he was thereupon committed Prisoner to the *Tower* of *London*; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in, to oblige him to make the said Discovery. On the 28th of *March*, the Bill was presented, received and read the first time; the Cashier to the *East India* Company ordered to produce the Warrants for the Sums mentioned in the Report to be paid for *Special Service* or *Charges General*; and the Contract for Salt-Petre, offered to the House by Mr. *Coltson*, read and examin'd. The next day the Bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committe of the whole House, and the Cashier of the *East-India* produc'd the Warrants according to Order. On the 30th of *March* Sir *Bazil Firebrass* delivered in an Account of Moneys by him paid, upon Account of the *East-India* Company, which was examined, and Sir *Tho. Cooke* petition'd the House that he might be heard by Counsel, before the Bill against him should pass, which was granted.

As also against Sir Thomas Cooke.

Upon the 2*d.* of *April* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, went thro' the Bill, to oblige Sir *Thomas Cooke* to account; made several Amendments to it, and order'd it to be reported the next day. Accordingly on the 3*d.* of *April*, Mr. *Bridges* reported the Amendments made to that Bill, which were agreed unto, and the Bill so amended order'd to be engross'd. Upon the 6th of the same Month, Sir *Tho. Cooke*'s Counsel having been heard, the Bill against him was read the third time, and pass'd; and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

† *He was Marquiss of* Carmarthen, *and was made a Duke the* 30*th of* April 1694.

At the first Reading of this Bill in the House of Lords, the Duke † of *Leeds*, President of His Majesty's Privy-Council, spoke vehemently against it, having introduced his Discourse by a solemn Protestation of his own Innocence, and Disinterestedness in this Matter; which anticipated Apology for himself, together with the abhorrence of so necessary a Law, began to raise great Suspicions a-

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A. C. 1695.

gainſt his Grace. On the 13th of *April* their Lordſhips ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, to deſire them, that Sir *Tho. Cooke*, a Member of their Houſe, and now a Priſoner in the *Tower*, might be permitted and order'd to appear at the Bar of the Lords; whereupon the Commons order'd that he ſhould attend their Lordſhips, as deſired. Sir *Thomas Cooke* being brought upon his Petition to the Bar of the Lords, he declared himſelf ready and very willing to make full Diſcovery, and ſaid, he would have done it before in the Houſe of Commons, if he could have obtained there an indemnifying Vote. Thereupon it being demanded of him what he would be indemnified from? He anſwer'd, All Actions and Suits, except from the *Eaſt-India* Company, whom if he had injured, he would be bound to undergo the greateſt Rigour; and from *Scandalum Magnatum*.

Sir *Thomas Cooke* being withdrawn, the Duke of *Leeds* ſtood up, and declared, "He was very "glad that Gentleman was come to ſuch a Tem- "per, as to be willing to diſcover, whereby that "Bill was prevented, which his Grace eſteemed "of ſo pernicious a Nature. His Grace minded "their Lordſhips, how the Commons took care "of the Reputation of their Houſe, in asking Sir "*Tho. Cooke, Whether he had diſtributed any Money* "*among any of their Members*? Who purged them "by a ſolemn Proteſtation, that he had not; His "Grace therefore thought it ſeaſonable the Lords "ſhould have ſome regard to themſelves, and "moved, that Sir *Tho. Cooke* might be called in, "and asked, Whether he were willing upon Oath "to purge all that ſat there? This Motion being rejected, the Lords reſolv'd, that the Bill ſent up from the Commons againſt Sir *Tho. Cooke*, ſhould not be proceeded upon, but appointed a Committee to draw up a Bill to indemnifie him.

That Committee being withdrawn, and having made ſome Progreſs, notice came from Sir *Tho. Cooke*, that he was afraid he might be miſapprehended as to what he ſaid concerning a Diſcove-

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A. C. 1695. ry, in that he ſaid he was *willing* and *ready*; for by *ready*, he only meant *willing*: and that he ſhould need at leaſt four Months to make the Diſcovery he promiſed. This was highly reſented by ſome of the Lords of the Committee, who immediately moved that the Committee might riſe and report to the Houſe this freſh Matter, and the Trifling of Sir *Tho. Cooke*, ſo that the Bill deſigned to oblige him to give an Account might now proceed; but ſome Lords mollified this, and Sir *Tho. Cooke* begging a favourable Treatment, and engaging to diſcover within Seven Days, the Committee went on with the Bill *to Indemnifie him from Actions which he might be liable to, by reaſon of his Diſcovery, to whom he diſtributed ſeveral Sums of Money therein mentioned*, &c. which having paſt both Houſes by the 19th of *April*, received the Royal Aſſent on the 22d of the ſame Month. At the ſame time, His Majeſty confirmed ſeveral * other publick

Acts paſt April 22.

* *The Publick Acts were*

1. *An Act for enabling ſuch Perſons as had Eſtates for Life in Annuities payable by ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, to purchaſe and obtain further or more certain Intereſts in ſuch Annuities; and in default thereof, for admitting other Perſons to purchaſe or obtain the ſame, or raiſing Moneys to carry on the War.* 2. *An Act for granting to His Majeſty certain Rates and Duties upon* Marriages, Births *and* Burials, *and upon* Batchelors, *and* Widowers, *for the Term of Five Years.* 3. *An Act for granting to His Majeſty ſeveral additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Spices, towards Satisfaction of the Debts due for Tranſport-Service, for the Reduction of* Ireland. 4. *An Act for the more effectual ſuppreſſing prophane Curſing and Swearing.* 5. *An Act for continuing two former Acts for puniſhing Officers and Soldiers*, &c. 6. *An Act for explaining and regulating ſeveral Doubts, Duties and Penalties in the late Act for granting ſeveral Duties upon Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and for aſcertaining the Admeaſurement of the Tunnage of Ships.* 7. *An Act for raiſing the* Militia *of the Kingdom*, for the Year 1695. and for repealing the Statute of the 2d and 3d Years of King *Edward* the VIth, intituled, *An Act for Shooting in Hail-ſhot.* 8. *An Act for continuing ſeveral Laws therein mentioned.* 9. *An Act for the better Admeaſurement of Keels, and Keel-Boats, in the Port of* New-Caſtle, *and the Members thereunto belonging.* 10. *And an Act for making Salt-water freſh.*

publick and private Bills, and then *took this Occaſion to tell both Houſes, that the Seaſon of the Year was ſo far advanced, and the Circumſtances of Affairs were ſo preſſing, that he very earneſtly recommended to them the ſpeedy diſpatching ſuch Buſineſs as they thought of moſt Importance for the Publick Good, becauſe he muſt put an end to this Seſſion in a few Days.* A. C. 1695. *The King's Speech to both Houſes.*

As ſoon as the Act to Indemnifie Sir *Tho. Cooke* was paſt, the Lords, by a Meſſage, acquainted the Houſe of Commons, That they had reſolved to nominate Twelve of their Houſe to be of the Committee of Lords and Commons appointed by the ſaid Act, whereupon the Commons reſolv'd, That Twenty four of their Houſe ſhould be of that Committee, and order'd that Sir *Tho. Cooke* ſhould attend the ſaid Committee the next day.

On the 23d of *April* Sir *Tho: Cooke* appeared before the Committee, and being Sworn, he delivered to them in Writing his Diſcovery of the Diſpoſal and Application of the Sums of 67000 *l.* and 90000 *l.* In the Account of the 67000 *l.* the Sum of 10000 *l.* was mentioned to be deliver'd to *Francis Tyſſen*, Eſq; 12000 *l.* to Mr. *Richard Aſton*; 338 *l.* to Mr. *Nathaniel Molineux*; 220 *l.* to Sir *John Chardin*; 350 *l.* to *Paul Dominicque*, Eſq; 382 *l.* to Captain *John Germain*; 1000 Guineas to Colonel *Fitz-Patrick*; 545 *l.* to *Charles Bates*, Eſq; and 40000 *l.* to Sir *Bazil Firebraſs*; all which forementioned Sums were ſaid to be paid for ſpecial Service of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to defray the Charges, and acknowledge the Pains and Services of the aforementioned Perſons, and their Friends, on ſolliciting to prevent a new Settlement of the *Eaſt-India* Company; and to endeavour the Eſtabliſhment of the Old; or in conſideration of Loſſes they had by the *Eaſt-India* Stock. Beſides 500 Guineas paid to the Attorney General, 200 to the Sollicitor General, and 200 more to Mr. *Sambrook*,

A. C. 1695.

brook, for their great Trouble and Charges in paſſing the Charters, and other Affairs relating to the Company. As for the Sum of 90000 *l.* mentioned in the Bill, the ſame was ſaid to be laid out in buying *Eaſt-India* Stock of ſeveral Perſons, for Account of the *Eaſt India* Company.

The Original being read by Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and the Committee conceiving it to be imperfect, and not ſuch as the Act required, they acquainted him, that they expected a more particular Account of thoſe Matters. Whereupon Sir *Tho. Cooke* ſaid, 'That as to the firſt Sum of 10000 *l.* the ſame was 'paid to Mr. *Tyſſen*, in Tallies, in *November* 1692. 'That he gave him no Directions how it ſhould 'be diſpoſed, but it was in Expectation to have 'the Charter of the *Eaſt-India* Company confirm-'ed, and new Regulations thereto made. That 'it was intended for the Service of the King; 'That he could not ſay the King had it; but be-'lieved Mr. *Tyſſen* told him, that he deliver'd it 'to Sir *Joſiah Child*, who deliver'd it to his Ma-'jeſty; adding, that 'twas a *Cuſtomary Preſent*, and 'that in King *Charles*'s, and other former Reigns, 'the like had been done for ſeveral Years; which 'by the Books of the Company might appear. 'That as to the 12000 *l.* next mentioned in the 'Account, that Sum was paid to Mr. *Richard Acton*, 'about the ſame time, who declared, *He had ſeveral 'Friends capable of doing great Service to the Com-'pany's Affairs, and ſeveral of them would ſpeak with 'Parliament-Men.* That he could not particularize 'who they were, but *the End aim'd at was to* get an 'Act of Parliament. That he knew no Man beſides 'Mr. *Acton*, who could give an Account who had 'that Money; that he entruſted it wholly with 'Mr. *Acton*, with the Privity of Sir *Joſiah Child*, 'who recommended *Acton* as an honeſt and able 'Man, and a Perſon capable of doing the Com-'pany Service; the Court having given him 'Power, as he conceived, to diſpoſe of the Money 'by another Hand, as well as by his own. That 'the Inducements for giving this Money, were 'fears of the Interlopers going out, and Subſcrip-

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'tions for a *New-Company* going on; by which they apprehended the Company would be ruin'd. That there was a Bill at that time for another *East-India* Company, and that the King had ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons to ſettle the *East-India* Trade. That 10000 *l.* was advanced by *Acton* himſelf, and not repaid him in ſome Months after; which Money he believed *Acton* paid away the ſame Seſſion, and that the other 2000 *l.* to *Acton* was for Intereſt, and his Pains and Expences, which were great. That *Acton* did ſay, *He could tell ſome Perſons imploy'd in that Affair; That he did underſtand that this Money was to be laid out for promoting their Affairs in Parliament; That he could not ſay to whom it was given, but underſtood it went no further than the* Houſe of Commons; *And that he found no good Fruit by ſuch Diſtribution.* As to the 338 *l.* paid to Mr. *Molineux*, Sir *Tho. Cooke* ſaid, that Mr. *Molineux* told him this Money was to be diſpos'd of to the Lord *Rivers*; but ſince his Confinement *Molineux* had told him, that my Lord never had it, and he had made uſe of it himſelf. As to the 1000 Guineas paid to Mr. *Fitz-Patrick* deceas'd, That *Fitz-Patrick* told him, he had a great Intereſt with the Lord *Nottingham*, that he would try what he could do. and he did not doubt but he might accompliſh great Services, provided he might have ſuch a Sum of Money; That he believed *Fitz-Patrick* kept the Money himſelf; and that there was a promiſe of a farther Sum, if the intended Act of Parliament did not paſs. That the 545 *l.* was to be paid to Mr. *Charles Bates* when the Charter was ſettled, and was paid accordingly in *October* 1693. That he himſelf had no Acquaintance with him; but Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* told him, *that* Bates *had Acquaintance with ſeveral Lords, and named the Marquiſs of* Carmarthen, *now Duke of Leeds.* That as to the firſt Ten thouſand Pound, paid to Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*, it was paid him about *November* 1693. That it was always his apprehenſion, that Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* kept it for himſelf, to recompenſe his Loſſes in the Interloping Trade,

A. C. 1695.

'and

A. C. 1695.

'and as to the ſeveral other Sums, which compleat 'the further Sum of Thirty thouſand Pound, paid 'to Sir *Baſil*, that they were paid at one time; 'tho' depending upon ſeveral Contracts, and that 'the Reaſon why the Thirty thouſand Pound was 'in ten ſeveral Contracts, might be becauſe Sir *Baſil* 'might have occaſion to diſtribute it to ſeveral Per-'ſons. That as the Sums paid to Sir *John Chardin*, 'and Mr. *Dominicque*, he believ'd they were expen-'ded in the Company's Service; and as to the three 'hundred eighty two Pound to Captain *Germain*, 'that it was paid him to bring him off from the *Inter-'lopers*, and engage him in the *Eaſt-India* Company's 'Intereſt. Laſtly, as to the Ninety thouſand Pound 'Sir *Thomas Cooke* declar'd, that it was 99197 Stocks 'bought for Ninety thouſand Pound of ſeveral Per-'ſons, for the uſe of the Company, to make good 'the Contracts with Sir *Baſil*, if he ſhould chuſe to 'accept Stock: That the Stock was transferr'd to 'ſeveral Perſons to the Company's uſe; that he was 'accountable for it; that they had his own Obliga-'tion for the ſame; that part of the Stock was trans-'ferr'd to the Company; and that the other part 'was ſold to their Uſes, and they had the Money.

* April 24th.

Mr. *Comptroller* having * reported this Examinati-on to the Houſe of Commons, ſome Debates aroſe a-bout the ſame, and one of the Members inform'd the Houſe, that the Earl of *Rivers* proteſted he ne-ver receiv'd a Penny; and tho' he was now of ano-ther Houſe, he had the ſame Eſteem for the Com-mons as heretofore, and that according to his Lord-ſhip's Motion, the Lords had ſent for Mr. *Molineux* to be examin'd. Another Member obſerv'd, that as to all the little Sums, Sir *Tho: Cooke* knew well to whom they were given; but he could never learn to whom Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* diſtributed the Monies he receiv'd: For Sir *Baſil* would not give him an account of that matter, tho' often ask'd by him to do it; That on the other Hand, *Acton* would have told Sir *Thomas*, but he would not hear him. A third Member ſaid that Sir *Tho. Cooke*'s Account con-tain'd *nothing but Generals*; not one Date, not one Time, *&c.* That as to the Ten thouſand Pound

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to Mr. *Acton*, *he offer'd to tell him the Particulars, and he was unwilling to hear him, but did not doubt but* Acton *would give a particular and ſatisfactory Account of all diſtributed by him*; And yet, in the ſame moment being ask'd where, and in what Condition this *Acton* was, he declar'd; *he was a Diſtracted Man; and not able to give the Houſe any Account at all.* A fourth Member ſaid; *No Man is innocent, if every Man be Guilty; We cannot be innocent if we do not lay our Hands on theſe Men, that have betray'd us, and the Company; and, I hope themſelves, let us go as far as we can, and then we ſhall not be in Fault*: And mov'd that *Firebraſs* and *Acton* be order'd to attend the Houſe the next day. Another Member ſeconded the Motion, and moreover mov'd, that they forget not a Member of their own, who was accus'd for receiving a conſiderable Sum. A. C. 1695.

In the middle of theſe Debates there came a Meſſage from the Lords, deſiring a Conference, which was immediately had: And there the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had ſent for Mr. *Acton* and ſeveral others, in order to have them examin'd; That they had intimation that Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* was near at hand, and would appear; and that their Lordſhips were of Opinion, that all future Examinations of any of the Perſons mention'd in the Report of Sir *Tho. Cooke's* Account, be had before the Committee of both Houſes, appointed to receive Sir *Tho. Cooke's* Examination; to which the Commons agreed. Accordingly the Committee met the ſame day in the Exchequer-Chamber, and Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* being interrogated, touching his Receipt of Ten thouſand Pound, and of Thirty thouſand Pound charg'd on him by Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and touching the Diſtribution thereof, he depos'd; 'That the firſt Ten thou-
'ſand Pound were given to him as a Gratuity of
'his Loſſes, ſome time before the Charter for the
'*Eaſt India* Company paſſed; That the Sum of Ten
'thouſand Pound was receiv'd by him, by Virtue
'of a Contract with Sir *Tho. Cooke*, for Favours and
'Services done; That the Stock at the time of the
'Contract, valued at 150 *l. per Cent* falling afterwards to 100 *l. per Cent*, the difference was Thirty thouſand

Sir Baſil Firebraſs's *depoſition.*

A. C. 1695.

'thouſand Pound, which they made up to him. 'That the Reaſon of the Fall of the Stock, was the 'Ships not coming in; and that if that had not 'happen'd, he had gain'd as much as the Thirty 'thouſand Pound paid him. That he was poſitive 'the Ten thouſand Pound and Thirty thouſand 'Pound were for himſelf; and for the uſe of no other 'Perſon whatſoever, except 500 *l.* paid to Mr. '*Powel*, becauſe he had good Intereſt amongſt the *In*'*terlopers*, and was inſtrumental in reconciling 'Differences. That he paid no part of the ſaid 'Sums towards a *Charter*, or *Act* of *Parliament*, nor 'made any Promiſe ſo to do; tho' he had ſeve'ral Diſcourſes with Sir *Tho. Cooke* about uſing 'his Endeavours to procure a new *Charter*, it being 'his Intereſt ſo to do, after the Contracts were 'made. That he believ'd Sir *Tho Cooke*, might *de*'*ſire him to acquaint him, how he diſpos'd of the* Mo'ney, but that the Deponent told him, it was not 'fair, but contrary to Agreement, and that Sir *Tho*'*mas* was not to ask him what he did with his own. 'Afterwards the Committee ask'd Sir *Baſil* what 'particular ſervice he did, or was to do for procu'ring a new Charter? To which he ſaid, that he was 'unwilling to take too much upon himſelf; that he 'thought he did great ſervice to the Company in 'ſollicitation; but wiſh'd he might anſwer to that 'at ſome other time, being then much indiſpos'd, as 'to his Health.

The next day Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* being again examin'd, further depos'd: That having had a Trea'ty with Mr. *Bates*, whom he thought able to do 'ſervice in paſſing the Charter, and to have Ac'quaintance with ſeveral Perſons of Honour; he 'gave two Notes for 5500 Guineas to Mr. *Atwell*, 'payable to Mr. *Bates*, or Bearer; That one Note 'was for Three thouſand Pound, and the other for '2500 Guineas: That he put the Notes into *Bates*'s 'Hands, who told the Deponent, that he would 'deal with him for himſelf, and if the Buſineſs were 'done he would keep the Notes, elſe deliver them a'gain. That the 2500 Guineas were paid after the 'Charter for Reſtoring the *Eaſt-India* Company

paſs'd;

'paſs'd, the other for Thirty thouſand Guineas after the Charter for Regulation paſſed. That he had theſe Notes from Sir *Tho. Cooke*, and was accountable to him for the ſame. That he believ'd Sir *Tho. Cooke* did know how theſe Notes were to be diſpos'd of; and that he told Sir *Tho. Cooke*, that Mr. *Bates* had Acquaintance with ſeveral Lords, naming the Lord *Preſident*, and others. That the Deponent could not tell who this Money was deſign'd for, or what *Bates* did with it; for that *Bates* would not deal on ſuch Terms of *Telling Names*: That *Bates* did introduce him ſeveral times to the Lord *Preſident*, who made ſome Scruples in point of Law, which were remov'd by the Attorney General. That one day laſt Week the Five thouſand Guineas were offer'd by *Bates* back again to him; *Bates* ſaying, that this might make a Noiſe; that if Sir *Tho. Cooke* thought it too much, he would give it him again; that on *Tueſday* laſt 4400 Guineas were brought to this Deponent, and that the other 500 Guineas were ſtill in *Bates*'s Hands. That Sir *Tho. Cooke* did ſcruple to take back his Money at firſt, but afterwards did conſent to it, the Morning when he was brought up before this Committee. That he believ'd Sir *Thomas* had a double Account, the one was made up with this Sum, the other without it. That *Bates* would have paid back the whole, but Sir *Tho. Cooke* ſaid, the Account would not be even if the 500 Guineas were brought into that Account. That this was no part of the Forty thouſand Pound before mention'd to be paid to this Deponent; which Sum, he ſaid, he always underſtood to be wholly for his own Uſe and Benefit. That they found great Stops in the Charters, which they apprehended proceeded ſometimes from my Lord *Nottingham*, and ſometimes from others. That Colonel *Fitz-Patrick* receiv'd a Thouſand Guineas on the ſame Terms as was with others, if the Charter paſs'd: That he pretended great Intereſt with the Lord *Nottingham*, and that he could get Information from the Lady *Derby*, how the Queen's Pleaſure was: That Colonel *Fitz-Patrick* ſaid, he would try to prevail with the

A. C. 1695.

A. C. 1695. 'Lord *Nottingham*, for Five thouſand Guineas upon 'paſſing the Charter, and Five thouſand Pound on 'the Act of Parliament, but that the Earl of *Notting-* 'ham abſolutely refus'd to take it. That the Depo- 'nent heard a Note, ſign'd by Sir *Joſiah Child*, and 'Sir *Tho. Cooke*, for Fifty thouſand Pound, was lod- 'ged in *Tyſſen's* Hands for about a Year, to be paid 'in caſe the Act paſſed; and that it was refus'd, as 'he underſtood, by my Lord *Portland*, to whom 'Tyſſen had offer'd it.

Mr. Acton's *Depoſition.* 'Mr. *Richard Acton* being examin'd before the 'ſame Committee depos'd, That he receiv'd the 'Sums of Ten thouſand and Two thouſand Pound 'of Sir *Thomas Cooke*, That he told Sir *Thomas*, he 'had Friends who would take pains to do the Com- 'pany ſervice, but they would have Ten thouſand 'Pound. That he had Two thouſand Pound for his 'trouble, in attending two Seſſions, and that if the 'Bill for a new Company had paſs'd, he was to have 'had nothing. That he did not diſtribute the Ten 'thouſand Pound to Members, but to thoſe who had 'Intereſt with Members. That ſome of them to 'whom he gave Money to be diſtributed were Mr. 'Craggs, with whom this Deponent was concern'd in 'Clothing the Army, Mr. *Wallis*, Mr. *Ridley*, Mr. *Domi-* 'nicque, &c. and that Colonel *Goldwell*, and Colonel 'Dean, who were ſince Dead, were the only Per- 'ſons which he himſelf gave Money to.

* April 26*th.* *Mr.* Bates's *Depoſition.* The next * day the Committee of both Houſes proceeded upon the Examination of the reſt of the Perſons mention'd in their Report, and Mr. *Bates* being Sworn, depos'd, 'That Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* 'did apply himſelf to him, to uſe his Intereſt for 'obtaining a Charter for the *Eaſt-India* Company, 'the old Charter being forfeited, and told him they 'would be grateful: That the Deponent did uſe 'his Intereſt with the Lord Preſident, who ſaid, *he* '*would do what ſervice he could.* That the Lord Pre- 'ſident had deliver'd his Opinion publickly for con- 'firming the Charter, and thought the Forfeiture an 'Hardſhip. That having receiv'd Notes for Five 'thouſand five hundred Guineas, he told the Lord 'Preſident what Sum he had, and would have paſ-

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'ſed it upon my Lord, but he refus'd it. That A. C.
'thereupon in regard he could not very well tell 1695.
'Money himſelf, he did ask leave of my Lord that
'his Servant might tell the Money; to which my
'Lord anſwer'd, *He gave leave*, and accordingly
'Monſieur *Robart* did receive the Money. That af-
'ter Monſieur *Robart* had receiv'd it, he brought the
'ſame to the Deponent, in whoſe Poſſeſſion it re-
'main'd till he paid 4400 Guineas thereof back a-
'gain to Sir *Baſil*. That as to the 600 Guineas re-
'maining of the 5000, he ſaid he had ſpent ſome of
'them; That the Reaſon he paid back the 4400 Gui-
'neas, was the Noiſe that it made, and that People
'might think that he did not deſerve them, and that
'the whole 5500 Guineas were for his own private
'uſe. However being ſoon after re-examin'd, he
'own'd, *that the 4400 Guineas which he paid back
'were brought to him by Monſieur* Robart.

Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* being once more examin'd, de-
'pos'd, that Sir *Tho Cooke*, and others, obſerving him
'active, and to have Intereſt among Noblemen, ap-
'plied themſelves to him to endeavour the procuring
'a new Charter. That Sir *Tho. Cooke* was appre-
'henſive, *that it ſtuck with the Duke of* Leeds, and
'told the Deponent that ſome way muſt be found
'out to the Duke. That he thereupon applied him-
'ſelf to Mr. *Bates*, who would not pretend to talk
'with the Duke; but ſaid, the Deponent muſt tell
'him what the Company would do. That he told
'Mr. *Bates* he thought a Preſent might be made of
'2 or 3000 *l.* That Mr. *Bates* told him he went to
'St. *James*'s, and ſaid, he had *ſpoke with his Friend*,
'and *that more had been offer'd him by the other ſide*;
'and that at another time *Bates* ſaid that 5000 *l.* had
'been offer'd him by another Hand on the ſame ſide.
'That it was at laſt agreed, that if the Duke did
'act in favour of the Company, he ſhould have 2
'and 3000 Guineas, and *Bates* 500 Guineas to him-
'ſelf. That from the time the Notes for the 5500
'Guineas were given to *Bates*, they had free Acceſs
'to my Lord Preſident, and found him eaſy and
'willing to give the Company his Aſſiſtance. That
'Mr. *Bates* was ſhy, and call'd it his Friend at St.

A. C. 1695. 'James's. That the Condition of one Draught of a 'Counter-Note, which Mr. *Bates* brought, was worded, *In case the Lord President did not assist the Company in passing the Charter*, to which this Deponent 'made an Alteration, by putting out my Lord's 'Name, and making it not payable in case the 'Charter should not pass. That about a Week before the Money was brought back again, this Deponent went to *Bates* about it, who then told *him, it 'was all for himself*. That the Deponent did intend 'a Distribution of the abovementioned Sum of Thirty 'Thousand Pound in manner following, to Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *John Trevor*, and Mr. *Guy* Ten thousand Pound, in case the Charter and Act of Parliament passed; to the Merchants *Interlopers* Ten thousand Pound, and to himself Ten thousand Pound; That 'as to Five Thousand Pound part of the said Thirty 'thousand Pound he did design one third thereof to Sir 'Edward Seymour, one third to Sir *John Trevor*, and one 'third to Mr. *Guy*; That Mr. *Guy*, to whom he made 'the Proposal told him, they did not desire to meddle with the Stock, but would do any service they 'could to promote getting the Charter. That Sir 'Edward Seymour afterwards meeting this Deponent, 'chid him for making that Proposal, and told him, '*He would never have any thing to do with him, if he 'ever made any such Offers*. That the Deponent 'thought himself oblig'd in Honour, to pay two 'thirds of the Five thousand Pound, when receiv'd, 'to Sir *John Trevor*, and Mr. *Guy*, and intended to 'keep the other third, (which Sir *Edward Seymour* 'refus'd) for himself, and that Sir *John Trevor* did 'sometime afterwards give him some hints of his 'Expectation.

Sir *Josiah Child* being examin'd, said, 'He never 'dispos'd of 10 *l.* of the *East-India* Company's: That 'he did recommend it, that a Present of Fifty 'thousand Pound should be made to the King, if his 'Majesty would so far wave his Prerogative, that 'an Act of Parliament might be pass'd for settling 'the Company, but that Mr. *Tyssen* told him, *the 'King would not meddle in that Matter*, as he had been 'inform'd from my Lord *Portland*.

Sir Josiah Child's Examination.

These

These Examinations being † reported to the House of Commons, one of the Members stood up, and urg'd the necessity of searching this Matter to the bottom; and to provide Laws for the future, to prevent the Members of the House taking Money. That Ten thousand Pound had been pretended to be given to the King; and Fifty thousand Pound offer'd to buy an Act of Parliament, or gain their Charter. That the Facts prov'd themselves; and that Mr. *Bates* appear'd an unfortunate Person, whom the Care of his Friend (the Duke of *Leeds*) and the Sense of his Oath, had caus'd to make such Contradictions. Another Member said, that there were never greater, and more general Instances of Corruption; he insisted on the necessity of a speedy Remedy, and that it was very fit the House should let the World see that they were in earnest: He put them in mind of the Practices and Arts that had been us'd to stop their Discovery, so that what they had, was got, as it were, by the utmost Force and Constraint; at which they could not wonder, when they now found so great a Man at the Bottom; *But there is*, added he, *no Person in a Post so high, that this House cannot reach; no Man's Practice, or Art, so deep, that this House cannot discover. Here have been all imaginable Endeavours us'd to obstruct the Enquiry.* First, *His* Majesty's *Name was made use of at the Committees, with hopes, perhaps, that that might stop any further search; and if it were made use of there, you may reasonably expect they were made use of else where. But that appear'd to be so far from being a matter of Reflection on the King, that Sir* Josiah Child, *often complain'd of it, as a Rudeness to his* Majesty, *that what other Kings had Yearly as a Present, they had not offer'd to his Majesty in three Years; it was indeed, if not a matter of a Right, a matter of Custom. As for the Earl of* Portland, *who may be nam'd for his Honour upon this Occasion, when the great Sum of Fifty thousand Pound was press'd upon him, he did absolutely refuse it, and told them,* He would for ever be their Enemy and Opposer, if they offer'd any such thing to him. *Having thus mention'd the innocent. I must,* continued he, *say somewhat of the Guilty; a*

A. C. 1695.

† April *the 27th* *Debates in the House of Commons.*

A. C. 1695.

ſtop having been put, the Duke of Leeds *muſt be applied to: Certainly there never was a more notorious Bribery, and that in a Perſon, whom we might have expected to have been free from ſuch a Crime, if you reſpect either the greatneſs of his Place, or of* his former Obligation. *It is fit to ſpeak plainly on ſuch occaſions, the Houſe ought to endeavour to remove ſuch a Perſon from* the King's Council and Preſence. *What Security can the Nation have when we are Bought and Sold to one another? We have ſeen our Deſigns defeated, our Attempts betrayed, and what wonder is it? Can any Man think it more ſtrange that our Counſels, ſhould be ſold abroad, than that Charters ſhould be Sold at Home? Certainly a Man may reaſonably believe, that he who will* Sell the Subjects, will Sell the Kingdom, if he can have a ſufficient Bribe. *What Prince can be ſafe in ſuch Counſels which are given for private Advantage? Several Propoſals,* ſaid he in the Concluſion, *may here be offer'd for Remedy. One that this Houſe ſhould Addreſs His Majeſty to remove the Duke of* Leeds; *but, with Submiſſion, an Addreſs is too mean, too low a thing for this Houſe to do at this Time, and upon ſuch an Occaſion; I therefore move we may lodge an* Impeachment.

Tho' this Speech was approved in the main, yet ſome Expreſſions in it were thought too reflecting, and another Member ſtood up and ſaid, *He wondered the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt ſhould ſay that, which he hop'd, he did not believe,* that, that Lord ſhould have ſold our Counſels to *France*. Thereupon the other roſe again: And ſaid, *It was with ſome uneaſineſs he ſtood up, for he did not take Pleaſure to rake in a Dunghil. That he was far from ſaying the Duke had betrayed our Counſels; but argued only from Poſſibility; that it was as reaſonable to believe one as the other; and that when Honour and Juſtice were not the Rule of Men's Actions, there was nothing incredible that might be for their Diſadvantage.*

Several Members ſeconded the Motion for an Impeachment, adding, *That ſuch Actions as theſe were a Blemiſh, if not a Scandal to the* Revolution *it ſelf.* And it being demanded, *By what Law it was a Crime to take Money at Court?* It was anſwer'd,

That

That if there was not a Law, it was time there ſhould be a Law to prevent it; that the Law of God was againſt the Duke, and that there were Parliaments to puniſh ſuch Crimes. It was again ſuggeſted, that it ſeem'd doubtful whether there was Matter in this Report for an Impeachment; and therefore before the Houſe went to an Impeachment, they ought to put the Queſtion upon the Report, and ſee whether it be a Crime? Thereupon ſome of the Duke's Friends objected, *That there was no Law, and ſo no Tranſgreſſion*, and mov'd for excuſing him: But the Queſtion being put, that *there did appear, that there was in the Report made from the Committee of both Houſes ſufficient Matter to Impeach* Thomas *Duke of* Leeds, *of High Crimes and Miſdemeaners*, it was carried in the Affirmative, and Mr. *Comptroller* was order'd to go up to the Lords, and at their Bar, in the Name of the Houſe, and of all the Commons of *England*, to lodge the ſaid Impeachment, which in due time they would make good. A. C. 1695. *The Duke of* Leeds *ordered to be impeached.*

About the ſame time that Mr. *Comptroller* made the Report to the Commons from the Committee of both Houſes, the Lord Privy Seal made the Report to the Lords; after the hearing of which, the Duke of *Leeds* ſaid, 'That as he had formerly proteſted himſelf to be clear in this Matter; 'ſo he ſtill denied upon his Faith and Honour, 'that he was Guilty of any ſuch Corruptions as 'were ſuggeſted againſt him, and that if the whole 'Truth were laid open, it would tend to his Honour and Advantage. That he would be very 'free in telling their Lordſhips now before hand, 'all that paſſed, in which he was any ways concerned. That Mr. *Bates* introduc'd Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* to him, and that he had Conferences with Sir *Baſil* upon the Subject of the *Eaſt India* Company, which *Firebraſs* was concern'd for. That 'ſome time after, Mr. *Bates* informed him, that 'he was to have a Sum of Money of Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*, and deſired his Lordſhip to lend him 'one of his Servants, (Mr. *Bates* keeping but a 'Footman) to receive the Money; and ſo he lent 'him Monſieur *Robart*. That he knew nothing of *The Duke of* Leeds's *Speech to the Lords.*

A. C. 1695. 'the Sum, but afterwards Mr. *Bates* came to him 'and told him, he had received 5000 Guineas, and 'that in acknowledgment of the many Favours he 'had received from his Lordſhip's Hands, he humbly deſir'd him to accept the ſame; which he refuſing, Mr. *Bates* preſſed him earneſtly to take 'one half, or a quarter; which he ſtill refuſed, declaring he would not touch a Penny of them; 'that however he told him, ſince he had taken 'them he thought there was no need of returning 'them; that they were his own, and wiſh'd him 'good Luck with them. And thus, concluded his 'Grace, I was but a Shadow to Mr. *Bates*.

The Duke of *Leeds* had ſcarce ended his Speech, when private Notice came to the Houſe of Lords, that the Commons were proceeding to an Impeachment againſt him; whereupon he left the Houſe in great haſte, and going to the Door of the Houſe of Commons, deſir'd to be admitted to be Heard. This being granted, and a Chair placed for him within the Bar, his Grace ſat down, put on his Hat; then roſe, uncovered himſelf, and made a Speech to the Houſe, wherein in the firſt place,

His Speech to the Houſe of Commons

'He thank'd them heartily for this Favour of hearing him; and then proceeded, declaring his Innocence, and that he had attended ſooner if he had 'had the leaſt Intimation what the Houſe was upon. 'That the occaſion of his coming, was from the 'two Votes upon the Report from the Committee 'of both Houſes; That he had done all he could 'to be inform'd of the Particulars, but could not. 'That hearing of a Report, a *monſtruous long Report*, and finding himſelf concern'd, he was earneſt to be heard, to the end he might not lie 'under the Diſpleaſure, of either, or both Houſes. 'He ſaid, it is a bold Word, but 'tis a Truth, *This 'Houſe had not now been Sitting but for me.* He added, 'That he was formerly purſued by this 'Houſe in two Points: For being for the *French* 'Intereſt, and for Popery; That he had then, if 'he might have been heard, juſtified himſelf, and 'hop'd he had ſince, and would by all the Actions 'of his Life. That one *Firebraſs*, by the means

'of

'of Mr. *Bates*, was introduced to him; That he 'had long known Mr. *Bates*, and if he was not 'much deceived in him, he could not believe that 'Gentleman would have tranſacted ſuch a Matter, 'if put upon it. That the Evidence was but an 'Hear-ſay, and he hoped they would not Condemn 'on Hear-ſay. That as well as a Money-Part, there 'was alſo a Treaty-Part; That as to the Money-'part much of it was falſe, and what was true he 'made no Secret; that he could and did ſay, upon 'his Faith and Honour, that neither directly nor 'indirectly, *He never touched one Penny of the Money.* 'That he obſerv'd a great deal of Pains had been 'taken to hook in this Matter by a ſide Wind; 'that this *Firebraſs* thought his Merit would de-'ſerve 10000 *l.* and 30000 *l.* that this 5500 Gui-'neas was no part of the 40000 *l.* That the Wit-'neſſes were called in by the Committee, but that '*Firebraſs*, after his firſt Hearing, deſir'd to be cal-'led in again himſelf, contrary to all Rules; which 'ſhew'd him at leaſt a very willing Witneſs. That 'he had a Thread which he hoped to ſpin finer; 'and make it appear, that this was a Deſign laid a-'gainſt him long before the naming this Commit-'tee; that Warning was given him ſome time 'ſince; *That this Matter would be improved againſt 'him*; and that *Firebaſs* had been told, *He ſhould 'be Excus'd if he ſhould Charge the Duke.* His Grace 'in the Concluſion ſaid, He ask'd no Favour, but 'their favourable Juſtice; and that no ſevere Senſe 'might be put on what would bear a Candid one. 'That if it might be the Houſe would *reconſider* 'what was done; or at leaſt preſerve him from 'Cruelty, and not let him lie on the Rack, and 'be blaſted until a Parliament ſhould ſit again; 'and that if they would not *reconſider*, that then he 'might have ſpeedy Juſtice; for he had rather 'want Counſel, want Time, or want any Thing, 'than lie under their, or the Nation's Diſplea-'ſure.

A. C. 1695.

This Speech being ended, and the Duke with-drawn, Mr. Comptroller, attended by many Mem-bers, went up to the Lords with the Impeachment; and

The Duke is im-peached.

A. C. 1695. and at the ſame time, it was propos'd in the Houſe that the Articles ſhould be forthwith drawn up; and thereupon the Committee, which were joined with the Lords, were ordered to withdraw and prepare the ſame.

Debates about his Speech. Afterwards the Houſe of Commons took the Duke's Speech into Conſideration, and one of the Members, ſtood up and ſaid, *That by this Noble Lord's Speech the Point was now, whether the Houſe would Arraign the Committee of both Houſes, or go on with their Impeachment?* 'That the Duke when he came to 'the Matter, would not enter into Particulars, but 'paſs'd it over with Excuſe of wanting of time; 'That he made no Excuſe as to the Facts; That his 'Argument of a Contrivance was, that the 5000 'Guineas charg'd on him, was no part of the '40000 *l. Firebraſs* was to account for; That this 'was rather an Aggravation of the Crime; for Sir '*Tho. Cooke* had a double Account, one with, and 'another without the 5000 Guineas; which was 'an Indication, that if there was a Contrivance, it 'was not by the Committee, but with Sir *Thomas* '*Cooke*, to ſtifle the Inquiry, and conceal the Cor-'ruption. That the ſpeedy Juſtice of the Houſe 'was to be wiſh'd and deſir'd; and that if there was 'ſuch a Contrivance, ſuch a Thread as was men-'tioned by that noble Lord, 'twas not to be doubt-'ed, but that Houſe where he was impeached 'would clear him. Another Member moved, that 'a Committee might be appointed to withdraw, to 'conſider what was to be done in order to gratifie 'that Noble Lord by ſpeedy Juſtice; and obſerv'd, 'that his Friend Mr. *Bates*'s contradicting himſelf, 'was more than the Evidence of *Firebraſs*. That 'Monſieur *Robart* was a Servant of my Lord Pre-'ſident's, and was fled; that Mr. *Bates* ſaid he kept 'the Money in his Houſe; that ſometimes he had 'ſpent it, ſometimes it was in his Cloſet: That he 'did own the Money was not in his Houſe on '*Sunday*, but on *Tueſday* Morning Monſieur *Robart* 'brought it to him, but he would never declare 'from whom he brought it.

In

In the middle of these Debates, a Message was sent from the Lords, to acquaint the House of Commons, that it was the Opinion of their Lordships, that the Discovery made by Sir *Tho. Cooke* was not Satisfactory, nor so full as to entitle him to the Benefit of the Act to Indemnifie him, and that their Lordships desired the Concurrence of the Commons. They thereupon past a Vote, as the Lords had done, and sent it up by the Lord *Coningsby*. A. C. 1695.

On *Monday* the 29th of *April* the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they had past a Bill, intituled, *An Act for imprisoning Sir* Tho. Cooke, *Sir* Basil Firebrace, Charles Bates, *Esq*; *and* James Craggs, *and restraining them from alienating their Estates*, to which they desir'd the Concurrence of the Commons. After the reading of this Bill, Mr. Comptroller reported the Articles of Impeachment against the Duke of *Leeds*, *For Contracting and Agreeing with the Merchants Trading to the* East-Indies, *or their Agents, for* 5500 *Guineas to procure them a Charter of Confirmation, and a Charter of Regulations, which Sum was actually received by the said Duke of* Leeds, *or by his Agents and Servants, with his Privity and Consent.* These Articles being agreed to by the Commons, and by their Order sent to the Upper House, and read, the Duke of *Leeds* repeated several things to the same Purpose as formerly, adding, 'That this Storm 'which was now fallen upon him, was some time 'a-gathering; and it was promoted by a Faction, 'and a Party who had only a Pique against him; 'and that the King's Business had been delayed on 'purpose. That he had an Original Letter which 'gave him an Account of this some time before it 'broke out, and it appeared only levelled against 'him, because none else were prosecuted; that 'there appeared a Joy they could catch at this, for 'then they stopt; and that Sir *Basil Firebrass* was 'treated with to discover only this Part, and so he 'should be excused from any further Discovery. His Grace concluded, praying a Copy of the Articles of Impeachment, and of the Report of the Committee of both Houses, which was readily granted.

The

A. C. 1695.

The next Day, the Commons were acquainted by a Meſſage from the Lords, that the Duke of *Leeds* had put in his Anſwer to the Articles exhibited againſt him, of which their Lordſhips had ſent a Copy to them: Whereupon the Houſe of Commons ordered, That the Committee who were appointed to prepare the Articles againſt the Duke, ſhould conſider of, and prepare a Replication to his Anſwer.

Upon the firſt of *May*, the Commons read a third time and paſſed the Ingroſſed Bill from the Lords, for Impriſoning Sir *Tho. Cooke*, *&c.* and ſent it up to the Lords by Sir *Herbert Crofts*, who was order'd to acquaint their Lordſhips that they had agreed thereto with ſome Amendments. On the other hand, the Lords acquainted the Commons, that they thought themſelves oblig'd in Juſtice to put the Houſe in mind of the Impeachment againſt the Duke of *Leeds*, to which the Duke's Anſwer having been tranſmitted to them, the Lords deſired to know when the Commons could be ready with their Articles, to the end a certain day might be appointed by the Lords for that Purpoſe. Thereupon the Commons ordered that the Duke's Anſwer might be referred to the Conſideration of the Committee, and that they likewiſe conſider, what was to be done in that Matter, according to the Courſe of Parliaments.

The Duke upon the 2d of *May*, complained to the Lords of the Delay of the Houſe of Commons in not replying to his Anſwer, alledging, That the Impeachment was only to load him with Diſgrace, and that they never intended to try him; That the *Party* us'd great *Partiality* towards him, and did not intend to inquire after others; and that they ſhew'd their Partiality and *Spleen*, in their Amendment to the Bill for Impriſoning Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*, and the others, whereby Sir *Baſil* was to be Bailed, becauſe he was the Witneſs againſt his Lordſhip. The ſame Day the Commons reſolv'd, *That the offer of any Money, or other Advantage, to any Member of Parliament for the promoting of any Matter whatſoever, depending, or to be tranſ-*

tranſacted in Parliament, was a high Crime and Miſ- A. C.
demeanor, and tended to the ſubverſion of the Engliſh 1695.
Conſtitution. Afterwards Mr. *Comptroller* reported from the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, that Monſieur *Robart*, who was a material Witneſs for making good the Articles againſt the Duke of *Leeds*, had been Summon'd to attend the Committee, but could not be found; and it not being yet known where he was, they were of Opinion not to make any further Progreſs in the Matter to them referred, until they had the farther Direction of the Houſe This Reſolution was agreed unto by the Houſe; and an Order made that Monſieur *Robart* ſhould attend the Houſe forthwith, and that he be Summon'd by the Serjeant at Arms.

Upon *Friday* the 3d of *May*, a Motion being made in the Houſe of Lords, to read the Bill for granting to the King a Duty upon Glaſs, *&c.* The Duke of *Leeds* roſe up, and told the Lords; 'That it 'grieved him, that he, who was as much as any 'Man for the Diſpatch of the Money Bills, and 'never oppoſed any, ſhould now do it; but he ho-'ped the Lords would conſider his Caſe, not only 'as his, but the Caſe of any of their Lordſhips; for 'it was in the Power of a Tinker to accuſe at the 'end of a Seſſion, and one might lie under it with-'out Remedy: And ſince the Commons, by Miſma-'nagement, had delay'd this Money Bill for Six 'Weeks, it would not be of mighty ill Conſe-'quence it ſhould lie a day or two longer; and his 'Grace preſſed very earneſtly, that if the Houſe 'of Commons did not reply, the Impeachment 'might be diſcharged; for, if it were not, he might 'lie under the Reproach thereof all his Life: Ad-'ding, he believed the Commons would do nothing 'in it, for tho' they had appointed a Committee 'to meet, yet they met but once, and that for 'Form.

The ſame day the Speaker of the Commons acquainted them, that the Serjeant at Arms had informed him, that his Meſſenger had been at the Duke of *Leeds*, and enquired for Monſieur *Robart*, who was not to be found, and had not been ſeen in his

A. C. 1695. his Grace's Houſe in three days paſt. Whereupon the Commons deſired a Conference with the Lords, which being agreed to, their Managers delivered a Paper to the Lords, importing, *That the Commons would make good the Charge againſt the Duke of* Leeds, *and were deſirous that Juſtice be done without any manner of delay; but that in the Preparation of the Evidence againſt the Duke, their Committee met with an Obſtruction; That Monſieur* Robart, *who appeared by the Depoſitions before the Committee of both Houſes to be a material Witneſs, was withdrawn ſince the Impeachment was carried up; which had been the Reaſon the Commons had not yet acquainted their Lordſhips when they could be ready to make good the ſaid Impeachment.*

This Paper being read in the Houſe of Lords, it was moved and agreed without any Debate, or any Oppoſition made by the Duke of *Leeds*; That an Addreſs ſhould be made to the King to Iſſue a Proclamation for ſtopping the Ports, and ſeizing Monſieur *Robart*; which was accordingly done, tho' the Proclamation was not publiſhed till about Nine Days afterwards.

The Duke, who by *Robart*'s flight, had now a fair Opportunity of triumphing over his Accuſers, roſe up, and blam'd the Commons for doing an unheard of, and unprecedented thing, 'To Charge 'a Man with Crimes, before they had all the 'Evidence to make it good; that it was ſtrange 'they ſhould ſay they wanted a material Witneſs, 'and lay it upon him to produce this Witneſs: 'As if a Perſon were oblig'd more to produce Evi-'dence to accuſe himſelf, than to anſwer ſuch 'Queſtions by which he accuſes himſelf. His 'Grace then acquainted their Lordſhips, that in 'Truth, he had ſent Monſieur *Robart* to ſee his 'Daughter *Leinſter*, and order'd him to call at *Minns*, 'to ſee his Daughter *Plimouth*, where the Meſ-'ſenger of the Houſe of Commons might have 'known he was gone, if he had ask'd. That his 'Grace ſent a Meſſenger on purpoſe for *Robart*; 'that *Robart* return'd about Two of the Clock on 'Sunday Morning, but being inform'd that his Lord

'was

'was Impeached, and Mr. *Bates* in Priſon, he 'thereupon was frighted, and went towards *Harwich*, deſigning for his own Country *Switzerland*, 'thro' *Holland*. That his Grace knew by the Temper of the Man, and by a particular Knowledge he 'had of him, and of the thing, that he would not be 'ſeen here again in haſte; *So that my Lords*, ſaid his 'Grace, *if this Man be inſiſted upon as a material E-'vidence, and that my Trial is to be delay'd till this 'Perſon is forthcoming, when am I likely to be tried? 'I humbly move your Lordſhips that you will come to 'ſome Reſolution, that if this Matter be not immedi-'ately proceeded upon, ſo that I may be try'd before 'the ending of this Seſſion*, that the Impeachment 'ſhall fall. To which ſome few Lords cry'd, *Well moved*; but however their Lordſhips read and paſſed, *the Bill for the Duty upon Glaſs-Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles*, &c. A. C. 1695.

The ſame day the Houſe of Commons having read the Report from the Committee of both Houſes, proceeded to Impeach other Perſons therein mention'd, and in particular Sir *John Trevor*; but they were interrupted by the Black-Rod, and commanded to attend the King in the Lord's Houſe. His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent, to an *Act for a Duty on Glaſs*, &c. *An Act to prevent Counterfeiting and Clipping the Coin of this Kingdom*; *An Act for Impriſoning Sir* Thomas Cooke, *Sir* Baſil Firebraſs, Bates *and* Craggs, *&c. An Act for Reverſing the Attainder of* Jacob Leiſler, and others, And *an Act for the King's moſt Gracious and Free Pardon*, but with the Exception among others,. *of all Perſons who had been or ſhould be impeached in Parliament during the preſent Seſſion.* After which, His Majeſty told both Houſes, 'That he was come to give them Thanks 'for the Supplies provided for carrying on the 'War, and at the ſame to conclude this Seſſion, 'which could not be continued longer without mani-'feſt Prejudice to the ends for which thoſe Sup-'plies were given; the Seaſon of the Year making 'it ſo neceſſary for him to be Abroad, that it were 'to be wiſh'd the Buſineſs at Home would have al-'low'd him to have been there ſooner. That he would *Acts paſt* May 3d.

A. C. 1695.

'would take Care to place the Adminiſtration of 'Affairs during his Abſence, in ſuch Perſons, on 'whoſe Care and Fidelity he could entirely depend; 'and that he doubted not but every one of the 'Lords, and the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Com-'mons, in their ſeveral Stations, would be aſſiſting 'to them; which was what he requir'd of them, 'and that they ſhould be more than ordinarily Vi-'gilant in preſerving the Publick Peace. This Speech being ended, the Lord Keeper, by His Majeſty's Command, Prorogued the Parliament to the 18th of *June*.

Parliament prorogued.

Debates about the Fleet.

To give the Reader a full and continued Proſpect of the Proceedings of both Houſes againſt Bribery and Corruption, I have purpoſely over-looked ſeveral other Paſſages in Parliament, on which it is neceſſary we ſhould now caſt our view. The ſending the Fleet to the *Streights* was certainly moſt advantageous to the Confederates Intereſt; yet nevertheleſs, ſome Members of the Upper Houſe, under the plauſible Pretence of Good-Will towards the preſent Government, tho', perhaps otherwiſe affected, endeavour'd to ſhew the Danger and Inconvenience of it. But, however, the major part of that *Auguſt* Aſſembly entertained far different Sentiments, as appeared by their Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty for ſo ordering it; and it happen'd very luckily, in Confirmation of their Lordſhips Judgments, that News came ſoon after, that the *Plimouth*, *Carliſle*, *Newcaſtle*, *Southampton*, *Falmouth*, and *Adventure* Frigats had fought and * taken in the Channel of *Malta*, not far from *Meſſina*, two *French* Men of War, one of 70 Guns, call'd the *Content*, and the other the *Trident*, of 60 Guns.

Two French Men of War taken.

* Jan. 28. N. S.

The Commons Addreſs againſt the Colonels of the Army.

On the 20th of *April* Mr. *Harley*, from the Commiſſioners for Taking and Stating the Publick Accompts, reported to the Houſe of Commons, the Matter upon the Petition of the Inn-keepers and Victuallers of the City of *Coventry*; and alſo, upon ſeveral Petitions and Complaints touching the *Iriſh* Arrears due to the Army; whereupon the Commons reſolv'd, That an Addreſs be preſented to the King, that he would be pleas'd to give Directions, that

that the Colonels and other Officers of the Army, imployed for the Reduction of *Ireland*, might ſpeedily account with, and ſatisfie their Inferior Officers, and Soldiers, as they had receiv'd Money from his Majeſty; which Addreſs having been Preſented accordingly, his Majeſty Anſwer'd, *That he had already given Orders, as well in* Flanders, *as in* England, *for the doing what was mention'd in it; and that ſome Officers who neglected to comply with the Directions, had been Caſhier'd; however, that he would give thoſe Orders under the ſevereſt Penalties to ſuch as ſhould diſobey them.* A. C. 1695. *The King's Anſwer.*

Beſides the forementioned Grievances, which required the Wiſdom and Application of the Parliament for their Redreſs; another difficulty lay at this time moſt heavy upon the Nation: The Current Silver-Coin of this Kingdom had many years began to be Clipp'd and Adulterated; a Miſchief which of late had been induſtriouſly promoted, and ſecretly carried on by the Enemies of the Government; and the dangerous Conſequences of it being either not heeded, or wilfully neglected, our Money was ſo far diminiſh'd and debas'd, that Five Pounds in Silver *Specie* was ſcarce worth Forty Shillings, according to the Standard; and not one piece in four that was not either *Iron*, *Braſs* or *Copper*, Waſh'd over or Plated. The Nation ſuffered unſpeakably by this Evil, both in carrying on the War, as well as Trade, and as the Cure of it could no longer be delayed without apparent and inevitable Ruin, the Houſe of Commons on the 8th of *January* appointed a Committee to receive Propoſals to prevent Clipping of the Coin of this Kingdom, for the future, and the Exportation of Silver. This Committee having ſat ſeveral times, Mr. *Scobell* Reported their Opinion, '1. That the beſt way to prevent Clipping the Silver Coin was to new Coin the 'ſame into Mill'd Money. 2. That 1000000 *l.* was 'a ſufficient Sum to make good the Defficiency of 'the preſent Clipp'd Coin of this Kingdom. 3. That 'the Money hereafter to be Coin'd ſhould be of the 'preſent Weight and Fineneſs. 4. That the Crown 'Piece ſhould go for 5 *s.* 6 *d.* and the Half-Crown 'for 2 *s.* 9 *d.* 5. That all Money to be Coin'd un- *Bad ſtate of the Coin.* † March 12*th.* * March 19*th.*

A. C. 1695.

'der the Denomination of the Half-Crown, ſhould 'have a Remedy of Six Pence in the Ounce. '6. That for as much of the preſent Coin as any 'Perſon brought into the Mint, he ſhould have 'Weight for Weight, and the Overplus by a Bill 'or Ticket, at —— *per Cent.* on a Fund to be ap-'propriated for that purpoſe. 7. That the preſent 'Laws againſt Clipping be enforced by ſome 'Additions. 8. That all Perſons whoſe Profeſſions 'require ſuch like Tools or Engines as may be 'made uſe of for Coining or Clipping, be obliged 'to Regiſter their Names and Places of Abode; 'and that it ſhould be Penal on ſuch as ſhould neg-'lect to do the ſame. 9. That it be Penal on all 'ſuch Perſons on whom Clippings are found; '10. That it be Penal on all ſuch Perſons as give 'more for any Silver Coin, than it ought to go for 'by Law. 11. That no Preſſes, ſuch as are uſed 'for Coining, be in any other Place, than his Ma-'jeſty's Mint. 12. That it be Penal in all ſuch Per-'ſons as ſhould Import any Clip'd or Counterfeit 'Money. 13. That it be Penal in any Perſon to 'Export *Engliſh* Bullion, and the Proof to lie up-'on the Exporter. 14. And laſtly, that it be Pe-'nal on any Perſon to Counterfeit any Foreign 'Mark upon Bullion. This Report lay ſome time neglected in the Houſe of Commons, till the Lords having Paſs'd an Act *to Prevent the Counterfeiting and Clipping the Current Coin of this Kingdom*, * and ſent it down to the Commons for their Concurrence: * The Reſolutions of the ſaid Committee were taken into Conſideration, and out of ſome of them ſeveral Amendments * inſerted in the Lords Bill. Their Lordſhips agreed * to the Amendments made by Commons, and ſo the Act receiv'd the Royal Sanction.

March 19th.
† April 10th. and 11th.
* April 25th.
* April 27th.

Addreſs of the Commons about the Allies.

Upon the 18th of *April* the Commons taking into Conſideration the great Expences of the Nation, towards the carrying on the War, and Support of the Grand Confederacy, Reſolv'd, that an Addreſs be Preſented to the King, that his Majeſty in his great Wiſdom, would pleaſe to take care for the future, that this Kingdom be put upon an

equal

equal Foot and Proportion with the Allies, in bearing the Charge of the preſent War. An Addreſs to that purpoſe having been preſented to the King, his Majeſties Anſwer was, *That in this, as in every thing elſe, he ſhould always endeavour to have a due Regard to the Intereſt and to the Honour of this Nation.* C. A. 1695

The King's Anſwer.

The Rigour and Length of the Winter Seaſon, the Scarcity of Seamen, by reaſon of the Fleet being in the *Streights*, and the Coal-ſhips wanting Convoys, to ſecure them from the *French* Privateers, which at this time very much infeſted the Narrow Seas; all theſe, I ſay, having rais'd Coals to an exorbitant Price, whereby the poorer ſort were reduc'd to a Starving condition; the Commons did unanimouſly * Vote an Addreſs, to deſire the King that he would pleaſe to Iſſue his Royal Proclamation, That the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, ſhould forthwith put in Execution the Laws for Regulating the Prices and Meaſures of Coals; and that his Majeſty would Order Convoys for the Coal-ſhips: And at the ſame time they Ordered a Bill to be brought in, to Enforce and make more effectual the ſaid Laws relating to Coals. His Majeſty caus'd his Proclamation to be Iſſued out three Days after; but as for the Bill it lay neglected after it had been Read a Second time, and ſo loſt.

The Commons Addreſs about Coals. April 6*th.*

Several other Bills were ſet on foot in this Seſſion of Parliament, namely *a Bill touching Free and Impartial Proceedings in Parliament*; which was begun in the Houſe of Commons, and there rejected after the the third Reading; *A Bill for Regulating Trials in Caſes of High Treaſon*; which having paſt the Lower Houſe; was amended by the Lords, and occaſion'd ſeveral further Conferences and Debates between both Houſes; Another Bill *for Regiſtring Memorials of Deeds, Conveyances and Wills*, which was obſtructed by the Lawyers in the Houſe of Commons, as tending to Abridge Law-ſuits; and therefore ſpoiling their Trade. A Fourth, *for the Encouragement of Privateers*; A Fifth, *for the Encouragement of Seamen*: A Sixth *to diſable Perſons from Voting in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, who ſhould refuſe to*

Bills left unfiniſh'd.

A. C. 1695.

take the Oaths to the Government, which never came to a Second Reading; A Seventh, *for the better diſcovery of Bankrupt Eſtates*, which was only Read twice; An Eighth, *to Veſt the Forfeited Eſtates's in* Ireland in his Majeſty, wherein as little Progreſs was made. A Ninth, *to Regulate Printing-Preſſes*; A Tenth, *Requiring certain Perſons to take the Oaths to his Majeſty*; which having Paſs'd the Upper Houſe, and been ſent down to the Commons, was by them Rejected, after the Second Reading; An Eleventh ſent down alſo by the Lords, *for Naturalizing Foreign Seamen*; which the Commons refuſs'd to Paſs; A Twelfth, *to aſcertain the Aſſize of Bread*; A Thirteenth, *to oblige* James Crags *and* Richard Harnage, *to diſcover how ſome of the Moneys for Clothing the Army had been diſpos'd of*; And laſtly, A Bill *for Puniſhing* Tracy Pauncefort, *and his Brother* Edward Pauncefort, *for Corrupt Practices*; which having been Read Three times by the Commons, was Ordered to lie upon the Table.

The French *Refugees Petition the Commons*, April 9*th*.

The Diſtreſſed *French* Exiles upon account of Religion, having loſt their beſt Support by the Death of the Queen, and Sollicited the Court to little purpoſe † implor'd at laſt the Interceſſion of the Commons, and humbly beſought them, that their deplorable Condition might be taken into conſideration; whereupon the Commons, out of a Generous and Chriſtian Tenderneſs, Preſented an Addreſs to the King, *That his Majeſty would be pleas'd to take the Poor* French *Refugees into his Princely Conſideration, and vouchſafe them ſome Relief*; to which Addreſs his Majeſty Anſwered, *That he was deſirous to have it complied with, and would direct the Lords of the Treaſury to Conſider, and Report to him, the Fund wherein to place that Charity.* Thus much for this Seſſion of Parliament.

Addreſs to the King in their favour.

The King's Anſwer.

Dr. Tenniſon *made Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

On the 16th of *January* the Election of Dr. *Tenniſon*, late Biſhop of *Lincoln*, to be Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, was Confirm'd in the Church of St. *Mary le-Bow*, *London*, the Commiſſioners preſent for that purpoſe, being the Lord Biſhop of *London*, *Durham*, *Wincheſter*, *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, *Rocheſter*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Bangor* and *Ely*. His Grace was promoted

ted to that Supream Station in the Church of *England* by the Recommendation of Dr. *Tillotſon*, the late Archbiſhop; for whilſt both he and Queen *Mary* were yet alive, their Majeſties deſir'd to know of him, who was the fitteſt Perſon to fill up the Archiepiſcopal See of *Dublin*, which at that time happened to be vacant: Dr. *Tillotſon*, without heſitation, nam'd the Biſhop of *Lincoln*, as a Perſon for whom he had the greateſt Eſteem, on account of his mild Principles, which were agreeable to his own. Dr. *Tillotſon* dying ſoon after, the King immediately caſt his Eyes upon Dr. *Tenniſon* to ſucceed him; Concluding, that ſince he was fit for the Archbiſhoprick of *Dublin*, he might as well deſerve that of *Canterbury*. However, this Choice rais'd no ſmall Diſcontents; for the Biſhop of *London*'s Friends, who both by that worthy Prelate's Sation, and his having been ſo great an Inſtrument in the late Revolution, did juſtly look upon the Archiepiſcopal Dignity as his due, and therefore had made ſome ſteps in his Favour, could not but be piqued to ſee another preferr'd; Not to mention the Fears which many of the inferior Clergy began to conceive, from Dr. *Tenniſon*'s Forbearance towards the Diſſenters. As for the Biſhoprick of *Lincoln*, it was beſtowed on Dr. *Gardiner*, Sub Dean of that See. A. C. 1695.

The ſame day the Parliament was Prorogu'd, the King Declar'd in Council, That he had appointed the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Sir *John Sommers* Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Devonſhire* Lord Steward of his Majeſties Houſhold, * the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, One of his Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State, the Earl of *Dorſet* Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold, and the Lord *Godolphin* firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government, during his Majeſties Abſence; and at the ſame time Sir *William Trumbal*, was Conſtituted One of his Majeſties Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Sir *John Trenchard*, lately Deceas'd. The next Day the Lord *Henry Capel* was appointed Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; and on the 8th of the ſame Month, his

Seven Lords Juſtices, appointed, May 3d.

* *They were both made Dukes, April 30th. 1694. being but Earls before.*

Places diſpoſed of.

C. A. 1695. Majeſty Created *William de Naſſau* Seigneur *de Zuleſtein*, a Baron, Viſcount, and Earl of this Kingdom, by the Name and Stile of *William Zuleſtein*, Baron of *Enfield*, and Earl of *Rochford*; and the Lord *Grey* of *Werke*, was alſo made a Viſcount and Earl of this Kingdom, by the Stile of Viſcount *Glendale*, and Earl of *Tankerville*. Four Days after the King went from *Kenſington* to *Graveſend*, and about Six in the Evening Embark'd aboard the *William* and *Mary* Yatcht, attended by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Eſſex* and *Portland*, and other Perſons of Quality; but there being little Wind, the Yatchts got not farther that Night than the Buoy in the Nore. The next Morning they joyn'd their Convoy, under the Command of Sir *George Rooke*, and on the 14th his Majeſty ſafely Landed at *Oranie Polder*, and Ariv'd in the Evening at the *Hague*, where he was receiv'd with great Acclamations of Joy; and where we are forc'd to leave him for a while, to attend the Affairs of *Scotland*.

Titles beſtow'd.

The King Arrives in Holland, May 14th.

Affairs of Scotland.

The King having thought fit to call a Parliament in that Kingdom, they met according to their Summons on the Ninth of *May*; the Marquiſs of *Tweeddale*, his Majeſties High Commiſſioner went thither, attended in the uſual manner, and his Commiſſion being Read, his Majeſties Letter to the Lords Temporal, and Commiſſioners of the Shires, and Burghs, Aſſembled in Parliament, was Read alſo, ſetting forth: 'That the Continuation of the War ſtill 'hindred him from purſuing his Reſolution of being 'amongſt them in Perſon, and ſo oblig'd him to 'call them together, once more in his Abſence. 'That therefore he had appointed the Marquiſs of 'Tweeddale, to be his Commiſſioner, and to repreſent his Perſon and Authority among them; That 'the Marquiſs had given Proofs of his Capacity and 'Experience in Buſineſs, as well as of his Fidelity 'and Zeal, by his many and long Services to the 'Crown and Nation, particularly ſince his being 'Lord Chancellor, which would render him very 'acceptable to them. That his Majeſty had fully 'entruſted him with his Mind, and given him 'Powers to paſs all ſuch Laws for the good of that his 'Maje-

The Parliament there meets May 9th.

The King's Letter to them.

'Majesties ancient Kingdom, as had been Propo- A. C.
'sed to his Majesty at this time. That the Mar- 1695.
'quiss was to ask nothing of them in his Majesties
'Name, but that which the Interest of the Coun-
'try made necessary to be done; that therefore his
'Majesty need not mention to them that the Subsi-
'dies for Paying the Forces were now Expired;
'and that their Peace and Safety requir'd the Re-
'newing of them during the War. That his Ma-
'jesty was glad of any Appearances of a Disposition
'to Moderation and Union about Church-matters;
'and he hop'd they would Encourage it, and Pro-
'mote it, by removing the Subjects of differences as
'much as they could. That he was not unmindful
'of the Letter to him in the close of the last Session;
'That the known Interruptions he had had in Busi-
'ness this Winter, had been a great hindrance to him,
'but he was resolv'd to do whatsoever might be for
'the Security of the Government, and the Satisfacti-
'on of his good Subjects. In the Conclusion, his
'Majesty recommended to them Calmness and Una-
'nimity in their Proceedings; not doubting but
'they would Act suitably to the Confidence he had
'put in them, in calling them again in his absence.

The High Commissioner's Speech to the Parliament.

This Letter was back'd by the High Commissioner's Speech, who told that great Assembly; 'That his 'Majesties tender Care and Concern for their Safety 'and Welfare, did evidently appear, in minding 'every thing that might contribute thereto: Parti-'cularly as to the Church, that all differences might 'be compos'd; it being his Majesties purpose, to 'maintain *Presbyterian* Government in the Church 'of *Scotland*, and that the Peace and Security of the 'Kingdom against Foreign Invasion, and Intestine 'Commotion be provided for: That if they found 'it would tend to the *Advancement of Trade*, that an 'Act be Passed for the Encouragement of such as 'should Acquire and Establish a *Plantation* in *Afri-'ca*, or *America*, or any other part of the World, 'where Plantations might be lawfully acquired, his 'Majesty was willing to declare, that he would 'grant to the Subjects of this Kingdom, in *favour of 'these Plantations*, such Rights and Privileges, as

A. C. 1695.

' he granted in like Caſes, to the *Subjects of his other Dominions.* And that the Judicatories higher and Subaltern be ſo Regulated in their Proceedings, as that Juſtice might be adminiſtred with the greateſt Diſpatch, and leaſt Charge to the People. That theſe things had taken up ſome part of his Majeſties Time and Thoughts theſe Months paſt, and had been frequently diſcours'd by him; and then put in the Method of Inſtructions and Directions for his Grace's Behaviour. That therefore it only remain'd for them to take theſe Weighty Affairs into conſideration, and to conſult of the beſt Ways and Means to enable his Majeſty to perfect ſo good deſigns; by Granting him Supplies for maintaining the preſent Land-Forces, and for Providing and Entertaining a competent Naval Force, for the Defence of the Coaſt, and Securing of Trade: In order to which his Majeſty had Granted a Commiſſion of Admiralty for managing the Affairs thereof; not omitting to take care for the other unavoidable Contingencies of the Government, wherein the Civil Liſt came ſhort. Concluding, that the Diſpatch of theſe great Affairs with Cheerfulneſs and Alacrity, would perfect a good underſtanding, and perpetuate a Confidence between the King and them. The Earl of *Annandale*, Lord Preſident of the Parliament, made likewiſe a Speech to them, on this occaſion. He acknowledg'd his Majeſties gracious Letter, wherein he ask'd nothing for himſelf, but only prevented their neceſſary Cares for the Peace, Welfare and Advantage of this Kingdom; he took notice of the freſh Aſſurances they had of his Majeſties firm Reſolutions, to ' maintain the ' *Presbyterian Government*, of this Church; and ſaid, ' he hop'd the moderation and calmneſs that ſhould ' at this time appear in all their Proceedings in ' Church Matters, would ſatisfie the World, *that* ' *this is the Government moſt agreeable to the Tem-* ' *per and Inclination of this People; and moſt ſuitable* ' *for the Intereſt and Support of their King, the Civil* ' *Government, and Peace of this Kingdom.* And in the Concluſion, he Enforc'd all that had been ſaid, ' by one thing which did juſtly challenge a more than

'than ordinary Zeal and Vivour in their Duty at this time, which was the ſad and irreparable Loſs they had ſuſtained of the beſt of Queens; wiſhing they might all of them make this uſe of it, that as now the whole Sovereignty was lodg'd in his Majeſty, it might appear by their Actings, that they had doubled their forwardneſs and endeavours to ſerve him; which was the only way now left them to ſhew their juſt Sence of their inexpreſſible Loſs, and to make it, in ſome meaſure, more Supportable by his Majeſty. A. C. 1695.

Several good Laws made in Scotland.

Theſe Speeches had the deſir'd Effect; the Parliament order'd an Anſwer to his Majeſty's Letter, and an Addreſs of Condoleance for the Death of the Queen to be drawn up, and ſent to his Majeſty. And appointed a Committee for the ſecurity of the Kingdom, and another for Trade. The firſt of theſe Committees having made their Report concerning the Supplies to be given to the King, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, that the Sum of 1440000 Pounds *Scots* be granted for Maintenance of the Land Forces, and for providing and maintaining Cruiſers and Convoys for Defence of the Coaſts and Trade; towards the raiſing of which ſum they made an Act for a General Poll, another for a Supply of ſix Months Ceſs, out of the Land Rents; and a third for an additional Exciſe, and a fourth for three Months Ceſs more. The other Committee after ſeveral ſittings, prepar'd an Act *for ſettling a Trade in the* Weſtern *Plantations*, which was approved and paſs'd. Several other good Laws were made by this Parliament, *as an Act againſt* Popiſh *Parents making Deeds, or Diſpoſitions, in prejudice of their Heirs who turn* Proteſtants. 'An Act in favour of the Linnen Manufactory. An Act for obviating the Frauds of apparent Heirs. An Act for a Manufactory of Paper. 'An Act for ſettling the Poſt-ſtages within the Kingdom of *Scotland*. An Act for the ſale of Bankrupts Eſtates, for the uſe of their Creditors. An Act for the Regulation of the Mint: An Act againſt Intruders into Churches without a Legal Call and Admiſſion. An Act againſt Blaſphemy. Another againſt Prophaneneſs. Another againſt irregular

Baptiſms

A. C. 1695.

'Baptiſms and Marriages. And another concerning 'the Church. An Act to raiſe 1000 Men Yearly to 'recruit the *Scotch* Regiments now abroad. An Act 'for burying in *Scotch* Linnen. And laſtly, An Act 'for Erecting a publick Bank in this Kingdom.

The Slaughter of the Glencoe Men inquir'd into.

But this Seſſion of the *Scotch* Parliament is chiefly remarkable in this piece of Hiſtory, for their ſtrict Inquiry into a Paſſage that made a great noiſe in the World. In *January* 1692, the King ſent Inſtructions to the Commanders of his Forces in *Scotland*, touching the Highland Rebels, who did not in due time accept of the Benefit of his Majeſty's Indemnity; and which contained a Warrant of Mercy to all, without Exception, who ſhould offer to take the Oath of Allegiance, and come in upon Mercy, tho' the firſt day of *January* 1693, prefixt by the Proclamation of Indemnity was paſt. Contrary to his Majeſty's Intentions, 38 of the Inhabitants of *Glencoe*, a Town in the North of *Scotland*, after they had laid down their Arms, were inhumanly butcher'd in their Beds, their Houſes plunder'd, and their Cattle carried away in *February* 169$\frac{2}{3}$; Which piece of Barbarity having given the King's Enemies a ſeemingly juſt Occaſion of Reflecting on his Government, the the Committee for ſecurity of the Kingdom made a Motion for inquiring into that Matter. Thereupon his Majeſty's Commiſſioner acquainted the Parliament, that the King had given Commiſſion to ſeveral Perſons to make inquiry into that Affair, which Commiſſion being produc'd, read, and agreed to, it was unanimouſly Voted, that the high Commiſſioner ſhould be deſired to tranſmit their humble Thanks to his Majeſty for his Care to vindicate the Honour of the Government, and the Juſtice of the Nation, by granting ſuch a Commiſſion.

The Commiſſioners appointed by the King to enquite into the Slaughter of the *Glencoe* Men, having ſpent ſome Weeks in that Affair, * preſented to the Parliament the private Articles agreed in *July* 1691. between the Earl of *Brodalbine*, and Major General *Buchan*, with ſeveral of the Highland Clans; as alſo the Depoſitions of the Laird of *Glengarie* and Colonel *Hill*, containing Informations of High Treaſon

* June *the* 10*th.*

ſon againſt the ſaid Earl of *Brodalbine*, which being Read, after ſome Debate, an Order was made for his Proſecution before the Parliament, and for his Committment to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*: † A Fortnight after the Report of the Commiſſioners was communicated to the Houſe, and the ſame being Read; with the Depoſitions of Witneſſes, the King's Inſtructions, and ſeveral Letters from the *Maſter* of *Stairs*, Secretary of State, it was Voted by unanimous Conſent, that *his Majeſties Inſtructions to Sir* Thomas Levingſtone, *and Colonel* Hill, *contain'd no Warrant for the Execution of the* Glencoe *Men*; *that the ſaid Execution was a Murder*; *that the Maſter of* Stairs's *Letters did exceed the King's Inſtructions.* † and *That Sir* Thomas Levingſtone, *had Reaſon to give the orders he had given.* On the Second of *July* the Parliament went upon the ſame Affair; and Colonel *Hill*, and Lieutenant Colonel *Hamilton* were call'd: the firſt appear'd, was Examin'd and Clear'd; but the latter not appearing, was Order'd to be Apprehended; † and afterwards Voted *Guilty of the Murder of the* Glencoe *Men.* Then the Houſe Proceeded againſt the other Perſons that were Actors therein; and agreed upon an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he would ſend them home to be Proſecuted, or not, as his Majeſty ſhould think fit; and that he would take into his Princely Conſideration the Caſe of the *Glencoe*-Men. This Addreſs was * two days after recommended to the King's Commiſſioner, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty, with Duplicates of his Majeſties Inſtructions, and the Maſter of *Stairs*'s Letters; at the ſame time his Majeſties Commiſſioners receiv'd the unanimous Thanks of the Parliament, for laying the Diſcovery of the Matter of *Glencoe* before them, and for their careful Procedure in their Commiſſion; And a new Protection was Granted to the *Glencoe*-Men.

A. C. 1695.

† June 24*th.*

* June 26*th.*

† June 28*th.*

† July 8*th.*

* July 10*th.*

Proceedings againſt the Earl of Brodalbine.

On the Firſt of *July*, the Earl of *Brodalbine* being brought to the Bar of the Parliament, in order to his Tryal, deliver'd in a Petition, Praying, he might be allowed ſome competent time for bringing of Witneſſes from remote Places, and for recovery of ſuch Documents, as he was to make uſe of for his

A. C. 1695.

his Vindication, both from the Secretaries Office at *London*, and his Houſe in the Country. The Advocates on both ſides, having been heard upon this Petition, it was put to the Vote, whether the Day for his Lordſhip to give in his Defence ſhould be the 8th or 15th of the Current Month; and it was carried the 15th; and that in the mean time he might raiſe Letters of Exculpation. Then the Indictment againſt him was Read, and he Remanded to Priſon. The ſame Day the Proceſs of Treaſon, at the inſtance of the King's Advocate, againſt the Earl of *Melfort*, and others in *France*. being call'd, the King's Advocate produc'd his Warrant from the Privy Council, for raiſing this Proceſs againſt them, and deſired that it might be Recorded. Afterwards the Indictment was Read, and the King's Advocate declar'd he inſiſted at that time only againſt the Earls of *Middleton* and *Melfort*, and Sir *Adam Blair*, and on that part of the Indictment which recited, That by the Act of Parliament 1693. it was Declar'd Treaſon to be in *France*, after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1693. and therefore craved the Indictment might be found to be good in Law; which being put to the Vote, it was carried in the Affirmative. The next Day the Houſe Paſs'd Sentence againſt the Earls of *Middleton* and *Melfort*, and Sir *Adam Blair*, to forfeit Life and Fortune; and Ordered the reſt who adhered to his Majeſties Enemies, and were then in in *France*, to be proſecuted before the Lords of the Juſticiary. On the 15th of *July*, the Earl of *Brodalbine*, being again brought to the Bar, begg'd more time to make his Defence, which was granted him till the 25th of the ſame Month; but all the Publick Affairs being happily concluded by the 17th, it was mov'd and agreed to, that the Proceſs of Treaſon againſt him ſhould be continued till the next Seſſion of Parliament: After which his Majeſties Commiſſioner gave the Parliament Thanks for their Real and Hearty Compliance with his Majeſties Demands; Recommended to them the Preſervation of the Publick Peace in their ſeveral Countries, and Adjourned them till the Seventh of *November* next.

And againſt the Earls of Middleton *and* Melfort, *and Sir* Adam Blair.

The Parliament Adjourn'd.

Whilſt

Whilſt the Parliament of *Scotland* was Sitting, Mr. *Craven*, Mr. *Burnet*, and Mr. *Thompſon*, three of the Miniſters in the Synod of *Aberdeen*, who proteſted againſt the Commiſſion of the late General Aſſembly, were call'd before the Houſe, and Examin'd. After ſome Debate the Churches of the ſaid Miniſters were † declar'd to be vacant; and they debarr'd from the Exerciſe of their miniſterial Function, until they had qualified themſelves by taking the Oath of Allegiance to his Majeſty; and Subſcribing the Aſſurance; and Impriſon'd till they gave caution not to go on the North ſide of the River *Forth*, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* Sterling. However, the ſaid Miniſters were Four Days after ſet at Liberty, upon their ſingle Promiſe not to go beyond that River. A. C. 1695.

† July 1ſt. *Proceedings againſt three Proteſting Miniſters.*

Having taken a Proſpect of the Civil Affairs at home, let us now give our Attention to the Military abroad; and conſider how Matters ſtood on both ſides, before King *William* open'd the Campaign. When the King of *France* ſaw in 1691. his Majeſty of *Great Britain* diſingag'd from the *Iriſh* War, and the following Year, the Elector of *Bavaria* poſſeſs'd of the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty bent the Streſs of his Arms that way, in order to break their Meaſures; and in two ſucceſſive Campaigns made himſelf Maſter of the Important Places of *Mons* and *Namur*, before thoſe two Princes could gather a ſufficient Force to prevent it. But the two next Campaigns the *French* met with more Difficulties, and a ſtronger Oppoſition than they expected from the Allies. King *William* early Poſſeſſing himſelf of the Camp of *Park*, in 1693. diſſipated the Golden Dreams of their Court, defeated their Deſigns upon *Brabant*, and forc'd their King to a ſpeedy Return to *Verſailles*; and the Victory they obtain'd the ſame Year at *Landen*, ſtood them in ſo much, that by it they loſt in 1694. the Superiority they had the preceeding Years over the Allies. And tho' this laſt Campaign was wholly ſpent in obſerving one another, like Enemies whoſe Forces being almoſt equal, endeavour to over-match the oppoſite Party by the Advantage of the

Campaign in Flanders.

A. C. 1695. the Ground, yet it was concluded to the Honour of the Confederates by the Retaking of *Huy*; a Place which, in time, prov'd of more Importance than it was at firſt apprehended.

King *William* being ſenſible that the Power of *France* was in its Wane, and that the Allies on the other hand encreaſed daily in Strength, Reſolv'd to form ſome conſiderable Enterprize the following Year, either in *Flanders*, or on the *Maeſe*, according as the Enemy would give him Opportunity to put it in Execution on either ſide. In order to this, before his Majeſty left *Holland*, he gave Directions for the ſetting up and Storing of great Magazines in ſeveral Places, and for the making all other neceſſary Preparations; and order'd two Armies to be early in the Field, to keep the *French* in Awe on both ſides, and draw their whole Strength on that for which their Jealouſie ſhould be greateſt, and afterwards fall on the other with more Probability of Succeſs. A Siege in *Flanders* ſeem'd to be attended with leſs difficulty than on the *Maeſe*, where the only Place that could be attempted was *Namur*, the ſtrongeſt of all the *Low-Countries*; and therefore as moſt People look'd upon ſuch an Undertaking as altogether impoſible, ſo the *French* themſelves turn'd their greateſt Precautions towards *Flanders*, where they drew a New Line from the *Lys* to the *Scheld*, before the Allies could form a Body of Troops to oppoſe them. By theſe Motions of the Enemy, and their not encreaſing their Forces, 'twas eaſie to judge that they would content themſelves to act defenſively this Summer. Not to mention the Loſs of their beſt General, the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who dyed towards the Beginning of this Year; and whoſe Place was but ill ſupplied by the Marſhal *de Villeroy*.

Whilſt the *French* were perfecting their Lines, the Confederates, who were ſuperior to them by near 20000 Men, formed two great Armies in *Flanders* and *Brabant*. The firſt which conſiſted of 70 Battalions of Foot, and 82 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, moſt *Engliſh* and *Scotch*, and the reſt *Dutch*, encamped at *Aerſeele*, *Caneghem*, and *Wouterghem*, betwen *Thielde* and *Deynſe*, and was to be com-

commanded by the King in Perſon, and under him, by the Old Prince of *Vaudemont*, to whom His Majeſty had given laſt Winter the Command in Chief of his Infantry. The Lieutenant Generals of the Foot were, Count *de Naſſau*, Sir *Henry Bellaſyſe*, and Count *de Noyelles*; and the Major Generals were Colonel *Churchill*, *Ramſey*, *La Meloniere*, and the Marquiſs *de Miremont*. Monſieur *Overkirk* was General of the Horſe, having the Marquiſs *de la Foreſt* Lieutenant General, and Major General *Eppinger* under him; Colonel *Goor* commanded the *Engliſh* Artillery; Quarter Maſter General *Dopff* was to attend the King's Perſon; and the General Officers who had accompanied His Majeſty from *England*, were likewiſe to ſerve in this Army; which upon occaſion, was to be reinforc'd by Twenty Battalions and Ten Squadrons, that lay near *Dixmuyde*, under the Command of Major General *Ellemberg*. The other Army conſiſting of 36 Battalions of Foot, and 130 Squadrons of Horſe, of the Troops of *Spain*, *Holland* and *Bavaria*, encamped at *Zellich* and *Ham*, on the Road from *Bruſſels* to *Dendermond*, and was to be headed by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and under him, by the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen*, the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Generals, the Earl of *Athlone*, General of the *Dutch* Horſe, and Monſieur *Tetteau*, General of the Ordinance. There was alſo another little Army, which was called the *Body of the* Maeſe, which lay encamped towards *Bref* and *Falais* on the *Mehaigne*. This Body conſiſted of 18 Battalions of *Brandenburghers*, and Seven *Dutch*; and of 17 Squadrons of *Brandenburgh*, and 15 of *Liege*, the whole commanded by the Baron *de Heyden*, Lieutenant General of *Brandenburgh*, and Count *de Berlo* General of the *Liege* Cavalry; who were to be joined by the reſt of the *Brandenburgh* Horſe, which came down along the *Rhine*. On the other hand, the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, who commanded the *French* Forces in Chief, had drawn his Army together at *Leuze*, between *Condé*, *Tournay* and *Aeth*; Marſhal *de Boufflers*, and Count *Guiſcard* with a Body of about 12000 Horſe and Foot lay encamped about the *Sambre*; and Monſieur *Montal* with another

A C. 1695.

ſmall

A. C. 1695.

ſmall Body lay between *Ipres*, and the Fort *La Kenoque*, to obſerve Major General *Ellemberg*.

This was the Poſture both Parties were in when the King left *Loo*, and came to *Breda*, in his way to *Ghent*; where His Majeſty was * received both by the Governor and the Burghers, with the like Reſpects that are uſually paid to a King of *Spain*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holſtein-Ploen* waited upon His Majeſty at his arrival, being come to *Ghent* ſome Hours before from their Army, which by this time had march'd to *Ninove*; and the ſame Evening His Majeſty went to his Army at *Aerſeele*. Two days after, upon intelligence that Marſhal *de Boufflers* had paſſed the *Sambre*, and that the Duke *de Villeroy* was come to *Eſcanaffe* on the *Schelde*, to deſtroy the Forage on this ſide; the King ſent Orders to the Earl of *Athlone* to march with 40 Squadrons from the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Camp at *Ninove*, to obſerve *Boufflers*, who was now advanced to *Flerus*; and having beſtowed the three following Days upon the Review of his Forces, which he found in very good Condition, his Majeſty detach'd on the 11th of *June* (N. S.) three Brigades of Horſe commanded by the Marquiſs *de la Foreſt* to reinforce the Elector of *Bavaria*; and the next day decamped himſelf from *Aerſeele*, and marched his Army to *Rouſelaer*, having ſent all the heavy Baggage to *Bruges*. On the 13th the Royal Army continued their March three Leagues further, and encamped at *Becelaer*, from whence a Party was ſent out, that routed two of the Enemies Parties, and purſued them to the very Walls of *Ipres*. Marſhal *de Villeroy* marched at the ſame time from *Eſcanaffe*, and retired behind the Lines between *Menin* and *Ipres*; having detached Ten Thouſand Men to reinforce *Boufflers*, who was advanced to *Pont Eſpierre*. The ſame Day in the * Evening the King went to view the Enemies Lines, and found the main Body of their Army encamped within them, ſtanding to their Arms, as expecting to be attack'd; but tho' there was little Probability of Succeſs in attempting to force their Lines, yet it was highly convenient for His Majeſty,

* *The King arrives at* Ghent. June 5th N. S.

* June 13. N. S.

juſty's Project, to give the *French* ſuch Umbrage, as to oblige them to bring all their Forces to defend them. Therefore the Body of the *Maeſe* advanc'd towards *Namur*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* marched the 12th from *Ninove*; paſſed the *Scheld* on the 16th, poſted himſelf at *Kerkhoven* near *Hauterive*, facing the new Lines, and forced Marſhal *Boufflers* to retreat within them. A. C. 1695.

The King, being informed of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s arrival at *Kerkhoven*, * detach'd Major General *Churchill* with Eight Battalions, to join Major General *Ellemberg*; and the Duke of *Wirtemberg* marched in the Night with Colonel *Goor*, Colonel *Brown*, 10 Pontons and 800 Pioneers to take upon him the Command of that Army, and to make an Attempt upon the Fort *Kenoque*, to encreaſe the Enemies jealouſie for *Flanders*, and draw their Forces more and more on that ſide. The ſame day the Elector of *Bavaria* made a Feint of attacking the new Line, and his Majeſty went to an Eminence to view the Enemy; and it being confirmed on all Hands, that all their Forces were within their Lines, His Majeſty ſent Orders to the Baron *de Heyden*, to advance towards *Flanders*, with the Troops under his Command. Upon theſe Motions the Marſhall *de Villeroy* detached two Brigades from his Army; one towards *Courtray*, the other towards the Fort *Kenoque*, in the attacking which Prince *Wirtembergh* met with great Difficulties; and at the ſame time His *Britannick* Majeſty ſent freſh Orders to the Earl of *Athlone*, and the Baron *de Heyden* to confer together, and concert Meaſures towards the Siege his Majeſty had in his Thoughts; which ſtopt the March of the latter towards *Flanders*. * June 17.

Hitherto the King had not declared his Deſign, but had cunningly purſued his Stratagem of drawing all the Enemies Forces on one ſide, that he might attack the other with leſs Oppoſition. This having ſucceeded according to his Wiſhes, his Majeſty directed the Earl of *Athlone* and the Baron *de Heyden* to inveſt *Namur*; and by an Expreſs communicated the whole Scheme of the Siege to the

A. C. 1695. June 28. *N. S.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who highly applauded the ſame. According to his Majeſties Orders, the Earl of *Athlone* being join'd by the *Brandenburgh* Troops, left a good Body of Horſe at *Faliſe*, and marched with the reſt towards *Charleroy*. At the ſame time the King having marched back his Army to *Rouſelaer*, left them there under the Command of Prince *Vaudemont*; and attended by a ſtrong Guard advanc'd himſelf towards the *Maeſe*. Theſe Motions, together with the great Preparations which were making at *Maeſtricht*, *Liege*, and *Huy*, put the *French* in ſuſpence whether the Confederates deſign'd to attack *Namur*, or *Charleroy*; and the Marquiſs *de Harcourt* who had paſt the *Maeſe* near *Dinant*, and who fear'd moſt for *Charleroy*, reinforc'd the Garriſon of that Place with a Body of Dragoons. But the Earl of *Athlone* having paſſed the *Sambre* at *Chaſſelet*, below *Charleroy*, marched again down that River towards *Namur*; ſo that his Lordſhip being by this time reinforced by a Body of Horſe and Dragoons, from the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Army, commanded by Count *Tilly*, Lieutenant General, he took all the Poſts from the *Sambre* to the *Maeſe* of the Townſide the *Faliſe*; whilſt the Baron *de Heyden* with the *Brandenburgh* and *Dutch* Forces inveſted the Place between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*. Another Detachment was ordered to ſurround *Namur* on the *Condroz* ſide, but their not coming in time, by Reaſon of the difficulty of the Ground, and the vaſt extent of the Circumvallation, gave Marſhal *Boufflers*, who had made incredible Diligence, an Opportunity to throw himſelf into the Place with ſeveral Regiments of Dragoons, a great many Volunteers, and Monſieur *Megrigny* at the Head of ſeveral Ingineers, Miners, and Gunners; inſomuch that with this Reinforcement the Garriſon conſiſted of near 15000 Men; and moſt of them the beſt Troops of *France*.

Namur *inveſted*, July 3. N. S. The King came to the Caſtle of *Faliſe* on the Second of *July* (N. S) and the next day the Elector of *Bavaria* having brought up the reſt of his Army with wonderful Celerity, the Town and Caſtle of *Namur* were intirely inveſted; and his Majeſty diſpoſed the Troops into their reſpective Quarters, and

and assigned each General his Post. The *Sambre* and the *Maese* did naturally divide the Army into three General Quarters, which were subdivided into several others. The King's Quarters reached from the *Sambre* to the *Maese* towards *Brabant*, and here encamped 23 Battalions, and 120 Squadrons under the Command of the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*, the Earl of *Athlone*, Baron *Obdam*, Monsieur *Tetteau*, Count *de Tilly*, the Marquis *de la Foreſt*, and Messieurs *Warfuzey*, *Hubert*, *Itterſum*, *Saliſch* and *Fagel*; his Electoral Highness was posted between the *Sambre* and the *Maese*, with 24 Battalions, 20 Squadrons, the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Generals, General *Coehorn*, and a Major General of *Brandenburgh*; and in the *Condroz* along the *Maese*, both above and below the Town were incamped, the Baron *de Heyden*, with the other *Brandenburgh* Generals, and Count *de Berlo*, General of the Cavalry of *Liege*, having 10 Battalions, and 60 Squadrons under them. For the Communication of these Quarters three Bridges were immediately laid, one on the *Sambre*, and two on the *Maese*; and of these one was above, the other below *Namur*. The same day the King receiv'd Intelligence, That Marshal *de Villeroy* had sent some Detachments towards the *Maese*; That Prince *Wirtemberg* having amused the *French* for some time, and finding at length it was impossible to hinder the Communication of *Kenoque*, with the Body under Monsieur *Montal*, was retir'd from before that Fort with 11 Battalions of Foot, and one Regiment of Horse, and had join'd Prince *Vaudemont*; That the latter being thus reinforc'd, had detached Major General *Ramsey* with 14 Battalions to attend his Majesty; That Count *de Naſſau*, Lieutenant General, was gone the same way with Eight Battalions more; and that he would be followed by the Lord *Cutts* with Ten others. The next day his Majesty viewed the Avenues to the Town, and ordered abundance of Trees to be cut down in the Forest of *Marlagne*, to stop the Passages on that side, and cover the Retrenchment made on the Road. The 5th and 6th of *July*, both Horse and Foot being encamped, the Besiegers

A. C. 1695.

The Disposition of the Quarters.

A. C. 1695. work'd on the Circumvallation, under the Direction of General *Coehorn*; And the Earl of *Athlone* having repaſſed the *Maeſe* with a Hundred Squadrons of Horſe, marched towards *Pieton*, in Order to conſume the Forage there, and obſerve the Motions of the Enemy. The Count *de Berlo* followed him with the Horſe of *Liege*; ſo that there remain'd but little Cavalry before the Place.

Difficulties of this Siege. On the other hand, the *French* prepared themſelves for a vigorous Reſiſtance, and having been lately ſo conſiderably reinforc'd, expected no leſs than to defeat all the Attempts of the Beſiegers. And indeed, we muſt be obliged to confeſs that their Preſumption was not altogether groundleſs, if we obſerve, that *Namur* has ever been accounted one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in the *Low-Countries*, both by the Advantage of its Situation, and the Addition of its Fortifications, which give it the Command over two great Rivers, and make it the beſt Bulwark of *Brabant*. Over and above all this, the Place had very much changed Conditions, ſince it fell into the hands of a Monarch, who never ſpar'd Charges to put his Frontiers and conquer'd Cities into the beſt Defence they are capable to receive from Art and Nature.

Strength of Town. The Town then, was quite overlooked by a ſteep Hill, from the *Porte de Fer*, (or *Iron-Gate*) to *Porte St. Nicholas*, (St. *Nicholas-Gate*.) So that the *French*, having the Liberty to bring down their Batteries at firſt to the deſcent of that Hill, and to open their Trenches at the foot of it, near the *Maeſe*, they made themſelves Maſters of it in five or ſix Days. But now, to add a very conſiderable ſtrength to this weak part of the Town, the *French* had made a detach'd Baſtion, on the Aſcent of the Hill before St. *Nicholas Gate*, all of Stone-Work, with a Caſemate upon it Bomb-proof; the Counterſcarp of Free-Stone, as alſo the Covered-way which pointed juſt upon the top of the Hill; ſo that no Cannon from the Plain could bear upon this Work; and the Allies were neceſſitated to batter it in Reverſe from the other ſide of the *Maeſe*. This was not all: For upon the Right, towards the *Iron-Gate*, the beſieged had made three detach'd

detach'd Baſtions of the ſame Work, juſt upon the Brow of the Hill, and at the Foot of the ſame, before the Gate; and betwen the Hill and the Brook of *Werderen*, they had a Fourth which hindered the Avenues between the Hills to this Gate. The Plain upon theſe Hills was fortified with a double Cover'd-way, both paliſſado'd, to defend theſe detach'd Baſtions towards the Village of *Bouge*: And when the Allies began to inveſt the Place, the *French* were Working at a Third, nearer to the Brow of the Hill, juſt before theſe Works; ſo that the Town, which before was but weak, was now by the new Fortifications rendred ſo ſtrong, that it held out longer than the Caſtle. A. C. 1695.

Strength of the Caſtle.

This Caſtle the Principal Strength of *Namur*, is built upon an Hill in an Angle form'd by the Confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, and conſiſts of an irregular Fortification, ſuch as the Ground could admit of, divided into the Old and New Caſtle or *Terra Nova*, and *Coehorn*, or *William's Fort*; and this likewiſe received ſuch Additions from the *French*, as to leave it almoſt unattackable the ſame way they took it before. *Coehorn* Fort fell into their Hands by carrying their Trenches round it along the bottom, between it and *Terra Nova*; which Work being thus embraced, and all manner of Communication cut off, was ſoon forc'd to ſurrender. To prevent the like for the future, the *French* built a ſtrong Stone Redoubt, juſt upon the top of the Hill, between the *Coehorn* and *Terra-Nova*, with a Caſemate upon it Bomb-proof; and as this Redoubt commands all the bottom to the *Sambre*; ſo it had likewiſe a good Cover'd way, paliſado'd from the Angle of the Gorge of the *Coehorn* to the Brink of the Hill upon the *Maeſe*: Add to this, a very good Half-Moon they had raiſed before the Curtain of the Horn-work of the *Terra Nova*; beſides their Fortifying the *Devil's* Houſe, that flanks the ſides of the *Coehorn* towards the *Maeſe*, with a ſtrong Stone Redoubt; which Place, when the *Spaniards* had it, had but a ſimple Retrenchment about it, and yet it held out four or five Days. From the upper part of the

A. C. 1695. *Coehorn* on the ſide of the *Maeſe*, they had made a good Cover'd-way which embraced the before mentioned Redoubt, to the edge of the Hill upon the *Maeſe*; and had undertaken a prodigious Line cut into the Rock all along the top of the Hill, near an *Engliſh* Mile in length, terminating upon the edge of the Hill towards the *Sambre*, with two Redoubts at each end. The Line was finiſh'd, and the Redoubt towards the *Maeſe* very forward; but that towards the *Sambre* being but juſt begun, they made it up with Faſcines, upon the arrival of the Allies before the Place. In ſhort, the Caſtle was ſo well fortified on the top of the Hill, that it would have been a very tedious piece of Work to have attackt it this way; but the weak ſide of it and *Coehorn* Fort was towards the *Sambre* and the Town, which the *French* had not ſo much regarded; being ſo confident of the impregnableneſs of the Place, that they had ſet up this Inſcription on one of the Gates; *Reddi quidem, ſed vinci non poteſt*; intimating as if this Town, *might* indeed *be reſtor'd, but not retaken.*

Namur being thus fortified, and provided beſides with all Neceſſaries for many Months; with a good ſtore of Ammunition, a Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Twelve Mortars, Ten Thouſand Muskets to ſpare, and a Garriſon of 12000 Men, commanded by the Governor equally eſteemed by his King, and beloved by his Soldiers, ſeem'd to defie the Attempts of the beſt appointed and moſt numerous Army; but when Marſhal *de Boufflers* had thrown himſelf into it, with Seven choſen Regiments of Dragoons, a great number of Volunteers, Major General *Megrigny*, another *Vauban*, followed by the moſt Skilful Ingeniers, Gunners, Miners and Bombardiers of *France*; when, I ſay, that General had compos'd an Army to defend thoſe Ramparts which were thought impenetrable, 'twas then that the *French*, and their Favourers, look'd upon his *Britannick* Majeſty's Enterprize as an unparalleled Temerity; and doubted not but *Namur* would be the Rock on which the Grand Confederacy ſhould ſplit. But all theſe great, and, in appearance, invincible,

vincible, Obſtacles, were not able to ſhake King *William*'s Reſolution; they ſerv'd only to keep his Fortitude, Prudence, and Vigilance upon the Bent, and to make him concert effectual Meaſures to ſurmount all Difficulties; which he did to his Immortal Glory, the Aſtoniſhment of his Enemies, and the Admiration of all *Europe*. A. C. 1695.

To come to Particulars, the Lines of Circumvallation being finiſh'd, the King, attended by the Elector of *Bavaria*, went, on the 10th of *July*, early in the Morning, to the Baron *de Heyden*'s Quarters: Here he was met by all the General Officers, with whom having view'd the Place, all were of his Majeſty's Opinion, that the Attack upon the Town ought to be made againſt St. *Nicholas* Gate; and therefore it was reſolv'd that the Trenches ſhould be open'd on the Hill *de Bouge*, and below along the *Hermitage*, as alſo that in the *Condroz* ſide between the Hill St. *Barbe* and the River; and that to favour the opening of the Trenches, the Baron *de Heyden* ſhould raiſe a Battery of Ten Pieces of Cannon to batter in Reverſe the Cover'd way and detach'd Baſtion before St. *Nicholas* Gate, which fac'd the Attack. Accordingly, the heavy Cannon being come up, the Trenches were open'd the next day without any great Diſturbance from the Enemy; and the ſame day the Lord *Cuts* arriv'd in the Camp with ſix Battalions of Foot. The 12th the Batteries began to play, and the Trenches were ſucceſsfully carried on. On the 13th Prince *Vaudemont* inform'd the King, that the *French* ſeem'd to have ſome Deſign in *Flanders*, and that *Aeth* was moſt in Danger. The next day, upon Advice that the Marquiſs *d'Harcourt* and Lieutenant General *Ximenes* were in Motion, and might eaſily fall upon our Convoys on the ſide of the *Condroz* and *Liege*, which was unguarded, his Majeſty detached 20 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons towards the Plain of St. *Severin*, between *Huy* and *Liege*, to obſerve the Enemy; and in the Afternoon a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon was raiſed from the Eminence of *Bouge*, againſt the old Tower of *Coquelet*, which very much incommoded the Beſiegers.

A. C. 1695. The ſame day the King received two Letters from Prince *Vaudemont*: By the firſt he was informed that Marſhal *de Villeroy* had paſt the *Lys* at *Courtray* and *Harlebeck*, and that according to common Report, he marched againſt his Highneſs; and by the Second, that the *French* General was advanced as far as the River *Mandel*, and that the Head of his Army having been diſcover'd towards the Mill of *Dentreghem*, the Prince of *Vaudemont* had drawn his Forces in Battalia, poſted his Left near *Grammen*, the Right towards *Aerſeele* and *Caneghem*, and began to fortifie his Camp. The imminent Danger that Prince found himſelf in on this Occaſion, and the admirable Conduct with which he extricated himſelf out of it, are Paſſages too remarkable to be paſt over in ſilence, and will therefore juſtifie the following Digreſſion.

His Highneſs was informed on the 12th of *July* at Night, by a Signal from the Governor of *Oudenard*, that the Head of the Enemies Army bent their March towards *Cordes*, which was confirm'd to him by an Expreſs from the Governor of *Aeth*; and almoſt at the ſame time he received Advice from *Courtray*, that the day before the *French* had laid Bridges over the *Lys*, both above and below that Town. On the 13th, early in the Morning he had poſitive Intelligence, that they were actually paſſing that River; and on the other hand the Commanders of the Caſtles, which that Prince had Garriſon'd on the River *Mandel*, gave him Notice that the Enemy marched directly againſt him. Theſe Advices, tho' different, were yet both true: For Twelve Thouſand of the Enemies Horſe made towards *Cordes*, while the reſt of their Army paſſed the *Lys*, and advanced towards *Mandel*.

Upon theſe Informations the Prince of *Vaudemont* gave Orders to his Army to be in readineſs, by a Signal of two Guns. But before he made any Motion. his Highneſs reſolv'd to have a Confirmation of the Deſigns of the Enemy. For as their marching towards *Cordes* with the greateſt Part of their Forces, might be in order to relieve *Namur*, whilſt another Body advanced towards the River *Mandel*, only

only to amuſe him; ſo if their whole Army marched in one Body, there were two Inconveniencies to be fear'd: To wit, either that they ſhould fall on the Maritime Towns of *Flanders*, in Caſe his Highneſs march'd to the Left, to prevent the Relief of *Namur*; or that they ſhould gain two Days March before him in their way to *Namur*; if he made too quick a Motion to the Right to cover the Places of *Flanders*. Theſe Reflections obliged him to ſpend the whole Day, being the 13th of *July*, in obſerving the Enemy: He ſuffer'd them to attack the Caſtles of *Ingelmunſter* and *Mulenbeck*; which were, each of them, defended by 140 Men, who neceſſitated the Enemy to bring down Connon, before they would ſurrender; which made the latter loſe time, and gave the Prince reaſon to judge that their whole Army marched to attack him: Their Vanguard appearing in the Evening at *Dentreghem*, where his Right was poſted, confirmed him in that Opinion. Whereupon his Highneſs thought fit immediately to change the Diſpoſition of his Camp, placing his Right at *Aerſeele*, and his Left at *Grammen* next the *Lys*; and at the ſame time order'd Retrenchments to be made on both ſides. The Count *de Noyelles* who had the Command of theſe Works for the Center, and the whole Left Wing, cauſed the General's Orders to be executed with ſuch extraordinary Diligence, that on the 14th by break of Day, he had made a very defenſible Line; the riſing Grounds upon the Right of *Aerſeele*, were alſo fortified by Ten of the Clock in the Morning; which done, the Artillery was placed in the Right Flank, and in the whole Front of the Line. A. C. 1695.

In this Poſture, with 50 Battalions of Foot, and 51 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, Prince *Vaudemont* reſolv'd to expect the Mareſchal de *Villeroy*, tho' the latter had double the number, with which he was marching on the 14th of *July* towards him, and came up early enough to have attack'd him. But whether it was that he found the Prince's Camp ſo ſtrongly Fortified, or that he would not hazard a Battel, till *Montal* had taken his Poſt in the Rear of of the Prince's Right, to fall upon him there, at the

A. C. 1695. the ſame time that the *French* Army ſhould break up againſt the Front, he remain'd in Sight of the Allies that Evening, expecting to have attack'd them early in the Morning, and in a manner to have caught them in a Net, by invironing them on all ſides. The Prince of *Vaudemont* being inform'd of *Montal*'s Motion, and finding he had already paſs'd the *Thielt*, wiſely chang'd his Reſolution of Fighting, and thought it high time to provide for a Retreat. Thereupon with great Preſence of Judgment, he Order'd the Intrenchments to be perfected every where; Some advanc'd Houſes to be ſet on fire, leſt the *French* ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of them in their March againſt him; and the Cannon of the Left continually to play upon the Enemy, to give them occaſion to think, that his Thoughts were rather upon Fighting than Retreating. At the ſame time his Highneſs Order'd the Cannon of the Right, and the Front to be drawn off, and to march towards *Deinſe*; which was done with that Secrecy that the Enemy did not perceive it; for he had cunningly order'd the Artillery to be moving from the Batteries all the Afternoon, ſo that when it went clear off, the Enemy thought it had been but the ordinary Motion. Then march'd the two Lines of Foot upon the Left along the Retrenchments, to cover which his Highneſs Oder'd a Body of Horſe to go and poſt themſelves in the Retrencments, as they were quitted by the Foot; the latter Marching out at the ſame time with their Pikes and Colours Trailing, to conceal their going off. Neither did the Enemy perceive this Motion, till the Cavalry mounted again, and abandon'd the Retrenchments, by which Time the Infantry was got into the Bottom, between *Aerſeele* and *Wouterghem*, marching towards *Deynſe*. While the Foot was thus filing off from the Retrenchments the Prince order'd Monſieur *Overkerke*, with the Right Wing of the Horſe, interlin'd with *Collier*'s Brigade of Foot, to make a line falling towards *Caneghem*, and extend himſelf from the Wind-mill of *Aerſeele*, towards *Wink*, in order to make *Montal* believe that this Line was deſign'd to oppoſe his attempt upon the Rear of the Prince's Right; but his ſecret Orders were, to march

Prince Vaudemont's ſine Retreat. July 14th *N. S.*

march off by *Wink*, to *Nivelle*, and ſo to *Ghent*. At the ſame time the Foot march'd by *Wouterghem*, to *Deynſe*, the Earl of *Rochford*, who was Poſted with the Left Wing of Horſe, and Two Battalions of Foot towards the *Lys*, made the Rear Guard towards the Left, with a Line of Foot on the one ſide, and three Squadrons of *Eppinger*'s Horſe upon the other. All this was ſo contriv'd by the Prince from the Right to the Left, that his Army diſappear'd all at once; and ſtill to impoſe the better upon the *French*, the Prince of *Vaudemont* himſelf, and the Duke of *Wirtembergh*, with ſome other Generals, kept in the Camp, forming with their own Domeſticks and Attendants, a ſmall Body of Horſe, with which they follow'd the Army, as ſoon as it was all got off. The *French* finding themſelves thus ſtrangely baffled, did what they could to fall upon the Rear of the Allies; and particularly *Montal* endeavour'd to attack that Body which was Commanded by Monſieur *Overkerk*, whom he overtook with ſome Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons: but the Defilees being advantagious, and Brigadier *Collier* having order'd all the Grenadiers of his Brigade to the Rear of all, to face the Enemy, from time to time, as they approach'd; the Grenadiers with their Fire, kept the *French* at a diſtance, and made good the Retreat. Nor had the Enemy a much better ſucceſs in their Attempt upon the Rear of the Body of Foot, Commanded by the Count *de Noyelles*. However, two Squadrons of their Dragoons, putting green Boughs in their Hats, which was the Confederates diſtinguiſhing Mark in a day of Battle, and ſpeaking ſome *French*, ſome *Engliſh*, as if they had been ſome of their own Rear Guard, did by that Stratagem, towards Evening, come up cloſe to their Rear, and march'd along with them a little way, till they came to a convenient place, when they fir'd upon them firſt, and then fell in amongſt them with their Swords, which put the firſt Battalion. that was ſet upon, in ſome diſorder; but the other facing about immediately conſtrain'd them, to retire, after they had kill'd a few Men. A Loſs altogether inconſiderable for a Retreat which is ſcarce to be pararell'd in Story; and *for which*, the King of Great *Brittain* in his Letter to Prince *Vaudemont*,

A. C. 1695.

own'd

A. C. 1695. *own'd himſelf oblig'd to his Highneſs, adding, that he had given greater Marks of a General Conſummate in the Art of War, than if he had won a Battle.* However, as every one was willing to allow the Prince his juſt Praiſe for coming off ſo glorioufly, ſo there were not wanting others, who blam'd him for venturing himſelf in a place, from whence he could never have retreated, if he had had to deal with a General of equal Prudence and Experience with himſelf.

The Prince of *Vaudemont* having reach'd *Deynſe* towards the cloſe of the Evening, left in it a Garriſon under Brigadeer *O-Farel*, and then march'd as far as the Plain of *Oyendonck*, in his way to *Ghent*; reſolving at firſt to have reſted his Army there all Night; but having halted a while, and then as he himſelf afterwards ſaid, calling to mind a Maxim of that great General, Charles IV. Duke of *Lorrain*, his Father, *That when an Army is upon the Retreat, it muſt be ſure to retreat out of the Enemies reach*, His Highneſs decamp'd again, and by Nine of the Clock next Morning, the whole Army were advanc'd to *Marykerk*, under the Walls of *Ghent*, from whence Lieutenant-General *Bellaſyſe*, and the Marquis of *Miremont*, Major-General, were detach'd with Twelve Battalions, and Twelve pieces of Canon, to ſecure *Newport*, and the Canal of *Paſquendal*. Their diligence, and the Prince of *Wirtembergh*'s coming up to ſuſtain them with Twelve other Battalions, and 38 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, quite broke the Meaſures of Marſhal *Villeroy*, and the Prince of *Conti*'s, who had already taken Quarters in ſight of that Place, in order to inveſt it. *Villeroy*, finding the Attack of *Newport* too difficult, bent his march towards *Dix muyde*, which was garriſon'd by Eight Battalions of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons, under Major-General *Ellenberg*.

The Siege of Namur *continu'd.* In the mean time the Attacks againſt the Town of *Namur* were carried on with great Application; and two or three ſmall Sallies of the Beſieg'd having had no Succeſs, they reſolv'd to make another on the 18*th* of *July*, (N. S.) about three in the Afternoon, with 1200 Horſe, and Four Squadrons of Dragoons. After they had croſt the *Maeſe*; they attempted the Trenches on the Right hand of the Bridge belonging to that River,

ver, took a Redoubt that was unfiniſh'd, and only ſtuff'd with Sacks of Wooll, fell upon the Beſiegers both in Front and Flank, and forc'd them at firſt to give way; but the latter taking freſh Courage, and being timely ſupported by ſome *Brandenburgh* Horſe, the *French* were beaten back, with the loſs of 200 of their Men; nor was this Encounter leſs Bloody to the Beſiegers. However, the King finding, that very Day, that the Trenches were advanc'd within Fuzee Shot of the Counterſcarp, He reſolv'd to ſtorm the advanc'd Works and Traverſes that Evening, an Hour before Sun-ſet, to hinder the Enemy from fortifying themſelves any more; and for that purpoſe his Majeſty order'd, that the Battalions that reliev'd the Trenches ſhould begin the Attack, and that thoſe that were reliev'd ſhould ſupport them. Accordingly, Major General *Ramſey*, and the Lord *Cuts* at the Head of Five Battalions of the Foot-Guards, both *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *Dutch*, began the Onſet on the Right, being ſuſtain'd by Six *Engliſh* Battalions, commanded by Brigadier-General *Fitz-Patrick*; and at the ſame time Major-General *Saliſch*, with Eight *Dutch* and other Regiments, and 9000 Pioneers, Inſulted the Enemy on the Left, from the Redoubt to the ruin'd Tower of *Coquelet*; and was to be Seconded by Major-General *Heukelom*, with ſome *Dutch* Battalions. The Horſe Guard was doubled, and all the Troops on that ſide had Orders to be in readineſs to ſupport the whole Attack in caſe of neceſſity; which Precaution prov'd altogether needleſs, by reaſon of the extraordinary Valor and Intrepidity the Aſſaillants ſhew'd on this occaſion. However, the Beſieged having brought out Eight Battalions, a great Detachment of Dragoons, and all the Granadiers to defend their Retrenchments, the Diſpute was obſtinate for Two Hours, but at laſt the *French* were beaten back, and purſued to the very Gates of the Town. The King, who according to his Cuſtom, remain'd upon the Place, during the whole Action, was ſo well pleas'd with the Bravery and excellent Order of his Men, that laying his hand over the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Shoulder, he told him ſeveral times with Tranſport; *See my brave Engliſh! See my brave Engliſh!* And indeed it muſt

A. C. 1695.

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A. C. 1695. be remembred to their Immortal Honour, that without any Shelter they advanc'd boldly, and Undisturbed, amidst Showers of great and small Shot, Bombs, and Hand Granadoes; which by the Effect of Mines and Fougades, open'd Graves for them in several Places, towards an Enemy secur'd by Retrenchments, well pallisadoed. The Confederates Loss in this Action amounted to 1200, either Kill'd or Wounded; and that of the *French* to about as many.

After this Success the Besiegers carried on their Trenches to the Village of *Bouge*, towards St. *Nicholas* Gate; the same being done also on that side, near the *Maese*; as well above as below, with a design to draw two Parallels, along the River, on that side next the Suburbs of *Jambe*, and opposite to the Castle-Bridge; but the *French* being apprehensive of the Design, they set Fire to the Suburbs, which somewhat retarded the Approaches that General *Coehorn* had begun. On the 21st of *July*, a Battery was finish'd on that side next St. *Nicholas* Gate, and the Trenches advanc'd 100 Paces towards the Rivulet, that runs into the Bottom, which the *French* had swell'd with Water, and which was secur'd by a kind of a Half-Moon. Next day they began to play upon a Bastion, and the Works before St. *Nicholas* Gate, from a Battery of 18 Pieces of Cannon, and on the 23d. the *Brandenburghers* batter'd the Water-stop, in order to drain the Moat; yet with little effect, because it was lin'd with large Free-stone. The great Rains which fell about this time, very much incommoded the Besiegers, and interrupted their Approaches: However, on the 25th they plyed their Batteries with Success, rais'd new ones, set on Miners to the Redoubt of *Balart*, near St. *Nicholas* Gate, and the next day forc'd the Captain that commanded in it to surrender at discretion. On the 24th the King went into the Trenches, and perceiving the Batteries had made great Breaches in St. *Nicholas* Bastion, the demy Bastion of St. *Roch*, and at the end of the Counterscarp of the Town, his Majesty dispos'd all things for the general Attack of the first Counterscarp, which was perform'd towards Five a Clock that Afternoon, in this manner: The *English* and

Scotch

Scotch commanded by Major-General *Ramſey*, and Brigadier *George Hamilton* came out of the Trenches to the Right, and attack'd the Point of the foremoſt Counterſcarp, which encloſed the *Sluys*, or Water-ſtop; the Enemy receiv'd them with a furious Diſcharge, which however did not hinder them to go on briskly; and maugre the diſmal Eruption of 3 or Fougades of Bombs, that lay buried in the Glacis, which put them at firſt into ſome diſorder, they return'd more animated to the Charge, and drove the Enemy from that Counterſcarp. But it unluckily fell out, that whilſt the Workmen were making a Lodgment, ſome Sacks of Wool took Fire whereby part of the Lodgment was conſum'd, and the *Engliſh* expos'd to the Shot of the Counterguard, and demi-Baſtion of St. *Roch*: which they ſuſtain'd and anſwered, with incredible Reſolution, till the Fire was extinguiſh'd and ſome Traverſes caſt up. On the other hand, the *Hollanders* ſeeing the *Engliſh* in ſo hot a Place, immediately went up along the *Maeſe* towards the Breach of the Counter-guard, and ſo vigorouſly attack'd the Enemy with their Hand-Granadoes, that the latter thought it ſafer to retreat than to defend themſelves, which very much eas'd the *Engliſh*. Thereupon the *Dutch* lodged themſelves upon the Counterguard, and thus both they, and the *Engliſh*, preſerved the foremoſt Covered-way, before St. *Nicholas* Gate, from the *Maeſe* to the Water-ſtop; with part of the Counterguard. The Valour and Firmneſs of the Confederates Infantry in this Action is ſcarce to be parallel'd: And it muſt be alſo acknowledged, that the *French* Officers behaved themſelves like Men of true Courage, expoſing themſelves on the Glacis of the Counterſcarp, and on the Breach of the Counterguard, with their Swords in their Hands, in order to encourage their Soldiers. The Enemy did not throw many Bombs, but they fir'd inceſſantly into the Trenches with five or ſix Pieces of Cannon, which killed ſeveral Perſons about his Majeſty; particularly, Mr. *Godfrey*, Deputy Governor of the Bank of *England*, who being come into the Camp to wait on the King, about Money for the Payment of the Army had

A. C. 1695.

A. C. 1695. had the Curioſity to ſee this Attack; and ſought his Death, where he ſhould have only minded his Profit.

While this was doing on the Town-ſide, the Elector of *Bavaria* was not idle between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, but commanded an Attack to be made towards the Abbey of *Salſines*, where he deſign'd to poſt himſelf. This was perform'd with ſo much Vigour, that he not only forc'd the Retrenchments next the *Sambre*, but made himſelf Maſter of the Fort of *la Balance* at the Head of thoſe Intrenchments; repuls'd four Squadrons of Horſe that came out of the Caſtle; laid a Bridge over the *Sambre*; paſſed that River amidſt the Enemy's continual Fire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Abbey of *Salſines*, a Poſt of great Importance, and which favour'd the Attack of *Vauban*'s Line, that ſurrounded the Works of the Caſtle.

On the 28th the King view'd the ſeveral Poſts and Lodgments, and finding all in good Order, and that the Miners were already at Work on the Ditch of the Cover'd-way, and on the Water-ſtop, in order to drain both, his Majeſty order'd ſome new Batteries to be ſet up, particularly one on the Glacis of the Redoubt, in order to ruin the Ravelin. The ſame day 60 Granadiers, and as many Muſqueteers were commanded out of every Regiment to make an Attack near the Iron-Gate; which the *French* at firſt ſuſtain'd with great Courage, but were at laſt forc'd to retire; And in the Evening they were likewiſe driven from the Line of Communication near the Suburbs of *Jambe*, ſo that they were no longer in a Condition to make Sallies on that ſide.

On the other hand, the Elector of *Bavaria* to ſignalize his Conduct and Bravery, reſolv'd to Storm the Line of the Caſtle, and order'd General *Coehorn* to diſpoſe all things for that purpoſe towards *Salſines*, and General *Fleming* to do the ſame on the other ſide of the *Maeſe*. On the 30th of *July*, by break of Day, his Electoral Highneſs with the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Generals, and General *Coehorn*, began the Attack towards *Salſines*, and aſſault-

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ed the Retrenchment in Flank with about 3000 Foot, A. C.
ſuſtain'd by ſome Battalions, and 1000 *Spaniſh* and 1695.
Bavarian Horſe. Major General *Swerin* attack'd the
Line in Front, with 500 Granadeers, as many Muſ-
queteers, and 1000 Pioneers; And the *Brandenburgh*
Generals with 500 Granadeers, Supported by 2000
Foot, and their *Grand Muſqueteers*, Gensdarmes, and
Horſe Granadeers inſulted the Enemies Flank on the
Maeſe ſide. The Beſieged at firſt made ſome Reſiſtance,
by the Favour of a Line of Communication, of one
Redoubt and two Trenches, but being aſſail'd on
all ſides, and that too with extraordinary Bravery,
they were driven to the Counterſcarp of *Coehorn*-
Fort. Animated by this Succeſs, the Beſiegers pur-
ſued the Runaways as far as the *Devil's Houſe*, where
the French had ſeveral Canon laden with Cartouch-
es, and about 900 Men laid flat upon their Bellies;
who now ſtanding up on the ſudden, pour'd in Vol-
leys of Shot upon the Aſſaillants. The latter receiv'd
the Fire with incredible Undauntedneſs, forc'd the
French to quit the Counterſcarp of the Fort, and
made themſelves Maſters of it; However, it being
impoſſible for them to lodge themſelves there, they
retired in pretty good Order. By this brave Action,
at the Expence of about 200 Men Kill'd or Wound-
ed, the Beſiegers gain'd a Lined Redoubt, ſome ad-
vanc'd Batteries, and *Vauban's* Retrenchment from
the *Sambre* to the *Maeſe*, which with immenſe La-
bour the *French* had cut thro' the Rock, and which
they boaſted would coſt the Allies 5000 Men before
they ſhould take it. This Attack on the Caſtle ſide
where the King was preſent, being over, his Maje-
ſty went to view the Trenches on the Town ſide;
and finding that a Mine had been ſprung, which had
overturn'd a good part of the Water-ſtop into the
Ditch, whereby the Water was lower by two Foot,
He order'd the Miners to work on, in order to drain
the Moat; and all things to be ready to make a
Lodgment on the Demi-Baſtion. The two follow-
ing days the Beſiegers batter'd the Works before St.
Nicholas Gate with great Fury, and threw many
Bombs, which did conſiderable Execution; and par-
ticularly one fir'd by Lieutenant Colonel *Brown*,

A. C. 1695. which ſet on fire the Enemies Magazine in the Demi Baſtion- On the Second of *Auguſt*, towards Evening, my Lord *Cuts* with 200 *Engliſh* Granadeers; and Brigadier *Dedem*, with a like number of *Dutch*, both which were to be Suſtain'd by the Battallions in the Trenches, were order'd to attack the *Saillant-Angle*, and the other the Demi-Baſtion, which they perform'd with great Bravery, and after ſome Reſiſtance, Lodg'd themſelves on the ſecond Counterſcarp. The Cannon having by this time widened the Breaches, and all things being ready for a General Aſſault, Count *Guiſcard* the Governor, demanded to Capitulate for the Town, which being readily granted, the Articles were agreed upon, and Sign'd on the Fourth of *Auguſt*, by the Elector of *Bavaria* for the Allies, and by Count *Guiſcard* for the Beſieged. The ſame day the Iron-Gate was deliver'd to the Beſiegers, and on the 6th the *French* evacuated the Town, and retired into the Caſtle.

The Town of Namur *Surrendred.* Aug. 4*th.*

Whilſt Batteries are raiſing againſt the Fortreſs, let us make a ſhort Digreſſion, and obſerve the Motions of the *French* Army under *Villeroy*. After the Mareſchal had fail'd in his deſign upon Prince *Vaudemont*, as alſo againſt *Newport*, he march'd towards *Dixmuyde*, and order'd *Montal* to lay Siege to it. The Town was indeed but Weak; but conſidering the Strength of the Garriſon, it might have held out a Fortnight, or at leaſt have Surrendred with leſs Ignominy; but Major General *Ellemberg*, the Governor, being a Soldier of Fortune, who had merited his Preferment merely by his blunt Courage in the open Field, was preſently diſpirited, and at a loſs what to do, when he ſaw himſelf coopt up in a Place, ſurroundedby a Royal Army; Inſomuch that after a ſlight Reſiſtance of 36 Hours, he yielded himſelf, and his whole Garriſon Priſoners of War. *Deynſe* follow'd the Example of *Dixmuyde*, and ſurrender'd to the *French* at Diſcretion, without Firing a Gun; which tho' it was againſt the Rules of Martial Diſcipline, yet Colonel *O-Farrell* was ſo far more excuſable than *Ellenberg*, as that *Denyſe* was far leſs defenſible than *Dixmuyde*. After the Surrender of theſe

Dix-muyde *and* Deynſe *Surrendred to the* French *at Diſcretion.*

theſe two Places, the Prince of *Vaudemont* did not doubt but that the *French* would advance towards *Namur*; and therefore he deſir'd to be reinforc'd, that he might be able to obſerve them. Thereupon his Majeſty ſent to his Highneſs *Montigny*'s Engliſh Brigade of Horſe; and the two *Dutch* Brigades of *Dompre* and *Rhoe*, march'd towards *Bruſſels*, whither the Brigade of St. *Paul* was gone before, with orders to joyn the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who deſign'd to form an Army on that ſide. A. C. 1695.

The Duke *de Villeroy* having order'd the Fortifications of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe* to be raz'd, paſs'd the River *Lys* at *Wacker*, and march'd up the Lines to the *Scheld*; which he alſo croſt at *Eſcanaffe*, in order to continue his March to *Ninove*, giving out that he was going to the relief of *Namur*. Upon advice of this Motion, the Prince of *Vaudemont* decamp'd on *Auguſt* 4. from *Ghent*, and paſſing the Canal at *Vilvoerd*, and the *Burnt Bridge*, pitch'd his Camp at *Dighem*, having his own Quarters at the Caſtle of *Beaulieu*. His Highneſs ſent to the *French* to demand the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, according to the Agreement about the Exchange of Priſoners; but the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, upon frivolous pretences, refus'd to ſend them back; and contrary to the Cartel, moſt of the Soldiers were forc'd to liſt themſelves in the *French* Service, or were ſent to *Catalonia*, and other remote Parts.

St Malo Bombarded

At the ſame time that the *Engliſh* ſignaliz'd their Valour in King *William*'s Preſence before *Namur*; His Majeſties Fleet Commanded by the Lord *Berkley* was ſpreading Terror and Conſternation all along the Coaſts of *France*. St. *Malo*, that Neſt of Privateers, which of all others, had moſt infeſted the Channel, and moleſted our Merchants, was the firſt Town that felt the Fury of an *Engliſh* Bombardment * this Summer. But the Loſs they ſuſtain'd on Land, was no way anſwerable for the miſchief they had done at Sea during this War. Colonel *Richards* and Captain *Bembow*, who had the direction of the Bomb-Ketches were more Succeſsful before * *Granville*, a little Town on the Sea-ſhore, which they ſet on fire in ſeveral Places; but fail'd in their Attempts upon *Dunkirk*, and Burnt but ſome few Houſes at *Calais*.

* July 4th 5th.

† July 6th,

A. C. 1695. These repeated Inſults could not but be reſented by the King of *France*, who thereupon ſent Orders to Mareſchal *Villeroy* to bombard *Bruſſels*. Upon the *French* Marching to *Enghien*, with a great number of Waggons Laden with Bombs and Fire-works, Prince *Vaudemont* immediately gueſs'd their Deſign; which could not be prevented, unleſs the Confederate Army, which might be reinforc'd by the Detachments under the Earl of *Athlone*, and Count *Naſſau*, ſhould advance and incamp in the Plain of *Gigot*, and St. *Ann Pee*; but becauſe this could not be done neither, without giving *Villeroy* an opportunity to poſt himſelf between the Prince's Army and *Namur*, whereby he might have been able to raiſe that Important Siege; His Highneſs did prudently leave the Earl of *Athlone* and Count *Naſſau*, with the Forces under their Command, between *Waterloo* and *Genap*, whether the King had ſent them, to oppoſe the Enemies Paſſage at *Braine le Chateau*. In the mean time his Highneſs poſted his Infantry on the Eminences about *Bruſſels*, between Fort *Monterey*, and the Counterſcarp of *Ixel*, whereby he maintain'd the Communication with the Forces at *Waterleo*; Order'd ſeveral Battalions to the Outworks, before the Gates of *Flanders* and *Anderleck*, to ſecure the City; and extended his Horſe and Dragoons along the Canal, to hinder the Enemy from paſſing it.

* Auguſt 11*th*.

* After ſeveral Marches and Countermarches the *French* * appear'd before *Bruſſels*, and Mareſchal *de Villeroy* having taken his Quarters at *Anderleck*, writ a Letter to the Prince of *Berghen* the Governor, to acquaint him: 'That the King his Maſter, ſeeing the Prince of *Orange* ſent his Fleet upon the Coaſts of *France*, to bombard his Sea-port Towns, and endeavour to ruin them, without getting any other Advantage by it, had thought that he could not put a ſtop to ſuch Diſorders, but by uſing Repriſals; which was the Reaſon that his Maſter had ſent him an Order to bombard *Bruſſels*; and at the ſame time to declare, that 'twas with Reluctancy his Majeſty had put himſelf upon it; and that as ſoon as he ſhould be aſſur'd, that the Sea-Ports of *France* ſhould be no more bombarded, the King his

* Auguſt 13*th*. *Mareſchal* Villeroy's *Letter to the Prince of* Berghen.

'his Maſter likewiſe would not Bombard any Pla- A. C.
'ces belonging to the Princes againſt whom he was 1695.
'at War; reſerving nevertheleſs the Liberty on
'both ſides, to do it in ſuch Places as ſhould be
'Beſieg'd. That his Majeſty had reſolv'd upon the
'Bombarding of *Bruſſels*, with ſo much the more
'Pain, that the Electoreſs of *Bavaria* was there.
'That if the Governor would let him know in what
'part of the Town ſhe was, the King his Maſter
'had commanded him not to Fire there. Conclu-
'ding, that he ſhould ſtay for his Anſwer till Five
'of the Clock in the Evening; after which time he
'ſhould obey his Orders without delay. The Prince
of *Berghen* after having communicated this Letter to
the Elector of *Bavaria*, who was come in great haſte
to *Bruſſels* upon this occaſion, ſent an Anſwer to
Monſieur *Villeroy*; 'That the Reaſon the King of
'*France* aſſign'd for his Orders to the Mareſchal to
'Bombard *Bruſſels*, did ſolely regard the King of
'*Great Britain*, who was before the Caſtle of *Namur*;
'That his Electoral Highneſs would acquaint the
'King with it, to have an Anſwer in 24 Hours;
'if Monſieur *Villeroy* would agree to it. And that
'as for the Conſideration his moſt Chriſtian Maje-
'ſty had for the Electoreſs, that ſhe was at the
'Royal Palace. It ſoon after appear'd, that *Villeroy*'s
Meſſage was but an inſignificant Compliment, for
inſtead of allowing the Governor Time to get his
Britannick Majeſty's Anſwer to the *French* King's
Propoſal, he began that very Evening to Fire upon Bruſſels
the City with 25 Mortar-pieces, and 18 Pieces of Bombard-
Cannon, that Shot red-hot Bullets. It was not long ed.
before the Fire broke out in ſeveral Places, eſpecial-
ly about the Town-Houſe. The Enemy continued
Firing without intermiſſion all that Night, the Day
following, and the Night after that; during which a-
roſe a high Wind, which would have ſpread the Con-
flagration throughout the whole City, if the Inhabi-
tants had not wiſely blown up ſeveral Houſes, on
the 15*th* of *Auguſt*; The ſame Day about Noon
the *French* gave over Firing, and ſoon after drew
off towards *Enghien*. The *Lower Town* ſuffer'd the
moſt by the Enemies Bombs, and ſeveral Houſes near

A. C. 1695. the Market-place were quite laid in Rubbiſh; and as for the Electoreſs of *Bavaria*, tho' ſhe was remov'd to the Suburbs, beyond the Reach of Cannon; yet ſhe was ſo frighted with its continual Roaring, that ſhe miſcarried upon it.

The King having receiv'd Advice of the Motions of the *French* Army, his Majeſty march'd the 10th of *Auguſt* early in the Morning, with two Troops of Horſe-Guards, the Troop of Horſe *Granadeers*, and ſeveral Squadrons of *Brandenburghers*, leaving the Duke of *Bavaria* to command the Siege. The ſame Evening his Majeſty reach'd *Waterlo*, and joyn'd the Troops commanded by the Earl of *Athlone*, Count *de Naſſau*, and the Marquiſs *de la Foreſt*; and having had an Interview with Prince *Vaudemont*, return'd on the 12th to his Camp before the Caſtle of *Namur*, where immediately after his Arrival the Beſiegers broke Ground, and carried on their Trenches about 150 Paces before the *Coehern* Fort, towards the *Sambre*, and made a good Lodgment.

The Seige of the Caſtle of Namur *carried on.*

Beſides the Batteries already erected between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, ſome others were order'd to be raiſed, both of Cannon and Mortars, as well in the Ramparts, as in the Gardens of the City, in order to batter *Terra-nova*, and Fort *Coehorn* all at once. On the 13th the Beſiegers began to play from no leſs than Twelve Batteries, when one of their Bombs falling upon the Magazine of the *Devil's-Houſe*, blew up above a 1000 Granadoes charg'd, ruin'd a great quantity of Arms, and kill'd and wounded ſeveral Perſons. The Trenches were carried on with great Succeſs, tho' the Enemy endeavour'd in the Night Time, both with their great and ſmall Shot, to diſturb the Workmen. But their Batteries were ſoon ſilenc'd by thoſe of the *Engliſh*; which it is confeſs'd on all Hands made ſuch Firing, as was never ſeen ſince Gun-powder was firſt Invented. The Cannon and Mortars anſwer'd one another in Time, and form'd a diſmal Tremendous Harmony; Clouds of Smoke, and Flaſhes of Sooty Flame fill'd the Air, as if Hell it ſelf had Vomited its kindled Brimſtone; and the Showers of red-hot Bullets, and Bombs, that pour'd continually

ally on the Caſtle, ſo ſcar'd the Enemy, that none of them durſt peep out of their Shelters under-ground, but ſuch as were oblidg'd to be upon Duty. *Boufflers* himſelf being unus'd to this unequal Way of Fighting, began to wiſh himſelf in the open Field, and form'd a deſign to break thro' the Confederates Camp with his Cavalry; but the King having notice of it, order'd ſtrong Guards to be plac'd at all Places where the *Sambre* could be paſs'd; and the ſame being done all along the *Maeſe* by General *Fleming*, the Mareſchal muſt now ſhare the Fate of his Garriſon. However, on the 18*th* towards midnight they made a Sally with 200 Dragoons mounted, and 500 Granadeers: Of the latter 150 made the Attack on the right Hand, but were repulſed by the Count *de Rivera*, and the reſt on the left, where my Lord *Cuts* had juſt poſted the Advanc'd Guards to ſecure the Workmen; The Dragoons fell upon Lieutenant Colonel *Sutton*, who being poſted in the Plain of *Salſine*, with about Forty *Fuzileers*, let them come on till they were very near him, then gave them a round Volley, and retreated to his Body; but the Dragoons preſſing upon him, he commanded his Men to fire upon them. The *French* being little daunted at it, advanc'd boldly on, and had their Granadeers charg'd at the ſame time, they would undoubtedly have caus'd a great Confuſion in the Trenches; but the *Spaniſh* and *Bavarian* Horſe, who were near at hand, fell upon the Enemy with ſo much Vigour, that they drove them to the very Paliſadoes of the Caſtle, killing ſome and making others Priſoners. A. C. 1695.

After the Bombardment of *Bruſſels* the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* being conſiderably reinforc'd with all the Troops that could be ſpared out of the Garriſons, and the Forces from the Sea-Coaſts, march'd directly towards *Namur*, with an Army, as the *French* themſelves gave out, of no leſs than of Ninety thouſand Men, and with which they confidently boaſted to raiſe the Siege of the Caſtle. Upon the Enemies advancing from *Enghien* to *Soignes*; Prince *Vaudemont*, in Conjunction with the Earl of *Athlone*, and a Reinforcement of 10 Battallions and 18 Squadrons,

A. C. 1695.

drons, which the brave Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* had brought up from the *Rhine*, poſſeſs'd † himſelf of the ſtrong Camp of *Mazy*, within 5 *Engliſh* Miles of *Namur*. The *French* Army being in the mean while come as far as *Flerus*, they gave the Beſieged a Signal of their Approach by the diſcharge of 90 Pieces of Cannon, which was anſwer'd by a great Light ſet on the higheſt part of the Caſtle: This oblig'd the King to leave the Care of the Siege to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Holſtein Ploen*; and to * repair to the Army, with a Reſolution to oppoſe the *French*, who ſeem'd now fully bent to attack him; being lately reinforc'd by a Detachment from *Germany*, and other Troops, under the command of the Marquis *de Harcourt*. On the 29th of *Auguſt* the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* advanc'd towards the Confederates, then ſtill encamp'd near *Mazy*, but found them ſo well poſted, that he thought fit to retire in the Night without noiſe. The next day he mov'd along the *Mehaigne*, extending his Right to *Perwys*, and his Left to the Abbey of *Boneffe*; whereupon his *Britannick* Majeſty caus'd his Army to move towards *Oſtin* and *Long-Champ* to obſerve them; and ſent orders to the Marquis *de la Foreſt*, who commanded a Body of reſerve in the Plain of *Boneffe*, to return to the main Army. The Enemy perceiving that the Confederates had made a halt on the Hill behind *Long-champ*, ſent ſeveral Squadrons of the *French* King's Houſhold over the *Mehaigne*, in order to charge the Marquis *de la Foreſt*, between whom and the *French* there happen'd a ſmall Skirmiſh, as far as a Defilee, which being ſecur'd by the Dragoons of *Dopft*, the Enemy went no further, but repaſs'd the *Mehaigne* in great haſte. All theſe Marches and Countermarches of Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, did not hinder the King from detaching the day before, 3000 Grenadeers from his Army, to be employ'd in the general Aſſault of the Caſtle, which his Majeſty had concerted with Prince *Vaudemont*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and other general Officers.

† Auguſt 8th.

* Auguſt 26th.

On the 30th of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) the day appointed for this memorable Action, the Beſiegers began early to batter the Breaches of *Coehorn-Fort*, and *Terra-*

No-

Nova, and continued till Eleven of the Clock, when his Electoral Highneſs ſent Count *de Horn*, accompanied by the Earl of *Portland* to ſummon the Beſieged. The Batteries having given over Firing, Count *de Horn* call'd to the Enemy, and told Count *de Laumont*, Commander of the *French* Foot, who anſwer'd him from the next Baſtion, attended by the Marquis of *Grammont* and St. *Hermine*, That the Mareſchal *de Villeroy* after having been Three days in ſight of the Confederate Army, had thought fit to retire towards the *Mehaigne* without Fighting; that the Garriſon could not expect now to be reliev'd; And that his Electoral Highneſs being willing to ſpare the Lives of ſo many brave Men on both ſides, had charg'd him to offer honourable Terms to Count *Guiſcard*, if he would ſurrender; but that he gave him but a quarter of an Hour to deliberate upon the Propoſals. Thereupon Count *Laumont* took upon him to acquaint Count *Guiſcard* and Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, with Count *de Horn*'s Meſſage; and promis'd to bring back a ſpeedy Anſwer; but not returning in half an Hour, Count *de Horn* grew impatient, and told the Marquis *de Grammont* that he had already outſtay'd his Time, and therefore deſir'd him to ſend ſome body to the Governor for an immediate Anſwer. A ſecond Meſſenger was thereupon dispatch'd away; but he tarrying alſo above a quarter of an Hour, and ſeveral Officers of the Garriſon being come to view the Breach of *Terra-nova*, the Earl of *Portland* did not think it convenient to wait any longer. Thus the Parley was broke, and the Batteries play'd inceſſantly againſt the Breaches, till between One and Two, when the General Aſſault began in the following manner. A. C. 1695.

As ſoon as the Signal was given, my Lord *Cutts*, at the head of Three hundred Granadiers, ruſh'd out of the Trenches, of the ſecond Line, which were 7 or 800 Paces diſtant from the Breach of *Terra-nova*, where he was commanded to lodge himſelf; and Colonel *Marſilly* march'd on his Right to poſſeſs himſelf of the Line of Communication next *Coehorn-Fort*; Count *de Rivera*, Major General of the *Bavarians*, with 3000 Men, march'd out of the Trenches of

the

A. C. 1695. the firſt Line in order to attack the Breaches of *Coborn*-Fort; Major Geneal *la Cave* advanc'd to attempt the ſame Fort at the Point; and Major General *Swerin* march'd againſt the *Caſotte* with 2000 *Brandenburghers*. The *Engliſh* Granadeers under my Lord *Cuts*, born away by their own Native Ardour, and animated by the Example of their brave Leader, and of Colonel *Windſor*, Colonel *Stanhope*, Mr. *Thompſon*, and ſeveral other *Engliſh* Gentlemen, who expos'd themſelves as Volunteers, ran faſter toward the Enemy, than they could be follow'd by the Battallions of *Coulthorp*, *Buchan*, *Hamilton* and *Mackay*, who mov'd from *Salſine* to ſupport them. The Granadiers mounted the Breach without oppoſition, the Enemy not expecting to be attack'd on that ſide, by reaſon of the great diſtance of the Trenches; but as ſoon as the *French* ſaw that thoſe bold adventurers were not ſuſtained, they brought down 2000 of their beſt Foot and Dragoons, into the ſpace between the *Coeborn* and the *Terra nova*, to fall on the *Engliſh* in Flank and in Rear which oblig'd the latter to make a ſpeedy Retreat. The Beſieged made a ſhew of purſuing them, but by this time three of the foremention'd Regiments being come up to their Aſſiſtance, the *French* retired thro' the Breach of *Terra nova*; after having ſurpriz'd and defeated the 500 Men under Colonel *Marſilly*. The Colonel himſelf being wounded was made Priſoner, and ſoon after kill'd by a Cannon Ball from the Beſiegers Batteries, with the *French* Officer that carried him into the Caſtle. The *Engliſh* having born ſix ſeveral Diſcharges, had ſeveral kill'd and wounded; And among the latter was my Lord *Cuts* himſelf, who receiv'd a ſhot in his Head, which diſabled him for ſome time.

Whilſt this paſſed on the ſide of *Terra-Nova*, Count *de Rivera*, with the *Bavarians*, inſtead of marching to the left of the Platform, went a little too much to the Right, towards the Cover'd way, which was well palliſado'd, and thick ſet with Muſqueteers who made a terrible fire: Thro' this miſtake, inſtead of Storming the two ſmall Breaches of the Angle of the Platform, according to the Scheme made for this Attack, the *Bavarians* attempted to force the Cover'd way before the great Breach, whereby they.

they remain'd expoſed for two Hours to the Enemies double Fire; which killed them abundance of Men, and amongſt them Count *Rivera* himſelf, with moſt of the Officers of the *Bavarian* Guards. A. C. 1695.

The Lord *Cuts* was ſcarce dreſs'd of his Wounds, when growing impatient to be idle, while others were ſtill engag'd, he put himſelf again at the Head of his brave Countrymen; but finding the Aſſault of the *Terra-Nova* not poſſible to be retriev'd, and obſerving that the *Bavarians*, notwithſtanding the loſs of their Leader had fixed themſelves upon the utermoſt Retrenchment of the point of *Coehorn* next to the *Sambre*, and maintain'd that Poſt with a great deal of Obſtinacy, but could not gain any more Ground; he thereupon reſolv'd to make good their Attack. To effect this, he order'd that a Detachment of 200 Men ſhould be made out of ſuch at were moſt forward to ſignalize themſelves, whom he ſtill encouraged by Promiſes of diſtinguiſhing Rewards; That thoſe ſhould be ſuſtain'd by the Regiment of *Mackay*; and that the other *Engliſh* Forces ſhould rally, and follow as ſoon as poſſible. Being come to the Place of Action, his Lordſhip detach'd a Party of the forementioned choſen Men, headed by Lieutenant *Cockle* of *Mackay*'s Regiment, whom he order'd to attack the Face of the *Saillant-Angle* next to the Breach Sword in Hand, without firing a Gun; to paſs the Palliſadoes, and enter the Cover'd-way; and there to make a Lodgment if they found any Place capable of it: And at the ſame time his Lordſhip commanded the Enſigns of *Mackay*'s Regiment to march ſtraight to the Palliſadoes, and place their Colours upon them. All this was ſo well executed, that Lieutenant *Cockle* breaking thro' the Palliſadoes, beat the Enemy from the Cover'd-way; lodg'd himſelf in one of their Batteries, and then turn'd their own Cannon againſt themſelves. On the other hand, whilſt *Mackay*'s Enſigns advanc'd to the Palliſadoes, the *Bavarians* renew'd their Attack with undaunted Vigour; and ſo this Poſt was made good. The Troops were already ſo fatigued by an Aſſault that had laſted ſeveral Hours, that the Beſiegers contented themſelves to have gain'd the Cover'd-

way,

A. C. 1695. way, before the Breach of *Coehorn*, and the *Saillant-Angle* towards the *Sambre*, and to make a Lodgment there, without any further Attempt upon the Breach. However this ſeaſonable Reinforcement, which the Lord *Cuts* brought to the *Bavarians*, had this further good Effect, that it kept the Enemy employ'd in the Defence of this moſt important Poſt; which very much facilitated Major General *La Cave*'s Enterprize upon the Cover'd-way before the Ravelin, and upper Point of the *Coehorn*, and ſo up towards the *Caſotte*, where he lodg'd himſelf without any conſiderable Loſs. On the other hand, Major General *Swerin*, who commanded the Right Attack of all before the *Caſotte*, made up boldly towards the Cover'd-way and Retrenchmeut between the *Caſotte* and the *Maeſe*; overcame the Enemies Reſiſtance; drove them from their Poſts, ſecur'd all the Avenues, and made a very good Lodgment all along this Cover'd-way and Retrenchment, of about 300 Paces; which he extended to the Left, turning in towards the *Coehorn*, about 140 Paces more, to join it to that of Major General *La Cave*, that reach'd to the Ravelin of the *Coehorn*. Thus, altho', for want of a due Correſpondence among the ſeveral Attacks, either by the failure or miſtake of the Signals, the Beſiegers miſcarried in the great Deſign of this general Storm, which was to have taken the Caſtle, with all its prodigious Out-works all at once; yet, they were now Maſters of one of the greateſt Lodgments that ever was made in one Aſſault, being near an *Engliſh* Mile in extent. Such a vaſt Lodgment could not be done in a Moment; neither could the Aſſault which laſted till Evening be maintain'd without conſiderable Loſs on both ſides. The Beſiegers, by their own Confeſſion, had two Thouſand Men killed or wounded, and among them many Perſons of Note. Count *de Rivera* Major General, the Colonels *Coulthorp*, *Marſilly*, *Lindroot*, the Baron *de Heckeren*, Lieutenant Colonel *Fabricius*, of *Du Theil*'s Regiment; and Captain *Mitchel* of the *Engliſh* Guards were counted among the Slain; and among the Wounded were reckon'd, the Prince of *Holſtein*

Holſtein Norburgh, and the Lord *Cuts*, Brigadeers General; the Prince of *Heſſe-Homburgh*, *Eppingen*, *Zinzenburgh*, *Caunits*, *Horne*, Count *Dona*, *Luzelburgh*, *Melun*, Count *de Denhoff*, and *Hamilton*, all Nine Colonels; ſeveral Officers of his Majeſties *Engliſh* Guards, particularly, Colonel *Windſor*, Colonel *Stanhope*, Colonel *Evans*, and Mr. *Thompſon*; beſides a great many Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and Subaltern Officers of other Regiments. The Loſs of the Beſieged in this Action did not exceed 600 Men either killed or wounded. The Elector of *Bavaria* expos'd himſelf to a Degree not to be imagin'd, riding from Place to Place, and giving his Orders where the Diſpute was moſt obſtinate, inſomuch that ſeveral Perſons were killed and wounded about him. Neither was his Electoral Highneſs contented to encourage the Officers, and Soldiers by his own Example, but animated the Firſt by extolling their Valor; and the latter by the more powerful Incentives of immediate Rewards, diſtributing handfuls of Gold amongſt them. All the Troops of the ſeveral Nations behaved themſelves with equal Intrepidity; however it may be ſaid, that the *Engliſh* were the moſt bold and puſhing; the *Bavarians*, the moſt firm; and the *Brandenburghers*, the moſt ſucceſsful: In Acknowledgment of which Service his Majeſty writ with his own Hand, the following Letter to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, now King of *Pruſſia*:

A. C. 1695.

King William's Letter to the Elector of Brandenburgh dated Sept. 3d.

'YOU Intereſs your ſelf ſo far in the Publick 'Good, that you muſt needs receive a parti-'cular Satisfaction in hearing of the ſurrender of 'the Caſtle of *Namur*, eſpecially conſidering what 'ſhare you had in that Enterprize, which could 'not poſſibly have ſucceeded without the Aſſiſtance 'of your Troops, whom I cannot enough com-'mend; nor can be leſs pleas'd with the admira-'ble Conduct of your Generals. They have gain-'ed to themſelves the greateſt Glory and Reputa-'tion by this Action; And I aſſure you, 'tis impoſ-'ſible for any one to be more ſenſible of an Ob-'ligation, than I am of that you have laid on me, 'by

A. C. 1695.

'by assisting me in an Undertaking of such Con-
'sequence, which God has vouchsafed to bless;
'and which, I hope, will be a considerable Ad-
'vantage to all the Allies: And you may assure
'your Self, I shall omit no occasion of giving you
'effectual Proofs of my Gratitude.

The 31st of *August* (N. S.) was wholly spent by the Besiegers in perfecting the Lodgments they had made the day before; and in preparing all things for a second general Assault; but the next day, the Besieged having demanded a Cessation of Arms to bury their Dead, which was readily granted, the Count *de Guiscard* came upon the Breach a little before the Truce was over, and desir'd to speak with the Elector of *Bavaria*. His Electoral Highness having mounted the Breach, the Count offer'd to surrender the *Coehorn*-Fort: But the Elector answering, That if he would capitulate it must be for the Whole; Count *Guiscard* replied, That the Mareschal *de Boufflers* commanded in the Castle, and that he would let him know; and desir'd that in the mean while the Cessation of Arms might be continued; to which his Electoral Highness having agreed, Mareschal *de Boufflers* consented to treat for the Whole. Thereupon an Adjutant was immediately dispatch'd, to give the King an Account of it, at *Ostin*; Which Express met his Majesty with the Prince of *Vaudemont*, then coming to the Siege, in his Coach, to give Directions concerning a further Attack. Upon his Majesty's Arrival, Hostages were exchang'd, and Propositions brought from the Castle, the Chief of which was, That they might have Ten Days to expect Succours. This being absolutely denied, the *French*, after some Debates amongst themselves, were contented to receive such Terms as the Elector, with his Majesty's Consent, would grant them, being such as are usual upon the Surrender of a strong Fortress, whose Garrison has made a gallant Defence. The Capitulation was agreed on that very Night, and sign'd the next Morning; and part of the Out-works were given up

The Fort and Castle of Namur *surrender'd.*

up preſently after to the Allies; the Beſieged having three Days more allow'd them to evacuate the Caſtle. 'Tis remarkable that the Count *de Guiſcard* oblig'd the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* to Sign the Articles, becauſe he had commanded in the Caſtle during the Siege; whereas the Count had only commanded in the *Coehorn*, and the Out-works; and that perhaps, this was the firſt Capitulation that was ever ſign'd by a Marſhal of *France*; which was ſo much the more to the Honour of the Confederate Arms, that they took this almoſt impregnable Place in Sight of another Marſhal of *France*, who was advanced to relieve it with 100000 Men, but was only a Spectator of Bravery of the former; and of the conſummate Prudence of the King of *Great Brittain*, under whoſe Conduct and Direction all was happily atchiev'd; it being univerſally acknowledg'd, that no Siege was ever carried on with more Regularity. A. C. 1695.

The 1ſt of *September* the two Armies obſerved one another, but the next day the Marſhal *de Villeroy* being informed of the Surrender of the Caſtle of *Namur*, by a triple Diſcharge of all the Artillery, and three Salvoes in a running Fire along the Lines of the Confederate Army, he retired from his Camp at *Gemblours*, and paſſed the *Sambre* near *Charleroy* with great Precipitation. Upon Advice of this Motion the King order'd ſeveral Brigades towards *Salſines*, and a Bridge to be laid over the *Sambre*, to oppoſe the Enemy in Caſe they ſhould make any Attempt between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, whilſt the *French* Garriſon was ſtill in Poſſeſſion of the *Terra-Nova*. But, it ſeems, Monſieur *de Villeroy* had quite laid aſide all thoughts of fighting; for having ſent 2000 Men to reinforce the Garriſon of *Dinant*, he marched with the reſt of his Army towards the Lines, near *Mons*.

On the 5th of *September*, the Day prefix'd for the *French* to evacuate the Caſtle, the Horſe and Foot that were encamp'd between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*, were commanded to make a Lane on both ſides, from the Breach of *Terra-Nova*, thro' which the Garriſon was to march out up the Hill, and ſo down

A. C. 1695. down again to the *Maeſe*, to the way that leads to *Givet*, whither it was agreed, they ſhould be ſafely conducted. About Ten of the Clock in the Morning the Garriſon which from 14000, was reduc'd to 5538 Men, began their March. The Marſhal *de Boufflers*'s Guard *du Corps* went out firſt; then his Domeſticks, and next himſelf, with Mr. *de Guiſcard*, the Governor, at the Head of the King's and *Alfeld*'s Dragoons, as many as were mounted, that is between 80 and 90 in all. The King was *Incognito* in a Coach, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Landtgrave of *Heſſe*, and the Chief Officers of the Army on Horſeback to ſee them paſs, within 200 Paces of the Breach, and were ſaluted by the *French* Marſhal and Count with their Swords. This Civility was hardly over, when Monſieur *Dyckvelt*, accoſted *Boufflers*, with a Meſſage which ſomewhat diſcompos'd his Countenance; and as they were riding up to the top of the Hill, Monſieur *de L'Etang*, Brigadier General of the Brigade of the Life Guards, made up boldly to the Marſhal, with about twelve of the Gentlemen of the Life-Guard, and arreſted him, in his *Britannick* Majeſty's Name, by way of Repriſal for the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, which were detain'd and ill treated by the *French*, contrary to the Cartel. The Marſhal ſeem'd at firſt very much incenſed, alledging, in a broken Speech, *That the Laws and Cuſtoms of War, were violated, and particularly the Capitulation lately ſign'd by the Duke of* Bavaria, *wherein he was expreſly mentioned; that the King of* France *his Maſter, would reſent this Treatment of a Man of his Character, and revenge it to the utmoſt of his Power; and that for his part, he had defended the Place like a Man of Honour, and did not deſerve it.* To this Monſieur *Dyckvelt* reply'd, 'That the *French* King his Maſter, by detaining the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe* contrary to their Capitulation, (by which they were made Priſoners of War, and conſequently ſhould have been diſcharged within the limited time, paying their Ranſom, which was offer'd,) had forc'd his *Britannick* Majeſty to that way of demanding Satisfaction for that infraction;

Marſhal de **Boufflers** *Arreſted.*

'That

'That the Marſhal's being Arreſted, was not out A. C.
'of any Diſreſpect to his Perſon, but rather the 1695.
'contrary; for when it was propoſed to the King
'of *Great Britain* to detain the whole Garriſon by
'Way of Repriſal, his Majeſty had expreſt ſo much
'Value of his Perſon, that he look'd upon him as
'a ſufficient Caution to anſwer for 6000 Men, the
'number of the two Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and
'*Deynſe*; But that at the ſame time, he had his
'Majeſty's Order, to offer him his Liberty, if he
'would paſs his Word for ſending back the ſaid
'Garriſons, or return himſelf a Priſoner, within a
'Fortnight. To which *Boufflers* anſwer'd: *That he could not paſs his Word of Honour in a Matter which he could not execute himſelf*; That if he were at the Head of 50000 Men, he would not ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted, *but now he muſt ſubmit.* Thereupon he put up his Sword, and went back with his Domeſticks to *Namur*, where the Earl of *Portland* gave him a viſit, and told him, as from himſelf, *That he made no doubt of his Releaſement upon his Parole of Honour:* But the Marſhal anſwer'd, *That in Regard he knew not the Reaſons why his Maſter detain'd thoſe Garriſons, he could not engage for any thing.* From *Namur*, he was conducted to *Maeſtricht*, and treated in both Places with all the Civility and Reſpect due to his Quality. His Confinement was not long; for upon the return of the Captain of his Guard, whom he ſent to give the King of *France* an Account of what had happen'd; and the Marſhal's engaging his Word that the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe* ſhould be ſent back, as ſoon as he himſelf ſhould be ſet at Liberty, his *Britannick* Majeſty order'd the Governor of *Maeſtricht*, to releaſe him, and give him a Guard to conduct him ſafe to *Dinant*.

And ſet at Liberty, Sept. 13.

The News of the Surrender of the Caſtle of *Namur* no ſooner reach'd *England*, but it filled the Hearts of all the Well-affected to the preſent Government with an unſpeakable Joy; and King *William*'s expreſſing his juſt Reſentment for the Affront lately put upon his Majeſty, by the detaining the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe*, was highly applaud-

Rejoicings in England for the taking of Namur

A. C. 1695. ed by a Nation, which of all others, is impatient of Injuries, and jealous of the Honour of their Soveraign. The Lords Juſtices having appointed a Day of Publick Thankſgiving for the Glorious Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, the ſame was religiouſly obſerv'd in *London*, and throughout all *England*. On this Occaſion † the Earl of *Romney*, Maſter General of the Ordinance, order'd a Fire-work to be prepared in St. *James's Square*, which being fir'd to the general Satisfaction, his Lordſhip gave a great Entertainment to ſeveral Perſons of Quality: The Night ending with Bonfires, Illuminations and Ringing of Bells. Amidſt theſe Publick Rejoicings the Diſaffected remain'd, as it were, Thunder-ſtruck: And indeed their Diſappointment ſeemed to allow their Concern; for not only their Hopes, of ſeeing the Confederates Attempt upon *Namur* baffled, were fruſtrated; but a great many of them were totally ruin'd, by the Loſs of conſiderable Wagers they had laid upon it.

† Sept. 9. O. S.

King William *leaves the Army.*

In the mean time, the King having left the Command of the Army to the Elector of *Bavaria*, his Majeſty * went to *Dieren*, and from thence to *Loo*, his uſual Receſs for Diverſion and Buſineſs; whilſt both Armies continued in the Field till the 25th of *September*, and then began to ſeparate. The *French* King's Houſhold returned into their Quarters, and moſt of the reſt of his Troops retir'd within the Lines. As for the Allies, their Forces were diſtributed into ſeveral neighbouring Garriſons, except ſome Detachments which marched towards *Newport*, under the Command of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, for the ſecurity of that Place. And thus the Campaign in *Flanders* ended on both ſides, much about the Cloſe of the Month of *September*, (N. S.)

Campaign in Catalonia.

Whilſt theſe things paſſed in the *Low-Countries*, the *Spaniards*, who, all along, had been on the loſing hand in *Catalonia*, ſeemed now to grow ſuperior to the *French*. For four Squadrons of *Miquelets* receiving Advice that a Detachment of the Enemy were marching from *Bagnoles* to *Gironne* they encountred them in the way, and gave them a total Defeat. Flush'd with this Succeſs, upon Infor-

formation that Monſieur St. *Sylveſtre* was upon his March with 8000 Men, and between three and four Hundred Mules laden with all ſorts of Proviſions to revictual *Caſtle-Folet*, they joined themſelves to a Body of *Spaniards*; advanced towards the *French*, and attack'd them ſo vigorouſly, that they killed about 2000 of them upon the ſpot, and took near 500 Priſoners, beſides all the Mules, except about Thirty, which eſcaped into the Caſtle during the heat of the Engagement, that laſted ſix Hours. This good Succeſs was ſoon after attended with the *Catalans* and *Miquelets* Routing another Body of about 2000 *French*, who were marching to join the 8000 that were defeated before; ſo that if the *Spaniards* had gone on as they had begun, they might have recovered part of their former Loſſes. 'Tis true, that after this Action, they more cloſely blocked up *Caſtle-Folet*, with a Deſign to ſtarve it, but after all, they could not hinder the Duke of *Vendoſme* from putting Relief into the Place, and they were forced to retire from before it with loſs. Neither had they any better Succeſs before *Palamos*, tho' the Place was inveſted by Sea, by the *Engliſh* Fleet under the Command of Admiral *Ruſſel*, as well as by Land by the *Spaniſh* Army, reinforc'd by near 5000 Men from on Board the Fleet. The *French* gave out, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* marching to the relief of the Place the firſt time, found himſelf too weak; but being ſtrengthened with more Troops for that Purpoſe, the *Spaniards* no ſooner underſtood his Intentions, but they drew off their own Forces, and the *Engiſh* Reinforcement return'd to the Fleet. But the truth of the Matter was, that the Place muſt have been given up in a day or two, had not the *Engliſh* Admiral thought it convenient to bear away, upon Intelligence that Monſieur *Tourville* with the *French* Fleet was ready to come to *Thoulon*, with a Deſign to Sail for the Ocean: Tho' after all, it appear'd that this Report was induſtriouſly raiſed by the *French*, to make Admiral *Ruſſel* quit his Hold. C. A. 1695

A. C. 1695.

Campaign in Italy.

Caſal beſieged and taken by the Allies.

By this Stratagem the *French* made a ſhift to play a ſaving Game in *Catalonia*, but the Campaign was leſs favourable to them in *Italy*, where they loſt the important Place of *Caſal*. This Fortreſs having been blocked up a long time by the Confederate Forces to little purpoſe, the formal Beſieging of it was at length fully reſolved upon, and put in Execution about the latter end of *June*; when the Trenches were open'd before the Cittadel, as they were alſo, a little while after, before the Town. By the 5th of *July* the *Imperialiſts* and *Piedmonteſe* began to play with their Bombs upon the Cittadel and the Out-works, while the *Spaniards* alſo on their ſide, plied the beſieged with a Battery of great Mortars; ſo that in few days the Bombs and Carcaſſes had very much indamaged both the Town and the Out-works. At the ſame time, the *Imperialiſts* and *Piedmonteſe* ſprung two Mines under the Glacis of the Counterſcarp of the Cittadel, with that good Succeſs, that they carry'd * July 8. N. S. * the Palliſado's, the Counterſcarp, and the Half-Moon by Storm. After this, there were Orders given to draw a Parallel Line thwart the Glacis of the Cittadel; and the Work was ſo effectually carried on, notwithſtanding the continual Fire of the Beſieged, that the latter finding the Beſiegers ready to ſtorm the Cover'd-way, they thought fit to † July 9. † beat a Parley, and ſurrender the Place after thirteen Days of open Trenches. However the Allies had not made themſelves ſo eaſily Maſters of it, had it not been ſo remote from the *French* Dominions; or had not Mareſchal *de Catinat* been oblig'd to ſend the greateſt Part of his Forces to ſecure the Coaſts of *Provence*, againſt any Invaſion from the *Engliſh* Fleet; which at this time alarm'd all the *Southern* Parts of *France*. The Chief Articles of the Capitulation were, 'That all the Fortifications of 'the Town and Cittadel ſhould he demoliſhed, except the Old Wall of the Town; that none of 'the ſaid Fortifications might be rebuilt during the 'preſent War; That the Out-works ſhould be demoliſhed at the Charge of the Allies, and the main 'Fortifications at the Charge of the *French*; who might

'might take the Powder neceſſary for that purpoſe out of the Magazines. That the Garriſon ſhould continue in the Place till the demoliſhing of the ſaid Fortifications was finiſh'd; when they were to march out with the uſual Marks of Honour, Eight Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, having the *French* Arms on them, and be conducted to *Pignerol*; That the Town ſhould be reſtored to the Duke of *Mantua*, and that all the Cannon, Mortars, Proviſion and Ammunition ſhould appertain to the Duke of *Savoy*, and his Allies, except what the Garriſon was to take with them. In the Execution of this Capitulation, it plainly appeared that the Duke of *Savoy* began to lean on the *French* ſide, for he not only ſuffer'd them to Work very ſlowly on the demoliſhing the Fortifications of *Cazal*, whereby the Forces of the Allies were hindred from entering upon ſome other conſiderable Enterprize; but alſo allowed them ſeveral things out of the publick Magazines, which, of right, belonged to the Confederates. The Lord *Gallway* who commanded his *Britannick* Majeſty's Forces in *Piedmont* was ſo diſguſted at theſe Proceedings, that having been left before *Cazal*, with ſeveral Battalions to ſee the Capitulation perform'd, he retir'd to *Turin* to make his Complaints to the Duke, nor could he be perſuaded to go back, till he was aſſur'd by his Royal Highneſs, that no Wrong ſhould be done to the Emperor, or any of his Allies. A. C. 1695.

There being nothing elſe of moment tranſacted on the ſide of *Italy* this Summer, we ſhall now paſs on towards the *Rhine*, but here the Campaign was ſo inconſiderable, that it is ſcarce worth mentioning. The *French* being at firſt ſuperior to the Prince of *Baden*, would, indeed, have drawn him to an unequal Battle, but his Highneſs, till he was reinforced, kept cloſe within his Retrenchments; and then, in his Turn did all he could to bring the *French* to an Engagement, but with the like ill Succeſs. *Campaign on the Rhine inconſiderable.*

Having diſpatch'd the military Occurrences of this Year, as far as they relate to the Grand Con-

A. C. 1695.

federacy, let's now beſtow our Attention on ſuch civil Tranſactions as immediately concern *England*, and King *William*. On the 27th of *Auguſt* the Parliament of *Ireland* was open'd at *Dublin*, and the Lord *Capel*, being attended with all the uſual Ceremonies, went to the Parliament Houſe, and made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he told them, 'That many and great were the Obligations they 'owed to his Majeſty. That his Majeſty had ap-'peared himſelf in their Cauſe, fought their Bat-'tles, and, at his own perſonal hazard, had reſtored 'them to their Religion and Eſtates; And that every 'thing might concur to make them Happy, his 'Majeſty had now called them together in Parlia-'ment, that by reaſonable and neceſſary Laws, 'they might prevent the like Dangers for the time 'to come, and ſecure themſelves and their Poſterity 'upon the beſt and ſureſt Foundatious. That he 'doubted not, but they would make ſuitable re-'turns of Loyalty and Affection to his Majeſty, by 'ſhewing a perfect and forward Zeal in ſuch 'things as tended to his Honour, and their own Ad-'vantage.

The Parliament of Ireland *meets,* Aug. 27. *The Lord Deputy's Speech to them.*

His Excellency then acquainted them, 'That 'his Majeſty's Revenue had fallen ſhort of the E-'ſtabliſhment, which had occaſion'd great Debts to 'the Civil and Military Liſts; That it was with 'Difficulty and ſtopping of all manner of Payments, 'but what were abſolutely neceſſary, that the Ar-'my had hitherto been ſubſiſted; That there were 'alſo ſeveral other Debts due from the Crown, a 'State whereof he had order'd to be laid before 'the Commons, by which they would ſee, what 'Supplies were neceſſary for Diſcharge of thoſe 'Debts, and for the Support of the Government. 'That for raiſing ſome part of this Money his Ma-'jeſty has ſent them a Bill *for an Additional Duty 'of Exciſe*, and he expected from the Gentlemen 'of the Houſe of Commons, that they would con-'ſider of Ways and Means for raiſing ſuch other 'Sums as were requiſite for his Service; aſſuring 'them, that what Money they gave, ſhould be ap-'plied to the Uſes for which it was given.

'He

'He recommended to them, that they would take 'ſome care for the Rebuilding and Repairing of 'Churches in the ſeveral parts of their Country, 'that the People having decent publick Places of 'Worſhip, might be better inſtructed in their Du- 'ty to their God, and Obedience to their King. 'Urging, That it was a Tribute due to Almighty 'God, for their late Preſervation and Deliverance, 'and that it would be one of the beſt Means they 'could think of, to preſerve the true eſtabliſh'd Re- 'ligion, and to provide againſt future Rebellions. A. C. 1695.

'He likewiſe informed them, that the Lords Ju- 'ſtices of *England* had, with great Application and 'Diſpatch, conſider'd and retranſmitted all the Bills 'ſent to them; That ſome of theſe Bills had more 'effectually provided for their future Security, than 'had ever heretofore been done; That, in his Ex- 'cellency's Opinion, the want of ſuch Laws, had 'been one of the great Cauſes of their paſt Miſe- 'ries; and it would be their Fault, as well as Miſ- 'fortune, if they neglected to lay hold on the Op- 'portunity now put into their Hands, by their 'great and gracious King, of making ſuch a laſting 'Settlement, that it might never more be in the 'Power of their Enemies to bring the like Cala- 'mities again upon them; or to put *England* to that 'vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure it has ſo of- 'ten been at, for ſecuring this Kingdom to the 'Crown of *England.* Concluding with the uſual 'Acknowledgment of his Unfitneſs for his great Sta- 'tion, and of the great Difficulties which attend 'it; and Aſſurance, that he would diſcharge his 'Truſt with ſtedfaſt Loyalty to his Majeſty's In- 'tereſt and Service, and with a perfect Sincerity to 'theirs.

The Lords and Commons returned their Thanks in their Addreſſes to his Excellency for his Speech: And paſt this Vote, *That they would, to the utmoſt of their Power, ſtand by and aſſiſt his Majeſty and his Government againſt all his Enemies, Foreign and Domeſtick.* After this, both Houſes proceeded with great Unanimity and Diſpatch, to the Conſideration of the Matters before them; ſo that on the 6th of *September*

A. C. 1695.

Acts past Sept. 6.

tember, the Lord Deputy gave the Royal Assent to *an Act for an Additional Duty of Excise, upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors*; another, *for taking away the Writ* de Heretico Comburendo; a Third, *Declaring all Attainders, and all other Acts, made in the late pretended Parliament to be void*; a Fourth, *To restrain Foreign Education*, which was principally design'd to hinder the Growth of Popery; a Fifth, *for the better securing the Government by disarming Papists*; And a Sixth, *for the better Settling of Intestates Estates.* Three Days after the House of Commons, by unanimous Consent, granted to his Majesty a Supply of 163325 *l.* to be rais'd partly by a Poll-Tax. And on the 18th of the same Month, having consider'd the State of the Nation, they resolv'd, *That the great Interest and Countenance the* Irish *had in the Court of* England *during the two last Reigns, had been the Chief Cause of all the Miseries and Calamities that had since befallen this Kingdom.* On the 12th of *October* the Commons proceeded upon the farther Consideration of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and having agreed upon a Computation of what the Excise and Poll-Tax might amount to, they past a Vote, That the Excise should be continued two Years longer, after Expiration of the present Act; and afterwards resolved to lay a Duty upon Tobacco, Old and New Drapery, Musselins, Calicoes, and all sorts of Linnen, and on Wine, to compleat the Supply granted. Which done, both Houses adjourn'd themselves for some time.

Rejoicings in Holland.

Let's now step over to *Holland*, where we left his Majesty. The Thanksgiving for the taking of *Namur* was observed at the *Hague* towards the latter end of *September* (N.S.). On which day very fine Fireworks were let off, the great Guns discharged, and great Entertainments made for the States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, and the other Colleges of the Government. The Lord *Villiers*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, distinguish'd himself from all other Foreign Ministers, whom he entertain'd very splendidly, and caused Wine to run thro' artificial Conduits among the

the People. About a Week after the King arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Loo*, and was receiv'd by all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy, tho' not in that triumphant manner, in which his Majeſty was expected by the Burghers, and which his Majeſty, who ever was averſe to Pageantry, as much as he was greedy of true Glory, had thought convenient to decline. Upon Advice that Major General *Ellenberg* came ſome days before to *Ghent*, but that endeavouring afterwards to get away, he was taken and committed Priſoner; and the other chief Officers of the Garriſons of *Dixmuyde* and *Deynſe* were under Arreſt, a Court Martial was appointed at *Ghent* for their Tryal. By Sentence of this Court, which was afterwards tranſmitted to, and confirm'd by his Majeſty, Major General *Ellenberg* was condemned to be beheaded; Brigadeer *O-Farrel* to be caſhier'd with Infamy, and impriſon'd during the King's Pleaſure, three other Colonels to be broke likewiſe, and ſome ſuſpended. Accordingly *Ellenberg* had his Head ſtruck off at *Ghent*, having look'd Death in the Face with great Reſolution.

A. C. 1695.

The King comes to the Hague Octob. 7th. N. S.

Major General Ellenberg *Executed* Nov. 30th N. S.

The King having ſettled, with the States-General, the ſtate of the War for the next year, his Majeſty embark'd in the *Maeſe*, on the 9th of *October*, (O. S.) aboard the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, and the next day ſafely landed at *Margate*, being attended in his Paſſage by a Squadron of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War, commanded by Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*. That Night his Majeſty lay at *Canterbury*, and on the Eleventh came thro' *London* and *Weſtminſter* to *Kenſington*; the People in both thoſe Cities expreſſing their great joy for his Majeſties Safe and Glorious Return, by loud Acclamations, Illuminations and Bonfires.

His Majeſty lands in England Octob. 10th O. S.

His Majeſty was no ſooner arriv'd at *Kenſington*, but he call'd a Council, wherein he propos'd the *Diſſolving the preſent Parliament*, which after a ſmall Debate being reſolv'd upon, a Proclamation was order'd to be publiſh'd for that purpoſe; and for declaring a ſpeedy calling another, to be holden at *Weſtminſter* the 22d day of *November* next. Not to mention the Contradiction which upon ſeveral occaſions

The Parliament diſſolv'd and another call'd Octob. 11th

C. A. 1695. casions his Majesty had met with in this Parliament, one of the chief Reasons which induc'd him to dissolve it, was the Prosecution of the Duke of *Leeds*, which in the whole Course of it had made his Majesty very uneasie, and which had more Spleen than Justice in it; it being certain that if any Bribes enter'd his House, they never were accepted by him; and that the only aim of his Grace's Enemies was to keep him out of the Patent wherein he was nam'd to be one of the Lords Justices. Now, as on the one hand, his Majesty could never have Sacrificed a Minister, to whom he not only ow'd his Match with the late Queen, but who had likewise been the chief Wheel on which the Revolution turn'd, so, on the other hand, there was no safer way to put a stop to an Impeachment, which was still depending, than the calling a new Parliament.

The King goes on his Progress. Octob. 17th. The late Success of his Majesties Arms, enclin'd many Persons to chuse Members Well-affected to the Court; but to influence Elections yet more powerfully, his Majesty thought fit to take a Progress *Northward*; and the better to cover his design, he went first of all to *New-market*, where he seem'd to be invited by the usual Diversions of the place, at this time of the year. At *New-market* his Majesty receiv'd the Compliments of the University of *Cambridge*, and having stay'd there three days, went † to *Althrop*, a Seat in *Northamptonshire*, belonging to the Earl of *Sunderland*. Some People thought that his Majesty came there chiefly to view fine Gardens, and curious Pictures; but the most penetrating began to perceive, that his Majesty who had all along made use of my Lord *Sunderland's* Counsels behind the Curtain, was now resolv'd to bring him upon the publick Stage. Whilst his Majesty staid in this Country, he made a Visit to the Earl of *Northampton* at Castle *Ashby*, and to the Earl of *Montague* at *Boughton*, and was entertain'd at both those Places with a splendid Dinner. From *Althrop* the King went on * to *Stamford*, and in his way took a view of *Burley*-House. On the 30th of *October* his Majesty went to *Lincoln*, attended by several of the Nobility, and a great Train of Gentlemen who resorted from all the Neighbouring Parts

† Octob. 21th.

* Octob. 28th.

Parts to ſee him. And having heard Prayers at the Ca- A. C.
thedral, he purſued his Journey to *Welbeck*, the Duke 1695.
of *Newcaſtle*'s Seat in *Nottinghamſhire*; Here the Arch-
biſhop of *York*, with his Clergy, † waited upon his Ma- Nov 2d.
jeſty, and congratuled his happy Succeſs, and ſafe re-
turn; expreſs'd their Gratitude for his Majeſty's *Care of the Church*, who had ſhewed himſelf truly the Defender of the Faith; aſſured his Majeſty of their Fidelity and Loyalty; prayed for all Bleſſings to attend him, and recommended themſelves to his Protection, which his Majeſty aſſur'd them of; and of all other Demonſtrations of Grace and Favour. The next day † the King left *Welbeck*, and came † Nov.
that Evening to the Earl of *Stamford*'s Houſe at 3d.
Brodgate. On the fourth of *November* he went to the Lord *Brook*'s at *Warwick* Caſtle: from whence he part-
ed the fifth, and dined with the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, at *Eyefort*, arriv'd in the Evening at *Burford*, and three days after * came to *Woodſtock*. From this * Nov.
Place his Majeſty † went to *Oxford*, and was met at 8th.
ſome diſtance from thence by his Grace the Duke of † Nov.
Ormond, Chancellor of the Univerſity, the Vice- 9th.
chancellor, and the Doctors in their Habits, as alſo *The King comes to* by the Magiſtrates of the City in their Fomalities; Oxford.
And the Compliments of both being made to † *He is*
his Majeſty, they proceeded to the Eaſt-gate of *at preſent*
the Schools, the Conduit of the City running all *Governor*
the while with Wine. The King alighting, paſs'd *of the*
directly to the Theatre, where † Mr. *Codring-* Leeward
ton, of *All Souls*, a Gentleman of great Parts and rea- *Iſlands*
dy Wit, ſupply'd the Place of the Univerſity Ora-
tor, who at that inſtant happen'd to be out of Order, and expreſs'd the publick Thanks of the Univerſity, in a fine extemporary Speech. The Chancellor, on his knees, made the uſual Preſents; to wit, a large *Engliſh* Bible and Common Prayer Book, the Cuts of the Univerſity, and a pair of Gold Fringe Gloves. And becauſe it was expected that his Majeſty would do the Univerſity the honour of Dining amongſt them; a magnificent Banquet was prepar'd, with great variety of Muſick; but the Duke of *Ormond* having communicated to his Majeſty a Letter ad-
dreſs'd to his Grace by a nameleſs Perſon, and dropt

in

A. C. 1695. in the ſtreet the day before, wherein Information was given of a pretended Deſign of poyſoning the King at this Entertainment; his Majeſty without reflecting on the Groundleſſneſs of a Report, which undoubtedly was rais'd by ſome of his Enemies, reſolv'd neither to eat nor drink, and immediately took Coach for *Windſor*; declaring, as a Reaſon of his ſhort Stay, and his not going to ſee the Colleges, *That this was a Viſit of kindneſs, not of Curioſity; he having ſeen the Univerſity before.* However, this Compliment did not ſo qualifie the ſeeming Contempt his Majeſty expreſt for the Univerſity, but that the ſame was much reſented: And it has ſince been obſerv'd, that as *Oxford* was not ſo well affected to King *William* as *Cambridge*, ſo reciprocally his Majeſty was partial to the latter.

The day before the King began his Progreſs, the *Commadore del Bene*, Envoy Extraordinary from
* Octob. 16th. the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, had * his publick Audience of his Majeſty; wherein in his Maſter's Name, he congratulated his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, and condol'd the Death of Queen
† Nov. 15th. *Mary*. And about a † Month after, the Marquiſs *Doria*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Republick of *Genoa*, had Audience of his Majeſty upon the ſame Account. All Princes and States of *Italy* wiſely Courting the Friendſhip of a Monarch, whoſe Fleet had lately had ſuch mighty Sway on their Coaſts.

The Parliament of England *meets,* The Parliament being met on the 22d of *November*, according to his Majeſty's Writs of Summons, the King ſat on the Throne in the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons ſent for up, the Lord Keeper ſignified to them his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a Speaker. Thereupon the Commons return'd to their Houſe, and unanimouſly made a Choice of *Paul Foley*, Eſq; who being the next Day preſented to, and approved by the King; his Majeſty then made a

Nov. 22d. *The King's Speech to them,* Speech to both Houſes, wherein he told them: 'That it was with great Satisfaction that he met 'them, being aſſured of a good Diſpoſition of his 'Parliament, when he had had ſuch Proofs of the

'Affe-

'Affection of his People, by their Behaviour during his Abſence, and at his Return. A. C. 1695.

'That he was engaged in the preſent War by the 'Advice of his firſt Parliament, who thought it ne-'ceſſary for the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, 'and for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Eu-'rope*. That the laſt Parliament, with great Chear-'fulneſs, aſſiſted him to carry it on; That He 'could not doubt but that their Concern for the 'common Safety would oblige them to be unani-'mouſly Zealous for the Proſecution of it; And he 'was glad that the Advantages they had had this 'Year, gave them a reaſonable Ground of hoping 'for further Succeſs hereafter. That upon this Oc-'caſion he could not but take notice of the Cou-'rage and Bravery the *Engliſh* Troops had ſhewn, 'this laſt Summer, which, he might ſay, had an-'ſwered their higheſt Character in any Age; and 'that it would not be denied, that without the 'Concurrence of the *Valour* and *Power* of *England*, 'it were impoſſible to put a ſtop to the Ambition 'and Greatneſs of *France*.

Then Addreſſing himſelf to the Commons, he told them: 'That he thought it a great Misfor-'tune, that from the beginning of his Reign, he 'had been forced to ask ſo many, and ſuch large 'Aids of his People; and yet, he was confident, 'they would agree with him in Opinion, that 'there would be at leaſt as great Supplies requiſite 'for carrying on the War, by Sea and Land, this 'Year, as was granted in the laſt Seſſion; the ra-'ther becauſe the Enemy augmented their Troops; 'and that the Neceſſity of augmenting the Ship-'ping did plainly appear. That the Funds which 'had been given, proved very deficient. That 'the Condition of the Civil Liſt was ſuch, that it 'would not be poſſible for him to ſubſiſt, unleſs 'that Matter were taken into their Care. That 'Compaſſion oblig'd him to mention the miſerable 'Circumſtances of the *French* Proteſtants, who ſuf-'fered for their Religion; and therefore he earneſt-'ly recommended to them to provide a Supply 'ſuitable to theſe ſeveral Occaſions.

'That

A. C. 1695.

'That he muſt likewiſe take notice of a great 'Difficulty they lay under at this time by Reaſon 'of the ill State of the Coin; the Redreſs of which 'might, perhaps, prove a farther Charge to the 'Nation: But that this was a Matter of ſo general 'Concern, and of ſo very great importance, that 'he had thought fit to leave it intirely to the Conſi-'deration of his Parliament.

'That he did recommend to the laſt Parliament, 'the forming ſome good Bills for the *Encouragement* 'and *Encreaſe of Seamen*; That he hop'd they would 'not let this Seſſion paſs without doing ſomewhat 'in it, and that they would conſider of ſuch Laws 'as might be proper for the advancement of Trade, 'and would have a particular regard to that of the '*Eaſt-Indies*, leſt it ſhould be loſt to the Nation. 'And that while the War made it neceſſary to have 'an Army abroad, he could wiſh ſome way might 'be thought of, to raiſe neceſſary Recruits without 'giving occaſion of Complaint.

'That his Deſign to meet his People in a new 'Parliament, had made the opening of this Seſſion 'very late; which he hop'd they would have ſuch 'regard to, as to make all poſſible diſpatch of the 'great Buſineſs before them; and would call to 'mind, That by the long continuance of the laſt 'Seſſion, the Allies did not only loſe Advan-'tages which they might have had at the Begin-'ning of the Campaign, but gave the Enemy 'ſuch an opportunity, as might have prov'd very 'fatal to them. And that he was the more con-'cern'd to preſs this, becauſe of the great prepara-'rations the *French* made to be early in the Field next 'year.

'In the cloſe of his Speech his Majeſty told the 'Lords, That he had had ſuch Experience of their 'good Affections; and to the Commons, that he 'had ſuch an entire Satisfaction in the Choice which 'his People had made of them, that he promis'd 'himſelf a happy Concluſion of this Seſſion; un-'leſs they ſuffer'd themſelves to be miſled into Heats 'and Diviſions, which being the only hope their 'common Enemies had now left, He made no

'doubt

'doubt but they would entirely disappoint them, by A. C.
'their Prudence, and Love to their Country: 1695.

Both Houses in their respective Addresses, with great Zeal and Unanimity, Congratulated the glorious success of his Majesty's Arms abroad, and his safe Return home; and likewise return'd his Majesty Thanks for the Trust and Confidence he repos'd in their Affections; assuring him withal, that they were resolv'd to support his Majesty and his Government against all his Enemies, Foreign and Domestick, and effectually to assist him in the prosecution of the present War, in which he was engaged for the safety of *England*, and the Liberty of *Europe*. The Commons Address being presented by the whole House, his Majesty *thank'd them heartily for the Marks they gave him of their Affection.* Adding, *His and their Interests were inseparable, and that there was nothing he wish'd so much, as the Happiness of this Country, where God had placed him.*

The difficulties the Nation labour'd under at this time.

This Parliament pursued the Designs of the former with the greatest Skill, as well as the warmest Zeal; both which were absolutely necessary to go thro' the difficulties that lay in their way, and of which it will not be improper to give a Succinct Account. To maintain the new Settlement after the late Revolution, the Nation had a War upon their hands with a mighty Prince, who by his naval Strength, and much more by his Counsels, and his constant Successes, was grown the Terror of all *Europe*. This great Monarch protected the Person, and espous'd the Quarrel of the late Abdicated and Unfortunate King *James*, and looking on his Honour and Interest alike concern'd, us'd his utmost Efforts to re-enthrone him. And tho' *England* had hitherto with great Resolution and Chearfulness born the Weight of this heavy War, to preserve whatever is dear to an *English* Freeman, and a Protestant; yet some of the wisest and clearest sighted among those who were hearty Friends of the Government, grew diffident of the Event. They question'd the Nation's Ability to maintain so expensive a War; whilst the Enemies of the new Settlement were confidently sure of overturning it. 'Tis true, indeed, the Nation had at the

A. C 1695. the head of the Government a Prince, who was at once the wiſeſt Politician, and moſt accompliſh'd General; and who the laſt Campaign by the Reduction of the important Fortreſs of *Namur*, in the Sight of almoſt all the Power of *France*, had ſtruck a Damp upon his Enemies abroad, and diſcompos'd the Aſſurance of the Malecontents at home. But notwithſtanding the Nation might rely upon his Majeſty, for every thing that could be expected from the greateſt Prince, and moſt vigilant Father of his Country; yet the People could not be without their Fears, leſt he ſhould one day fall by the hands either of his open or ſecret Enemies; and the Kingdom be afterwards cruſh'd by the Power of both. And at the ſame time, they doubted whether the Nation, tho' ever ſo willing, would be able to grant to his Majeſty the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War.

But beſides what was to be apprehended from ſo formidable a Foe abroad, there was a great deal to fear from the Diſcontented at home. For tho' the Body of the Nation was infinitely pleas'd with the late Revolution, yet a conſiderable Number, partly out of Principle, partly out of Intereſt, were impatient of their Deliverance, which, in their Opinion, was accompliſh'd by unjuſtifiable Means. Beſides the *Roman* Catholicks, a great number of moderate Proteſtants, and ſuch as were the Creatures and Dependants of the late Government, were become Enemies of the preſent Settlement; and by open and clandeſtine Ways, endeavour'd to ſtreighten or ſubvert it; And all methods, which Wit quickened with Malice could ſuggeſt, were employed to weaken the Reputation of the Government; and to encreaſe the Fears of the People. The publick Miniſters, tho' faithful and vigilant, were traduc'd and expos'd to Contempt; The Loſſes that befel the Nation were attributed to their Treachery or Negligence, and highly aggravated; on the contrary, the Advantages, which the King at any time obtain'd diminiſh'd and ſlighted. The Parliament reſolving to carry on the War with Vigour, were oblig'd to lay great Taxes on the People, and the War continuing ſo long, they could not the

be inſenſible of the Burden: Of this the Diſcontented took the advantage, and repreſented in all Companies, that the Government muſt of neceſſity ſink under its own weight, and that theſe heavy Taxes by reducing the Nation to extream Poverty, would inevitably prove its Deſtruction. They never ceas'd declaiming on this popular Subject, hoping to make the People weary of a Government which was repreſented ſo burdenſom; and at laſt perſwade them rather to let in the Deluge, than to be at the Expence of maintaining their Banks. A. C. 1695.

Beſides, the profeſs'd Adherents to King *James*'s Intereſt, there were others, who tho' great Aſſerters of the late Revolution, and averſe enough to a ſecond; yet from I know not what private Diſguſts, perſonal Quarrels and Diſappointments, grew ſowr and uneaſie; and to expreſs their Reſentments, endeavour'd to bring the Adminiſtration into Contempt. They were for breaking the Confederacy, and againſt raiſing ſuch large Sums of Money for carrying on the War; they were for diſtreſſing and ſtreightning the Government, but not for overturning it; in ſhort, they were againſt all things that the known Enemies of the preſent Settlement were againſt, and for all things which they were for, unleſs the Reſtoration of the late King. That is, they were for all means that could certainly bring about the End, but not for the End it ſelf. However, under this plauſible pretence of declaring againſt great Taxes, and other popular Oppoſitions, they thought to recommend themſelves to their Country, as great Patriots; ſuppoſing that the Character of a Patriot was without diſtinction of Times or Perſons, to be ever againſt the Court. Tho' they could not but be ſenſible, that the Preſervation of their Religion, Laws and Liberties was inſeparably interwoven with that of the preſent Settlement; That the Face of Affairs was ſo far alter'd by the late Revolution, that the Intereſt of their Country was plainly the ſame with that of the Court; which appear'd, as well by the Oppoſition that was made to it by all thoſe whom theſe Men themſelves ever look'd upon as the greateſt Promoters of Popery and Arbitrary

A. C. 1695. Power, as by the Principles of Liberty by which the Government was firſt ſet up, and without which it could not ſtand.

But the greateſt difficulty the Nation now labour'd under, was the ill ſtate of the Coyn, a Miſchief which the laſt Parliament had attempted to cure; and which thro' the Application of too gentle Remedies, was become altogether deſperate. The Diſaffected obſerv'd it with unconceivable Joy; being confident the Government muſt unavoidably ſplit on this Rock. And tho' the Friends of the new Settlement were fully convinc'd that this Grievance ought to be redreſs'd; yet how to effect it, in ſuch a Conjuncture, without bringing the Nation into the utmoſt confuſion, was the hardeſt Task imaginable.

The *French* after the taking of *Namur*, (a Blow which wounded them, in ſo ſenſible a Part) grew very diffident of the iſſue of the War; they expreſt by their Behaviour and Language, how much their hopes of ſubduing *England* by open Force were abated; and they could not but foreſee, that if King *William* could appear in the Field the next Summer, in the ſame circumſtances as he did the laſt, it would be very hard, if not impoſſible, for them to oppoſe his Arms. To prevent this they had Two things to wiſh and promote; one was to embroil the Nation's Affairs, by creating Mutinies at home; the other to ruin its Credit, and thereby diſable his Majeſty from carrying on the War abroad. The firſt they hop'd would be effected by the ill ſtate of the Coyn, for to attempt its Cure, they judged would alike produce ſuch inteſtine Diſorders, as would prove the Ruin of the Nation. For this Reaſon they engag'd their Friends in *England*, to employ themſelves with the utmoſt Diligence, to aggravate the inconveniencies of not recoining the Silver Money, if that ſhould be neglected; or to embarraſs as much as they were able, the Methods of recoining it, in caſe that ſhould be agreed on; and thereby make it grievous and inſupportable. And in caſe, by a Miracle, this great Buſineſs ſhould be accompliſh'd without the Confuſion that was expected to follow, they were inſtructed to leave no

Arts

Arts untryed, whereby they might deſtroy the publick Credit; and particularly that of the Bank of *England*, which was then the great ſupport of the Nation, and was by experience found to be ſo the following Summer, when it contributed ſo much to the ſupport of the Army. If either of theſe Deſigns, and much more if both ſucceeded, they were well ſatisfied it would be impoſſible for the King to appear in *Flanders* the next Spring, in that formidable manner he did the year before. Add to all this, that at this time, tho 'twas plain by the event, that the Nation had Treaſure enough to ſupport the War, yet the ways of coming at it were grown very difficult. The former Parliaments choſe rather to eſtabliſh Funds for publick Supplies, than to uſe any methods of raiſing them within the year; divers Branches of the King's Revenue were by his Majeſties own Conſent, ſubjected to great Anticipations, and the moſt eaſie and obvious Funds were already ſettled, and ſufficiently loaded; ſo that by the Continuance of the War, it became much harder for this, than for the preceding Parliaments, to find out Ways to defray the Charge of it. This was the Poſture of Affairs when this Parliament firſt ſat down. A. C. 1695.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

The great Thing they had to do, and which they undertook with great Alacrity, was to find out ways to diſcharge the expence of the War, and to carry it on with Vigour, till they could bring it to a ſafe and honourable Concluſion. This they were reſolv'd to do with the utmoſt Care and Application; but at the ſame time to ſhew their Zeal to the People who choſe them, by ſecuring their Lives and Eſtates, before they ſo much as enter'd upon any publick Buſineſs, the ſo much deſir'd *Bill for Regulating Trials in Caſes of Treaſon, and Miſpriſion of Treaſon*, which had ſeveral times been loſt in the former Parliaments, was now brought * again into the Houſe of Commons, and in a ſhort time read three times there, and † ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. By this Bill many things which the People complain'd of as grievous, were remov'd or mitigated; it being therein Enacted, 'That after the '25th of *March* 1696. all Perſons Indicted for High-

* Nov. 26th.
† Decem. 8th.

Act for Regulating Tryals in Caſes of Treaſon, &c.

A. C. 1695. ‘Treaſon or Miſpriſion of ſuch Treaſon, ſhall have ‘a Copy of the whole Indictment; but not the ‘Names of the Witneſſes, five days at leaſt, before ‘they ſhall be Tryed; and ſhall be admitted to make ‘their Defence by Council, Learned in the Law, ‘not exceeding two. That no Perſon ſhall be In‐ ‘dicted or Attainted of Treaſon or Miſpriſion of ‘Treaſon; but by the Oaths and *Teſtimony of two ‘Lawful Witneſſes*, either both to the ſame Overt‐ ‘Act, or one to one, and the other to another Overt‐ ‘Act of the ſame Treaſon; unleſs the Party willing‐ ly in open Court confeſs the ſame, or ſtand mute, ‘or refuſe to Plead, or preremptorily challenge a‐ ‘bove 35 of the Jury. That where two or more di‐ ‘ſtinct Treaſons of divers kinds ſhall be alledg'd in ‘one Bill of Indictment, one Witneſs to one, and a‐ ‘nother Witneſs to another, ſhall not be deemed ‘two Witneſſes, within the meaning of this Act. ‘That no Perſon ſhall be Proſecuted for any ſuch ‘Crime, unleſs the Indictment be found within three ‘years after the Offence committed; Provided and ‘Excepted, That any Perſon deſigning or attempt‐ ing to Aſſaſſinate or Poyſon the King, may be Pro‐ ‘ſecuted any time, notwithſtanding the ſaid limita‐ ‘tion. That all Perſons Indicted of ſuch Treaſon, ‘and Miſpriſion of Treaſon, after the ſaid 25th day ‘of *March*, 1696. ſhall have Copies of the Jurors ‘that are to try them, two days at leaſt before their ‘Tryal; and ſhall have like Proceſs to compel their ‘Witneſſes to appear for them, as is uſually grant‐ ed to Witneſſes againſt them. That no Evidence ‘ſhall be admitted of any Overtact, that is not ex‐ preſly laid in the Indictment. And that this Act ‘ſhall not extend to any Impeachment on their Pro‐ ceedings in Parliament: Nor to any Indictment of ‘High-Treaſon, nor any Proceedings thereupon, ‘for Counterfeiting his Majeſties Coin, his great ‘Seal, Privy-Seal, Sign-manual or Signet. To this ‘Bill the Lords added the Clauſe they had always ‘inſiſted upon, to wit, That upon the Tryal of a‐ ‘ny Peer or Peereſs for Treaſon, or Miſpriſion, ‘all the Peers who have a Right to Sit and Vote in ‘Parliament, ſhall be duly Summon'd 20 days at

‘leaſt

'leaſt before ſuch Tryal, to appear at ſuch Tryal, and Vote at the ſame, having firſt taken the Oaths appointed by the Act of Parliament made *Primo Gulielmi & Mariæ*, and ſubſcribed and repeated the Declaration mention'd in the Act made 30. *Car.* 11. Which Clauſe was * agreed to by the Commons. 'Tis remarkable that whilſt this Bill was ſtill depending in the Lower Houſe, the Lord *Shaftsbury*, a worthy Offspring of the late Earl of that name, perceiving that ſome oppoſition was made againſt it, roſe up in order to ſpeak for it, and having begun his Speech, he induſtriouſly feign'd to be ſo ſurpriz'd that for a while he could not go on: But having recover'd himſelf, he took occaſion from his very Surprize, to enforce the Neceſſity of allowing Council to Priſoners, who were to appear before their Judges; ſince he, who not only was unaccus'd and innocent, but one of their Members, was ſo daſh'd when he was to ſpeak before that auguſt Aſſembly. An Admirable Turn of ready Wit! And which ſhewed that this young Lord inherited his Father's Parts.

A. C. 1695.

* Jan. 17.

The Lord Shaftsbury's *admirable Turn to make the Bill paſs.*

Upon the ſecond of *December* the Houſe of Commons voted a Supply for carrying on the War: and afterwards proceeded to proportion it according to the Eſtimates relating to the Navy, the Army, and the Quota's the Confederates were to furniſh. They granted the Sum of Two Millions, Five hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling for the Navy; Sixteen thouſand, Nine hundred ſeventy and two Pounds, for the Officers of the two Marine Regiments; Two Millions ſeven thouſand eight hundred eighty two Pounds, for the Pay of 87440 Men, including Commiſſion, and Non Commiſſion Officers, making up the Horſe, Dragoons and Foot, which according to the Liſt of the Land Forces deliver'd into the Houſe, they had voted neceſſary for the Service of the year 1696. And laſtly, 500000 *l.* for the Office of Ordnance, the Pay of the General Officers, Tranſports, Hoſpitals, Contingencies, and other extraordinary Charge of the War; in all, Five Millions, twenty four thouſand eight hundred fifty three Pounds.

Buſineſs of the Supply.

2500000 *l. granted for the Navy.* Dec. 6.

And 2524853 *l. for the Land Forces.* Dec. 14.

C. A. 1695.

Ways and Means to raiſe the Supplies.

Having granted theſe vaſt Supplies, they endeavour'd all that was poſſible to raiſe them by ſuch Ways and Means as might keep the People from being uneaſie. And notwithſtanding the Lands of *England* had all along born ſo great a ſhare of the publick Charge, and that now there might be a greater Pretence to eaſe the Landlord; yet the Commons reſolv'd not to ſpare themſelves, but tax'd Land Four Shillings in the Pound; and laid the ſame Impoſition upon all perſonal Eſtates, and upon all Offices and Employments of Profit, other than Military Offices in the Army, Navy and Ordnance. And becauſe this Tax came very much ſhort of anſwering the Supplies they had voted, the Houſe reſolv'd, firſt to enlarge the Times for Perſons to come in and purchaſe certain Annuities, mention'd in a former Act. 2dly. To continue the Duties formerly charged on Low Wines, and Spirits of the firſt Extraction. 3dly. To continue the Duties upon all Wines, Vinegar and Tobacco, from the 24th day of *June*, 1698. to the 29th day of *September*, 1701. Fourthly, to continue the Duties upon all *Eaſt-India* Goods and Manufactures, and upon all wrought Silks, and ſeveral other Goods, from the 10th Day of *November*, 1697. to the 29th of *September*, 1701. Fifthly, to ſettle a Fund, by continuing the Duties upon Salt, for the payment of Intereſt, not exceeding Seven Pound *per Cent.* redeemable by Parliament. And Sixthly, that the Duties of 25 Pounds *per* Tun be laid upon all *French* Wine; 30 *l. ptr* Tun upon all *French* Brandy; 15 *l per* Tun on all *French Vinegar*; and 25 *l. per Cent, ad valorem*, upon all other Goods of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of *France*, Imported after the 12th day of *March*, 1697. for the Term of 21 years, and from thence to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament, over and above the Duties already charg'd thereupon, without any Deduction, and after that Rate for any greater or leſſer Quantity. And ſeveral Bills were prepared and brought in according to the ſaid Reſolutions.

By this Time the Lords had conſider'd that Part of the King's Speech which related to the ill ſtate of the

the Coin, and having drawn up an Addreſs, to which, in a Conference, they deſir'd the Concurrence of the Commons, the latter, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, enter'd upon that great Affair; And whether it was neceſſary or expedient to recoin the Silver Money, was the firſt Queſtion: The Country Party held the Negative, the Court Party the Affirmative; and the Arguments were weighty on both Sides. The Reaſons againſt calling in and recoining the Money were, 'That this was no fit Conjun-'cture for it; That the Nation was engag'd in a bur-'denſom and doubtful War, by which the Kingdom 'had already greatly ſuffer'd, and of which it grew 'every day more ſenſible. That therefore the People, 'on whoſe good Affection the Government ſo much 'depended, ſhould not be provoked by freſh Grievan-'ces, greater than any they had yet felt, as thoſe 'would certainly be, that muſt ariſe from the calling 'in the Silver Coin. That if this was done, however 'Things might be manag'd, and accommodated at 'home, it were impoſſible to maintain either the Com-'merce or the War abroad; for neither the Merchant 'could be paid his Bills of Exchange, nor the Soldi-'er receive his Subſiſtence. That this was to lay the 'Ax to the Root, and to dig up the Foundations of 'the Government. That if this Deſign was proſe-'cuted, Trade muſt ſtand ſtill, for want of mutual 'Payments, whence ſuch Diſorder and Confuſion 'would certainly follow, as would diſcourage and 'diſhearten the People in the higheſt meaſure, if not 'drive them to a perfect Deſpair, as Deſpair would 'to the moſt terrible Extremities. That therefore 'the Recoining the Money at this Time, was by 'no means to be attempted without hazarding 'All.

A. C. 1695

Buſineſs of the Coin.

Reaſons againſt the Recoining of the Silver Money.

'Twas alledg'd by thoſe of the contrary Opini-'on, at the Head of whom appear'd Mr. *Charles* '*Montague*, Chancellor of the Exchequer; That 'the Miſchief would be fatal, if a preſent Remedy 'was not found out and apply'd. That by Reaſon 'of the ill ſtate of the Coin, the Change abroad was 'infinitely to the Nation's Prejudice. That the 'Supplies that were rais'd to maintain the Army

Reaſons for it.

A. C. 1695.

'would never attain their end, being ſo much diminiſh'd and devour'd by the unequal Change, and exorbitant *Premiums*, before they reach'd the Camp. That this was the unhappy Cauſe that the Guineas advanc'd to Thirry Shillings, and foreign * Gold in Proportion; That therefore to the Nation's great Loſs, not only the *Dutch*, but indeed all *Europe*, ſent that Commodity to this Market; and would continue to do ſo, till the Nation ſhould be impoveriſh'd and undone by plenty of Gold. That we muſt exchange for their Gold our Goods or our Silver, till at laſt we ſhould have only Guineas to Trade withal; which no body could think our Neighbours would be ſo kind to receive back at the value they were at here. That therefore this Diſeaſe would every day take deeper Root, infect the very Vitals of the Nation, and if not remedied, would ſoon become incurable. That our Enemies muſt be mightily intimidated by ſo great an Action, and would ſooner be induc'd to agree to honourable Terms of Peace, in caſe they ſaw us able to ſurmount this difficulty by the Retrieving the ill ſtate of the Coin, on which their hopes of the Nation's ſpeedy Ruin ſo much depended; And that it would juſtly create a mighty Eſteem abroad of the greatneſs and wiſdom of the Parliament of *England*, which was able to conquer ſuch an obſtinate and almoſt inſuperable Evil in ſuch a juncture of Affairs:

* *A French Louis-d'Or was at this time worth* 24 *s.*

This Matter being fully debated, and maturely conſider'd, the Parliament reſolv'd, to call in and recoin the Silver Money, chuſing rather to run the hazard of ſome great inconveniencies, by attempting the Cure of the Diſeaſe, than by their longer neglect of it, to expoſe the Kingdom to apparent Ruin.

This ſtep being made, the next was to conſider whether the ſeveral Denominations of the New Money ſhould have the ſame Weight and Fineneſs as the Old; or whether the eſtabliſh'd Standard ſhould be rais'd? And this Queſtion produc'd many Debates. Thoſe who were for raiſing the Standard alledg'd, That the Price of an Ounce of Silver Bullion was advanc'd to Six Shillings and three Pence; and therefore the Standard ought to be rais'd to an equal-

equality. That the raiſing the Standard would prevent the Exportation of the Coin, which of late had been much practis'd to the great Prejudice of this Kingdom. That it would prevent its being melted down; and that thereby People would be much encourag'd to bring in their Plate and Bullion into the Mint. A. C. 1695.

The *Court-Party*, who were for preſerving the old Standard, urg'd, That the worth of Money was relative, and to be rated by the Meaſure of ſuch Goods, Labour, Advice, Skill, or other Aſſiſtances, as could be purchaſed from another by our parting with it. That the value of Money among People that liv'd under different Municipal Laws was intrinſick, and conſiſted in its Weight and Fineneſs. That common Conſent had given it this value for the common Conveniency of ſupplying one another's Wants. That the Weight and Fineneſs was the only worth that other Nations regarded in our Coin, as we in theirs; all Money being between Subjects of different Governments, of no greater value, excepting the Workmanſhip, than ſo many Pieces of uncoin'd Bullion. That therefore ſhould our Standard be alter'd, we ſhould ſtill be upon the ſame Foot with our Neighbours, for if we were to pay them for their Goods, or Exchange our Money with theirs, whatever Denomination we gave our Money, they would in their Change ever reduce it to an equality with theirs, and proportion the Quantity and Goodneſs of their Commodities to the Weight and Fineneſs of the Money they were to receive for them; ſo that, in Reſpect of our Foreign Commerce, there was no Reaſon to alter our Standard. At Home they ſaid, That if the Standard was raiſed, great Confuſions would attend it; the Landlord would be defrauded of a great part of his Rents, and the Creditor of his Debts. That the Seaman and the Soldier would be wronged in their Pay, and many the like Injuries and Inconveniencies would happen. That it was no Anſwer to ſay, they might buy as much Goods and Conveniencies of Life with this Coin raiſed above its Standard, as they could before; becauſe

A. C. 1695.

becauſe, by Degrees, the Seller would infallibly raiſe the Price of his Goods, in proportion to the new raiſed Standard; and that of this, there was an Inſtance before them, all Commodities being greatly raiſed in their Price, while Guineas were paid for Thirty Shillings. That whereas it was alledg'd, that the Price of Bullion was riſen to ſix Shillings and three Pence, and therefore the Standard of the Silver Coin ought to be rais'd likewiſe: It was replied, that it was a thing impoſſible that the Price of Silver could riſe and fall in reſpect of it ſelf; that it was an unchangeable Truth, than which no Mathematical Demonſtration could be clearer, that an Ounce of Silver would ever be worth another Ounce of the ſame fineneſs, and no more; allowing ſome inconſiderable Diſparity upon the account of the Coin, if one Ounce be in Money, and the other Ounce in Bullion. That 'twas true indeed, that the People commonly gave 6 *s.* 3 *d.* for an Ounce of Bullion; but that they gave only clipt Pieces, that had no more than the ſound of Shillings and Pence, but were by no means the things themſelves, that is, they were not the Standard Shillings of due Weight and Fineneſs, and were no more ſo in the juſt Senſe of the Word, than an Ell is an Ell, when the third part of it is cut off. That the Caſe was ſo plain, that when they demanded of thoſe that affirmed an Ounce of Bullion was worth ſix Shillings and three Pence, whether they meant ſix *mill'd* Shillings and three Pence, they knew not what to reply; for this Alteration of the value of Bullion was meerly in Relation to diminiſh'd Money. And to make it yet more evident, they urg'd, it was then Matter of Fact, that with five Shillings and two Pence of new *mill'd* Money, they could buy as much Bullion as they pleaſed; whilſt thoſe who bought it with clipt Pieces paid ſix Shillings and three Pence. That whereas it was urged, that the raiſing the Standard would prevent the Exportation of our Money, it was anſwer'd: That there was no other way poſſible to keep our Money at Home than by Outtrading our Neighbours; that is, by ſending them more

more Commodities, or of greater Value, than thoſe we received from them; for if upon the Ballance we were found in their Debt, there was no way left but to pay it in Coin or Bullion; and that therefore whatever Denomination we gave our Coin we muſt be neceſſitated to ſend it Abroad, if the Commodities we exported could not pay our Debts. And that all the other Arguments for raiſing the Standard would ſink to the Ground, in Caſe theſe two on which the reſt were built, had no reaſonable Foundation. After the Debates on this Subject, the Commons reſolv'd * to *Recoin the clipt Money according to the eſtabliſh'd Standard of the Mint, both as to Weight and Fineneſs*; and to make it more eaſie to the People, they voted a Recompence for the Deficiency of the Clipt Money; and *that the loſs of ſuch clipt Money ſhould be born by the Publick*; and a Fund of 1200000 *l.* ſettled for that purpoſe. A. C. 1695.

The Recoining of the Money according to the old Standard voted, Dec. 10th 1695.

The Parliament was not inſenſible of the Inconveniencies that would attend the Calling in and Recoining of the Clipt Money, the principal of which would be a Ceſſation of Payments, and thereupon an Interruption of Commerce. 'Twas plain *England* could not ſubſiſt unleſs ſome Expedient was found out to ſupport its Trade, till the New Money returned from the Mint, and ſince Gold alone was not ſufficient for that purpoſe, to hit on ſuch an Expedient, was a very nice Task. They therefore agreed to call in the Money by Degrees; that while ſome Denominations of Coin were ſuppreſſed, others might be Current; hoping that before the laſt old Money ſhould come in to be recoin'd, ſo much of the New might circulate from the Mint, as might ſufficiently anſwer the neceſſities of the Nation. Thereupon they Reſolved, Firſt, *That a Day be appointed, after which no Clipt Crowns or Half-Crowns, as alſo any Money Clipt within the Ring, be allow'd in Payment, or to paſs; except only to the Collectors of his Majeſty's Revenues and Taxes, or upon Loans or Payments into the* Exchequer; Secondly, *That a Day be appointed, after which no Clipt Money ſhould paſs in any Payment whatſoever*; Thirdly, *That a Day be appointed for all Perſons to bring in their Clipt Money, to be recoin'd into Mill'd Money*

A. C. 1695. *Money; after which no Recompence ſhould be made for the ſame.* * The next day an Addreſs was order'd to be prepar'd, to deſire his Majeſty to regulate
* Dec. 11. the Currency of Clipt Money, according to the foregoing Reſolutions; which Addreſs being drawn up and reported by Mr. *Montague*, and afterwards by
† Dec. 19. him preſented to the King, his Majeſty cauſed † his Royal Proclamation to be iſſued out accordingly. 'Tis to be noted, that the Lords had already addreſt the King to the ſame Effect.

Some time before the Commons having conſidered that the maintaining an Army abroad, occaſioned the Exportation of the Coin, which could not be prevented but by ſupplying the ſaid Army with Neceſſaries out of this Kingdom, ordered an
Dec. 13. Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, * *That he would pleaſe to procure, that all Commodities and Proviſions, that ſhould be tranſported from* England, *for the Uſe of the Forces in his Majeſty's Pay abroad, might be exempted from any Duty or Exciſe, throughout the* Spaniſh *and* United Netherlands. To which the King anſwer'd, *That what was deſired by the Commons, had been done, in a good Meaſure, for ſeveral Years, and that he would ſee what could be further done in it.*

The Commons having conſidered the *Bill for regulating the Coinage of the Silver Money*, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had prepar'd and pre-
* Dec. 17. ſented * to the Houſe, order'd † a Clauſe of Loan
† Dec. 23. to be inſerted in it, in favour of ſuch as would advance Money, on Credit of the *Exchequer*, in general, transferrable to ſuch Funds, as ſhould be ſettled by Parliament, towards making good the Deficiencies of the clipp'd Money; and likewiſe ordered the ſame Committee to take Care, that all Perſons, who ſhould bring in clipp'd Money, (above what was for Taxes) ſhould have a Recompence for the ſame. This Bill was amended accordingly,
* Dec. 27. and four Days after * paſt, and ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence.

On the 31ſt of *December* the Commons reſolv'd to raiſe the 1200000 *l.* for ſupplying the Deficiency of the clipp'd Money by a Duty laid upon all Dwelling Houſes, except Cottages, to wit, two Shillings

Shillings Yearly upon each Houſe; Four Shillings upon every Houſe having ten Windows; and Eight Shillings upon ſuch Houſes as have Twenty Windows, over and above the ſaid two Shillings; which Duty was to be paid by the Inhabitants of the ſaid Houſes, and to be continued for the ſpace of Seven Years, and no longer. A. C. 1695. *A Duty laid on Windows to raiſe* 1200000*l.* *to make good the Deficiency of clipp'd Money.*

The Days appointed by the King's Proclamation, for putting a ſtop to the currency of clipt Money were ſo ſudden, that thereby an immediate ſtop was put to Trade. This was partly occaſion'd by the backwardneſs of the People to receive any Old Money, tho' allow'd at preſent to paſs, upon an Apprehenſion that at laſt it would be left upon their Hands; partly from the ſlowneſs of Recoining in reſpect of the People's wants, tho' otherwiſe diſpatch'd with all the Expedition imaginable in ſo great an Affair; and partly by reaſon of the unequal intrinſick Value between the new-mill'd Money, and thoſe Pieces or Denominations of the Old which were allow'd to be Current. For while the hammer'd Money, and Pieces not clipt within the Ring, were permitted to paſs for the preſent neceſſity of Trade, no Body was willing to make Payments in new Money, which ſo much exceeded the old in its intrinſick Worth. And therefore the new Silver Money, as faſt as it iſſued from the Mints and Exchequer, was in a great Meaſure ſtopt in the Hands of the firſt Receivers; for none were diſpos'd to make Payments in the new Silver Coin at the old Standard, when they could do it in clipt Pieces ſo much below it. And thoſe who had no Payments to make, kept their new Money as Medals and Rarities in their Cheſts; and there is much Reaſon to believe, that, at firſt, a great deal of the new Money, by the help of the Melting-pot, went abroad in Ingots to purchaſe Gold which, at this Juncture, was a very profitable Commodity in *England*. Theſe Inconveniencies being repreſented to the Commons, and every Gentleman made ſenſible of the Miſchief, the Houſe in a Grand Committee, conſider'd the State of the Nation, and how to prevent the ſtop of Commerce during the *Inconveniencies occaſioned by the calling in the clipt Money.*

Recoining

A. C. 1696. Jan. 9. Recoining of the clipt Moneys. After ſome Debates on ſeveral Days, the Commons † reſolv'd, Firſt, *That the Recompence for ſupplying the Deficiency of clipt Money ſhould extend to all clipt Money which was Silver, altho' of a courſer Alloy than the Standard.* Secondly, *That the Collectors and Receivers of his Majeſties Aids and Revenues, be enjoin'd to receive all ſuch Moneys.* Thirdly, *That a Reward of* Five Pounds per Cent, *be given to all ſuch Perſons as ſhould bring in, either milled or broad unclipt Money, to be applied in Exchange of the clipt Money throughout the Kingdom.* Fourthly, *That a Reward alſo of three Pence* per Ounce *be given to all Perſons who ſhould bring in wrought Plate to the* Mint *to be recoined.* Fifth, *That for the ſooner bringing in the clipt Money to be recoined, any Perſons might pay in their whole next Years Tax of four Shillings in the Pound, in the ſaid clipt Money, at one convenient time appointed for that purpoſe*; Laſtly, *That Commiſſioners be appointed in every County, to pay and diſtribute the mill'd and broad unclipt Money, and the new coin'd Money, and to receive the clipt Money*: And at the ſame time appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill upon the ſaid Reſolutions. This Bill was accordingly preſented, and after a ſecond Reading on the 21ſt of *January*, committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe. The ſame Day the Queſtion was put, that it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Committee to conſider the Price of Guineas, which paſſed in the Negative. The ſitting of this Committee was interrupted for ſome time, but however on the 4th of *February*, it was reſolved, *That a further Encouragement be given for bringing in Plate to be coin'd, and broad Money, in order to be exchanged for clip'd Money*; And that a Clauſe be inſerted in the ſaid Bill, *to prevent the melting down and Exportation of Coin, or any Bullion.* Two days after the ſaid Committee was empowered to receive another Clauſe, *to prohibit the Uſe of Plate in publick Houſes*, which at laſt proved the beſt Expedient to ſupply the Mints with Bullion; there being at this time ſcarce any publick Houſe in *England* that had not ſeveral Silver Tankards, and other Utenſils of the ſame Metal, which the Owners

Owners choſe rather to carry to the Mint, and turn into ready Money, than to keep ſo much uſeleſs and dead Silver at Home. A. C. 1696.

The Lords having made ſeveral Amendments to the *Bill for Regulating the Coinage of the Silver Money of this Kingdom*, moſt of which after ſeveral Debates and Conferences between both Houſes were diſagreed † to by the Commons, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to Order, preſented * to the Houſe another *Bill for remedying the ill State of the Coin of this Kingdom*, which was receiv'd, and after ſome Amendments had been made to it by a Committee of the whole Houſe, order'd † to be ingroſſed; and then * ſent up to the Lords for their Concnrrence. This Bill receiv'd the Royal Aſſent on the 21ſt of *January*, at which time his Majeſty gave his Sanction to an *Act for enlarging the times to come in, and purchaſe certain Annuities*, &c. An *Act for regulating Trials, in Caſes of Treaſon and Miſpriſion of Treaſon*; An *Act for preventing Charge and Expence in Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*; and to ſeveral private Bills. Upon the 13th of *February* the King returned to the Parliament, and confirmed an *Act for granting to his Majeſty an Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound*; An *Act to prevent falſe and double Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament*; An *Act for the more eaſie Recovery of ſmall Tithes*; and Seven private Acts.

† Jan. 6. † Jan. 13. * Jan. 16. † Jan. 17. *Acts paſt.* Jan. 21. *And* Febr. 13.

Upon Occaſion of a Petition, † preſented to the Commons by divers Merchants and Traders, wherein they prayed that the Difficulties and Loſſes in their Trade and Payments, occaſioned by the riſe of Guineas, might be taken into Conſideration; the Houſe firſt of all order'd a Bill to be brought in, *for taking off the Obligation and Incouragement of Coining Guineas, for a certain time*; And then proceeded to the lowering their Value, wherein they met with ſome Oppoſition. The Reaſons againſt the ſinking the Price of Guineas were, That the People were eaſie, and pleaſed with it; that abundance of People would be loſers, in whoſe hands the Guineas ſhould be at laſt found, which would raiſe great Diſturbance and Clamour in the Nation; that

† Feb. 8. *Debates upon the lowering the value of Guineas.*

A. C. 1696.

that therefore it ought to be conſidered, how far it was fit to incenſe the common People in this Juncture of Affairs, who had already ſuffered ſo much by the War.

Thoſe who were for reducing the Price of Guineas argu'd, that there was as great Reaſon to bring down Guineas, as there was to recoin the Silver Money at the old Standard; and here they reckoned up the Miſchiefs mentioned before on that Head: That however, the Parliament were obliged to manage by the neceſſity of Affairs, and to ſuffer for a time the Guineas to paſs at that exceſſive Rate, that, in ſome Meaſure, there might be a Currency of Money, while the Mints were employ'd in new Coining the Silver, Yet now they were obliged to ſink the Price nearer the old Standard, that the Silver Money might not be ſtopt and hoarded up as faſt as iſſued out from the Mints. And that whatever Loſſes and Inconveniencies the People might ſuffer by the reducing of Guineas, yet the Miſchiefs that aroſe, and would daily increaſe from not doing it, did infinitely over-ballance thoſe on the other ſide. Upon this the Commons reſolved to lower the Price of Guineas; and that they might do it with the leſs Grievance and Diſquiet to the People, they at firſt * reduced them from Thirty to Eight and Twenty Shillings; afterwards † from Twenty Eight to Twenty Six; till at laſt a Clauſe was * inſerted in the Bill *for Encouraging bringing Plate to the Mint*, whereby they were ſettled at Two and Twenty Shillings, from which they naturally ſunk to their former Price of One and Twenty Shillings and Six Pence. However, 'tis to be obſerved, that tho' the Parliament lower'd the Value of the Guineas, hoping by that means to bring out the new Money into Circulation, yet by the Artifice and Management of ſome Men, the People were made to believe, that the Price of Gold would be raiſed at the next Seſſion; upon which abundance of Men that had great Sums of Guineas, kept them cloſe in their Cheſts. By this means, tho' the Circulation of the new Money was a little promoted, yet that of Guineas, by which the Nation

The Value of Guineas ſunk.

* Feb. 15.
† Feb. 28.
* Feb. 26.

tion chiefly ſubſiſted, was conſiderably obſtructed; the new Silver Money too, which the People were likewiſe induſtriouſly perſwaded to believe, would be advanc'd in Value when the Parliament ſhould come next together, was, for that Reaſon, in a great Meaſure, hoarded up, to the great Damage of Commerce. Another Evil aroſe during the Recoining the Money; that is, a general Loſs of Credit, which indeed ſhook the State. But this was cured by a ſeaſonable and wiſe Remedy, which the Parliament applied the next Seſſion; and on the other hand ſuch Diligence was uſed, not only in the Mint in the *Tower*, but likewiſe in thoſe which his Majeſty cauſed to be ſet up in *York*, *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, and *Cheſter*, that at laſt this great Undertaking of the higheſt Difficulty, yet of abſolute Neceſſity, was happily accompliſh'd, to the Immortal Honour of this Parliament in General, and in particular of Mr. *Charles* * *Montague*, who had the chief Management of this weighty and arduous Affair. A. C. 1695.

* *Now Lord Halifax.*

We are now going to enter upon ſome Proceedings in Parliament, which gave no ſmall Uneaſineſs to the King. On the 14th of *December* the Lords in a Conference, communicated to the Commons an Addreſs to his Majeſty, in Relation to an Act of Parliament made in *Scotland*, for erecting a Company Trading to *Africa*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*, to which Addreſs the Commons gave their Concurrence; and moreover on the 17th, appointed a Committee to examine what Methods were taken for obtaining the ſaid Act of Parliament, paſſed in *Scotland*? Who were the Subſcribers to that Company? And who were the Promoters and Adviſers of it? The ſame Day both Houſes attended the King with their Addreſs, wherein they repreſented to his Majeſty, 'That having taken into their Conſide-
'ration the State of the Trade of this Kingdom, they
'found that beſides many other Diſadvantages and
'Difficulties it now lay under, an Act of Parlia-
'ment, that had lately receiv'd his Majeſty's Royal
'Aſſent in his Kingdom of *Scotland*, for erecting a
'Company Trading to *Africa*, and the *Indies*, was

Buſineſs of the Scotch Eaſt-India Company.

The Parliament's Addreſs about it.

A. C. 1695. 'like to bring many great Prejudices and Miſchiefs 'to all his Majeſty's Subjects, that were concern- 'ed in the Wealth or Trade of this Nation. That 'the ſaid Act did provide, *That all Ships, Merchan- 'dize, and other Effects whatſoever, belonging to that 'Company, ſhould be free from all manner of Reſtraints, 'or Prohibitions, and of all Cuſtoms, Taxes, Seſſes, Sup- 'plies, or other Duties impoſed, or to be impoſed by Act 'of Parliament, or otherwiſe, for the ſpace* 21 *Years: 'And farther, that the ſaid Company, whoſe Members, 'Officers, Servants, or others belonging thereto, ſhould 'be free both in their Perſons, Eſtates and Goods em- 'ployed in the ſaid Stock, and Trade, from all man- 'ner of Taxes, Seſſes, Supplies, Exciſes, Quartering of 'Soldiers tranſient or local, or Levying of Soldiers, or 'other Impoſitions whatſoever during the ſpace of* 21 *'Years.* That by Reaſon of the great Advantages 'granted to the *Scotch-Eaſt-India* Company, and 'the Duties and Difficulties that lay upon that 'Trade in *England*, a great part of the Stock and 'Shipping of this Nation would be carried thither; 'and by this means *Scotland* might be made a free 'Port for all *Eaſt-India* Commodities; and conſe- 'quently thoſe ſeveral Places in *Europe*, which were 'ſupplied from *England*, would be furniſh'd from '*Scotland*, much Cheaper than could be done by 'the *Engliſh*, and therefore this Nation would loſe 'the Benefit of ſupplying Foreign Parts with thoſe 'Commodities, which had always been a great Ar- 'ticle in the Ballance of their Foreign Trade. More- 'over, that the ſaid Commodities would unavoid- 'ably be brought by the *Scotch* into *England*, by 'Stealth, both by Sea and Land, to the vaſt Pre- 'judice of the *Engliſh* Trade and Navigation, and 'to the great Detriment of his Majeſty in his Cu- 'ſtoms. And that when that Nation ſhould have 'Settled themſelves in Plantations in *America*, the '*Engliſh* Commerce in Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, 'Wool, Skins, Maſts, &c. would be utterly loſt, 'becauſe the Privileges of that Nation, granted to 'them by this Act, were ſuch, That that King- 'dom muſt be the Magazine for all Commodities, 'and the *Engliſh* Plantations, and the Traffick there,

loſt

'loſt to this Nation, and the Exportation of their A. C.
'own Manufactures yearly decreaſed. That be- 1695.
'ſides theſe, and many other Obſtructions that
'this Act would unavoidably bring to the general
'Trade of this Nation, another Clauſe in the ſaid
'Act, whereby *his Majeſty promiſed to interpoſe his*
'*Authority to have Reſtitution, Reparation and Satis-*
'*faction made, for any Damage that might be done to*
'*any one of the Ships, Goods, Merchandize, Perſons or*
'*other Effects whatſoever belonging to the ſaid Compa-*
'*ny, and that upon the publick Charge*; did ſeem to
'engage his Majeſty to employ the Shipping and
'Strength at Sea of this Nation, to ſupport this
'New Company, to the great Detriment even of
'this Kingdom. To this Addreſs the King made
Anſwer, *That he had been ill-ſerved in* Scotland, *but he hoped ſome Remedies might be found to prevent the Inconveniencies which might ariſe from this Act.* *His Majeſties Anſwer.*

This Buſineſs did not ſtop here: For the Committee appointed by the Commons to examine by what Methods the ſaid Act was obtained, having made their Report, and delivered a Copy of an Oath *de Fideli*, taken by the Directors of the *Scotch Eaſt-India* Company, and of the Journal of the Proceedings of the ſaid Directors; and the ſaid Report, Oath, and Journal being examin'd; as alſo the Petition preſented to the Houſe by the *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company, it was reſolv'd, That the Directors of the Company of *Scotland*, Trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, adminiſtring and taking here in this Kingdom, an Oath *de Fideli*; and under colour of a *Scotch* Act of Parliament, ſtiling themſelves a Company, and acting as ſuch, and raiſing Moneys in this Kingdom, for carrying on the ſaid Company, were Guilty of a high Crime and Miſdemeanor; and that the Lord *Beilhaven*, *William Paterſon*, *David Nairne*, *James Smith*, *James Cheiſly*, *William Shepherd*, *Robert Blackwood*, *James Balfour*, *James Fowlis*, *Thomas Coutts*, *Abraham Wilmer*, *Daniel Van Mildert*, *Robert Williamſon*, *Anthony Merry*, *Paul Docminique*, *Robert Douglas*, *Thomas Skinner*, *Hugh Fraizer*, *James Bateman*, *Walter Stewart*, and *Joſeph Cohen D'Azevedo* be impeached of the ſaid high Crimes *Jan. 26.

A. C. 1695. and Misdemeanors. Whilst a Committee was drawing up the Impeachments, *Roderick Mackenzee* endeavour'd to suppress the Evidence he had given against the said Persons, for which he was order'd to be taken into Custody; but he made his escape, nor could he be apprehended, altho' the King, at † Feb. 13. the Request of the Commons had issued † out a Proclamation for that purpose. However, the worst of this Affair was that the Commons having several times in a grand Committee consider'd the State of the Nation, in Relation to Trade, and resolv'd, *First*, 'That a Council of Trade be establish-'ed by Act of Parliament, with Powers for the more 'effectual Preservation of the Trade of this King-'dom. *Secondly*, That the Commissioners constitu-'ting the said Council be nominated by Parlia-'ment. *Thirdly*, That none of the Commissioners be 'of this House. *Fourthly*, That the said Commis-'sioners should take an Oath, acknowledging that 'King *William* was *Rightful* and *Lawful King* of this 'Realm; and that the late King *James* had no *Right* 'or *Title* thereunto; and that no other Person has 'any Right or Title to the Crown, otherwise than 'according to the Act of Settlement made in the 'First Year of his Majesty's Reign, *&c.* And these, and Ten more Resolutions relating to the said Council, * Jan. 13. being reported * to the House, the First and Second, with some others, were indeed approv'd, but several others, and especially the Fourth, whereby King *William* was to be acknowledged *Rightful* and *Lawful King*, and which occasioned a warm Debate, were rejected by the House. And a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the Resolutions agreed unto.

A Council of Trade voted.

Opposition made to the Earl of Portland's *Grant in* Wales, *before the Lords of the Treasury.*

Another Affair was, about this time, brought before the House of Commons, which touch'd the King in a very sensible Part. The Earl of *Portland* begg'd of his Majesty the Lordships of *Denbeigh*, *Bromfield* and *Yale*, in the County of *Denbeigh*, which his Majesty readily granted, not only to him, but to his Heirs for ever. The Warrant coming to the Lords of the Treasury, who were the Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *Stephen Fox*, Sir *William Trumball*, and

John

John Smith, Esq; the Gentlemen of the County, upon one or two days Notice, were * Heard against the Grant before their Lordships. Sir *William Williams* alledged, 'That these Lordships were the ancient 'Demesnes of the *Prince of Wales*; that the *Welch* 'were never Subject to any but to God, and the 'King; and that none shew'd their Allegiance more 'than the *Welch*. That on the Statute for granting 'of Fee Farm Rents, there was a particular excep- 'tion of the *Welch* Rents, which imported, that the 'Parliament took the *Welch* Revenues not to be a- 'lienable; yet, upon Creation of a Prince of *Wales*, 'that there were Mizes of 800 *l.* payable out of those 'Lorships to the Prince of *Wales*; and tho' there 'were none now, yet he hoped and doubted not but to 'see one of the present King's own Body. Sir *Ro- 'ger Puleston* alledg'd, That the Revenues of these 'Lordships did support the Government of *Wales*, 'by paying the Judges, and others their Sallaries; 'and if given away, there would be a Failure of 'Justice. And Mr. *Price*, a Gentleman of great 'Parts, urg'd, That the Grant that was making was 'of a large Extent, being five Parts of six of one 'County, which was too *great a Power* for any *Fo- 'reign Subject* to have, and the *People* of the *Country 'too great* to be *Subject* to *him*. That there were Fif- 'ty mean Lordships held under those Mannors; a- 'bove 1500 Freeholders; Wastes and Commons of 'many Thousand of Acres; Mines of Lead and 'Copper of great Value; and that the present Rents 'amounted to 1500 *l. per Annum*, besides other great 'Advantages, a mighty Favourite and a great Cour- 'tier might make out of this Country. That Courts 'were kept in all these Lordships in the King's 'Name; That all, or most of the Gentlemen of 'that Country were Tenants to the King, and Sui- 'tors to his Court, and thereby oblig'd to the King 'by a double Allegiance, that is, as Subjects and 'Tenants; and if the King gave away one, it was 'to be fear'd it would lessen the Bounds of the o- 'ther, since it is observable, *That Interest and Proper- 'ty have an Ascendant over Duty*. That those Man- 'nors were formerly Lordships Marches; That

A. C. 1695.

* May 10 1695.

A. C. 1695.

'when *William* the Conqueror had brought *England* 'under Subjection, but could not ſubdue the *Welch* 'Country, he gave to his *Norman* Lords ſome neigh- 'bouring Lands in *Wales*, and furniſh'd them with 'Men and Arms; and what Ground they could get 'from the *Welch* by Inſurrection or Conqueſt; theſe 'Norman Lords were to hold as Lordſhips Marches, 'which were made Burroughs or Palatinates; and 'what they got or uſurp'd by their Power, they 'maintain'd by Severity or Oppreſſion. That un- 'der theſe Vaſſalages the *Britons* continued until the '27th Year of *Henry* VIII's. Reign, when the Sta- 'tute of *Timon* was made, and they eſteemed it their 'Happineſs to be under the *Engliſh* Laws and Go- 'vernment; none having more eminently ſigna- 'liz'd their Conſtant Loyalty to their Rightful King 'than themſelves, But if his Majeſty ſhould think 'fit to diſunite them by this Grant, and put them 'under a Foreign Subject, it was putting them in 'a worſe Poſture than their former Eſtate, when 'under *William* the Conqueror and his *Norman* Lords. 'That the *Britons* were always Men of Courage and 'Sincerity, and yet of Reſentment; that tho' '*Henry* IV. and *Henry* V. were Martial Princes, 'and had a hatred againſt the *Britons*, becauſe they 'perſevered in their Duty to *Edward* the II. who 'was their *Rightful* though *unfortunate* King, and 'made moſt reproachful Laws againſt them; yet it 'was worth remark, that thoſe Kings had never 'peaceable or happy Days till they had reconcil'd 'themſelves to thoſe great People. That this is a 'Revenue that belongs to the Prince of *Wales*; and in 'Caſe of Want of ſuch, it veſts in the Crown rather a 'Uſufructure than a Property, till a Prince be crea- 'ted, to whoſe Creation the Revenue is annexed 'by theſe, tho' unuſual Words in the Law, *to him 'and his Heirs who ſhall be the Kings of* England, by 'the Statute of the 21ſt *Jac. Cap.* 29. That in the 'Preamble of that Statute, it was doubted whether '*Charles* Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwall* could 'Grant Leaſes of the Dutchy Lands for three Lives, 'or any longer than his own Life; tho' the Sta- 'tute adds, he had the Inheritance in a Special

Form

'Form of Limitation, differing from the ordinary C. C.
'Rule of Inheritance of the Common-Law, and 1695.
'therefore it was neceſſary to have confirmed in
'Parliament the Uſe that was made of that Statute
'in this Caſe. That if the Prince of *Wales* and
'Duke of *Cornwall*, who had an Inheritance in their
'Revenues, could not grant Eſtates without Parlia-
'ment, for any longer time than their own Lives,
'how then could his preſent Majeſty, *who was our*
'*King by Modern Contract*, and had but an Eſtate
'for Life in Poſſeſſion in the Crown by the Act of
'Settlement, Grant away the Inheritance and ab-
'ſolute Fee of the Principality of *Wales*? That if
'the Aid of Parliament was neceſſary to help in one
'Caſe, it was more neceſſary in the other. That
'it was well known in former Reigns there had been
'frequent *Acts of Reſumption*, which always paſs'd
'when the People groaned under the Weight of
'heavy Taxes, and the Nation in War; That if
'that was a Reaſon for the Legiſlative Power to
'paſs a Bill of Reſumption, it was ſtill as good a
'Reaſon for his Majeſty not to grant, ſince the Na-
'tion was both in War, and under the heavieſt
'Preſſure of Taxes, Hiſtory bears Teſtimony of.
Let it be conſidered, added he, *can it be for his Maje-*
ſty's Honour or Intereſt (when the People hear this and
underſtand it) that he daily gives away the Revenues,
and more, the Perpetuity of his Crown Revenues to his
Foreign Subjects? Good Kings after a long and charge-
able War were accuſtomed to tell their People that they
ſorrowed for the hardſhips the Nation underwent by
long War, and heavy Taxes, and that now they would
live on their own; but it is to be fear'd, if Grants are
made ſo large and ſo frequent, there will be nothing of
the King or his Succeſſors to call his own to Live upon.
It is to be hoped, ſaid Mr. *Price* in the Concluſion,
your Lordſhips will conſider that we had but one days
Notice of this Attendance, and muſt come therefore ve-
ry much unprovided; but yet we doubt not theſe Hints
and broken Thoughts we have offered to your Lordſhips,
you will by your great Judgments improve, whereby the
ill Conſequences of this Grant may truly be repreſented
to his Majeſty. The Lord *Godolphin* having ask'd

A. C. 1695. by way of Objection, *Whether the Earl of Leiceſter had thoſe Lordſhips in Grant to him, in Queen* Elizabeth's *time?* Sir *Robert Cotton* anſwer'd, 'He believed he could give the beſt Account in that 'Caſe; That the Earl of *Leiceſter* had but one of 'thoſe Lordſhips, and that was *Denbeigh*; that he 'was ſo oppreſſive to the Gentry of the Country, 'that he occaſioned them to take up Arms, and to 'oppoſe him; for which, three or four of his (Sir 'Robert Cotton's) Relations, were hang'd; but that 'it ended not there, for the Quarrel was kept ſtill 'on Foot, and the Earl glad to be in Peace, and to 'Grant it back to the Queen, ſince which time it 'had ever been in the Crown. Whereupon the Lord 'Godolphin ſaid, *They had offered many weighty Reaſons, which they ſhould repreſent to his Majeſty.* From the Treaſury, the Gentlemen of *Wales* attended the Grant to the Privy Seal, where their Reaſons and Complaints againſt it were heard and received with all Candor and Goodneſs; yet notwithſtanding all this, the ſaid Grant being only ſuperſeded, but not recalled, Sir *Thomas Groſvener*, Sir *Richard Middleton*, Sir *John Conway*, Sir *Robert Cotton*, Sir *William Williams*, Sir *Roger Puleſton*, *Edward Vaughan*, *Edward Brereton*, and *Robert Price*, Eſq; addreſt themſelves by Petition to the Commons. Upon this Occaſion, Mr. *Price*, a Member of that Houſe, made a memorable Speech, wherein, beſides what he had already offer'd before the Lords of the Treaſury and the Lord Privy Seal, he ſaid, 'That this Petition, 'tho' ſubſcribed by a few Hands, yet had the 'Approbation of Thouſands, who were not influenced by their own Intereſt, but acted for 'the Honour of the Crown and the Welfare of the '*Britiſh* Nation. That if he could conceive that the 'Glory and Grandeur of *England* was or could be 'held by a poor Landleſs Crown, and a miſerable 'neceſſitous People, he could then be eaſily perſwaded to believe, that his Majeſty was well adviſed to grant away all the Revenues of the Crown, 'and that his Government thereby would be well 'ſecured, and his People beſt protected, when they 'had little or nothing left; But he was ſure they were

Petition to the Houſe of Commons againſt the ſaid Grant.

Jan. 14. 1696.

Mr. Price's Speech in the Houſe of Commons.

were not *Engliſh*, but *Foreign* Politicians who might revere the King but hate us. That the Kings of *England* always reigned beſt, when they had the Affections of their Subjects, and of that they were ſecure when the People were ſenſible the King was entirely in their Intereſt, and lov'd the *Engliſh Soyl*, as well as the *People's Money*: That when the Kings had a Landed Intereſt, coupled with their Power, then it was moſt Stable and Durable; as was manifeſt by the ancient Demeſne Lands, and other the large and Royal Revenues; the many and great Tenures which the People then held their Eſtates under; which created ſuch an indiſſolvable Union and Dependance, that they Supported each other; That it is obſervable, that the Separation of the Revenues from the Crown had in all Ages been the Means of rendring the *Engliſh* Government *precarious*; And that it might not be ſo the Petitioners, with a Dutiful Deference to his Majeſty, did repreſent to them (the great Council of the Nation) this theirs and the Peoples Caſes, for Redreſs and Remedy, according to their Wiſdom. That the Petitioners being caſually inform'd, the laſt Summer, that a Grant to the Earl of *Portland*, of the Lordſhips of *Denbeigh Bromfield* and *Yale*, was at the Treaſury, in order to be paſs'd; The Petitioners did oppoſe the ſaid Grant; and found not only the three Lordſhips, but alſo near 3000 *l. per Ann.* of the Petitioners, and their Country-mens ancient Inheritances expreſly granted, ſo that if all that was comprized in the Grant had paſs'd, it had been a very Noble Royal Gift, worth at leaſt 100000 *l.* Nor was the Grant made for any ſhort time, being to him and his Heirs for ever. And yet not much for the Advantage of the Crown, having only a Reſervation of 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* a year to the King and his Succeſſors. That theſe Facts were laid before the Lords of the Treaſury by the Petitioners, who could not ſay but that they were well heard, well underſtood, and he hoped well repreſented, only with this Remark, That the Docquet Sign'd by the Lords of the Treaſury

A. C. 1695.

for

A. C. 1695. ‘ for the Grant, was dated and carried to the Privy ‘ Seal, a Month before the Lords of the Treaſury ‘ had appointed the Petitioners to be heard at the ‘ Treaſury, againſt the Grant. That the next Stage ‘ they had was to attend the Noble Grant from ‘ the Treaſury to the Privy Seal, where he muſt ‘ confeſs, their Reaſons and Complaints were heard ‘ with a great deal of Candour and Goodneſs by ‘ that noble Lord who had the Cuſtody of the Seal, ‘ and who, he ſincerely believ'd, had timely repre- ‘ ſented the whole Affair: And that was the Reaſon ‘ at preſent that this Grant halted, he ſuppos'd, till ‘ the Parliament roſe, and then he doubted not but ‘ it would find Legs to take its Journey.

‘ That this Royal Dominion has been attack'd by ‘ great and powerful Favourites; but with little ‘ ſucceſs, for in the 4th year of Queen *Elizabeth*, ‘ ſome part of this Revenue was granted to ſome of ‘ her Creatures, but attended with ſo many Law- ‘ ſuits, and general Diſturbances, that the Queen in- ‘ terpos'd, and the Free-holders gave large Compo- ‘ ſitions for their Peace; and the Queen by her Char- ‘ ter confirm'd their Eſtates. That in the 4th year ‘ of King *James* I. theſe Lordſhips were ſettled on ‘ Prince *Charles* and his Heirs, Kings of *England*, ‘ but his Servants were, (as moſt Courtiers are) wil- ‘ ling to make uſe of the opportunity, and had got ‘ ſome Grants of part of the Revenues, and proved ‘ ſo vexatious and troubleſome to the Country, that ‘ the Freeholders came to another Compoſition, and ‘ gave 10000 *l.* for their Peace; and had another ‘ Charter of Confirmation of their Rights, and for ‘ the ſettling of their Eſtates, Tenure and Com- ‘ mons, which were confirm'd by Parliament, in the ‘ 3d. year of the Reign of King *Charles* I. That in ‘ the laſt Reign, however Calumniated, there were ‘ many and great Applications made for Grants of ‘ ſome Mannors and Parts of theſe Lordſhips, which ‘ were always rejected as too powerful a Truſt for a ‘ Subject; And if a Part were ſo, what ſhould the ‘ Grant of the whole be? That Hiſtory and Re- ‘ cords tell us, that the Grant of theſe Lordſhips ‘ have been very fatal, either to *Prince* or *Patentee*,

‘ the

'the one either loſing his Crown, the other his Head; It was therefore dangerous medling with ſuch Ominous Bounties. A. C. 1695.

'That there is a great Duty lies upon the Freeholders of theſe Lordſhips upon the Creation of a Prince of *Wales*; They pay the Prince 800 *l.* for Mizes, which is ſuch a Duty, Service or Tenure, that is not to be ſevered from the Princes of *Wales*; and how this Tenure could be made reconcileable to this noble Lord's Grant, would be a great difficulty: That if they are to pay theſe Mizes to this noble Lord upon this Grant, then he was qualified as a Prince of *Wales*, for the Duty was never paid to any other. But if it was to be paid to the Prince of *Wales*, and likewiſe to this noble Lord, then they are doubly charged; but if it was to be paid to the Prince of *Wales*, when he has no Royalty left in that Dominion, and not to be paid to this noble Lord, (who by this Grant was to have the whole Lordſhip) it created a Repugnancy in the Tenure of their Eſtates.

'But I ſuppoſe, added he, this Grant of the Principallity is a forerunner of the Honour too; And then I ſhall fancy we are returning to our Original Contract. For, as Story tells us, that we were firſt brought to entertain a Prince of *Wales*, by recommending him to us as one that did not underſtand the *Engliſh* Tongue; and our Fore-fathers thence inferr'd, that he muſt be our Countryman, and no Foreigner, and one that underſtood the *Britiſh Language*; How we were deceiv'd herein is palpable: I ſuppoſe this Lord doth not underſtand our Language, nor is it to be ſuppoſed that he will come among us to learn it, nor ſhall we be fond of learning his. But ſince, added he, I have minded you of our *Welſh* Original Contract, which is of ſo long ſtanding, I would not have you forget another Contract made not above 7 or 8 years ſince, which is the Foundation of our preſent Government; I mean, the Bill of Rights and Liberties, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown, which is ſo much forgot in Diſcourſe and Practice, that I have not heard it nam'd in Parliament, but once

'the

A. C. 1695.

'the laſt Parliament, and I find it is as much forgot 'in the Adminiſtration; I would gladly know from 'thoſe that are better vers'd in *Prerogative Learning* 'than my ſelf, whether his Majeſty can by the Bill 'of Rights, (without the Conſent of Parliament) ali- 'enate or give away the Inheritance or abſolute Fee 'of the Crown Lands? If he can, I would likewiſe 'know to what purpoſe was the Crown ſettled for 'Life, with a Remainder in Succeſſion; If the Te- 'nant for Life of the Crown, can give away the Re- 'venue of the Crown, which is incident to the 'Crown? Or can the King have a larger Eſtate in 'the Revenues, than he has in the Crown to which 'it belongs? Far be it from me to ſpeak or think 'any thing in Derogation of his Majeſties Honour 'or Care over us; it cannot be expected that he 'ſhould know our Laws, who is a Stranger to us, 'and we to him, any more than we know his Coun- 'ſels, which I wiſh we did; I mean thoſe new im- 'mediate Adviſers and Miniſters, thro' whoſe hands 'this Grant did paſs, by adviſing the King to Grant 'what by Law he could not. Theſe Miniſters are 'guilty of the higheſt violation of the Laws 'and Liberties of *England*, and ſtrike at the very 'Foundation of the Succeſſion, and tear up the Bill 'of Rights by the Roots. It was their Province and 'Duty to have acquainted the King of his Power 'and Intereſt, That the ancient Revenue of the 'Crown is Sacred and unalienable in time of 'War, and the People's Neceſſities. By the old 'Law it is part of the Coronation Oath of the Kings 'of *England*, not to alien the ancient Patrimony of 'the Crown, without conſent of *Parliament*; But 'as to thoſe Oaths of Office; moſt Kings have Court 'Caſuiſts enough about them, to inform them that they 'have a Prerogative to diſpenſe with thoſe Oaths; 'eſpecially when their Intereſt, (as it generally does) 'goes along with their Council. It has been the 'peculiar Care of Parliaments in all Ages, to keep 'an even Ballance betwixt King and People; and 'therefore when the Crown was too liberal in its 'Bounties, the Parliaments uſually reſum'd thoſe 'Grants, which was very frequent. For from the Reign

'of

'of *Henry* III. of *England*, to the 6th of *Henry* VIII. A. C. 1695.
'there was one or more Bills of Reſumption of all
'that was Granted from the Prince of *Wales* in all
'that Principallity; yet thoſe Acts were not look'd
'upon by thoſe Kings (of whom ſome of them
'were both Good and Great) as any leſſening or
'dimunition of their Prerogatives; it being conſi-
'dered, that Kings have their Failings as well as
'other Men, being cloath'd with frail Nature, and
'apt to yield to the Importunities of their Favourites
'and Flatterers; Therefore it becomes neceſſary,
'that the great Council of the Nation ſhould inter-
'poſe for the Intereſt of the King and People. The
'Commons of *England* always entertain'd an honou-
'rable Jealouſie of their Prince, when they per-
'ceived their Expences at home and abroad; their
'Gifts and Boons to their Favourites, to be too large
'or exorbitant; and have therefore by their Petiti-
'ons and dutiful Applications to the Crown, adviſed
'the Kings of *England* to retrench their Expences
'and not to alien and give away the Revenues of
'the Crown, leſt they ſhould become burthenſome
'to the People, and Chargeable to the Common-
'wealth; and that they would live upon their own
'Revenue. Theſe were their juſt and equal ways
'in elder Times, to repair the languiſhing ſtate of
'the Crown. And as we are an Iſland, and ſubject
'to Invaſion, ſo the Parliament of *England* were
'very watchful, that other Countries ſhould not out-
'do them in Trade or Naval Strength; That Fo-
'reigners ſhould have no more Footing, or Strength,
'or Settlement in *England*, than was conducing to
'carry on the Trade and Commerce of the Nation;
'and whenever Princes entertain'd Foreigners as
'their Council, or chief Adviſers, the People of
'*England* were reſtleſs and uneaſie, until they were
'remov'd out of the King's Council, nay, out of
'the Kingdom; and Inſtances are many in Hiſtory
'and Parliament-Rolls, that great Men and Favou-
'rites, being Foreigners, were Baniſh'd the Land,
'for procuring to themſelves ſo large a Proportion
'of the Royal Revenue, eſpecially in times of War
'and the People's Neceſſities. As for inſtance, in

'King

A. C. 1695.

'King *Stephen's* time, who uſurp'd the Crown of *England*, from *Maud* the *Empreſs*, and her Son King *Henry* II. *William de Ipres* a *Netherlander*, was brought over with great Numbers of his Countrymen; To which *William de Ipres*, the King (*de facto*) gave an Earldom, and made him ſo great a Confident, that he was in all his Counſels, and obtained large Grants, not only for himſelf but for all his Countrymen; the *Netherlanders*, called then *Flemings*, who ſwarm'd ſo thick about the King's Court, that *Engliſhmen* were ſcarce known or regarded; At which the People were ſo exaſperated, that they importuned King *Henry* II. when he obtain'd the Right of the Crown, to ſeize on all which King *Stephen* had granted to his Foreign Favourites and Accomplices, and to baniſh him and his Friends, the *Netherlanders*, from his Court and Kingdom. The like Complaint was made by the People to King *Richard* I. for his Removing and Baniſhing *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, his own Nephew and Siſter's Son, being a Foreigner by Birth, and all his *German* Friends. The ſame Addreſs was made by the People to baniſh his half Brothers being Foreigners, and all their Friends; As likewiſe to *Edward* II. to do ſo with the *Gaveſtons*, and all his *Gaſcoigners*; and did not *Edward* III. do the ſame with all his *Bohemian* Friends? *Henry* IV. and other following Princes took the ſame Method upon the humble and hearty Addreſs of the People, ſometimes in Parliament, and ſometimes out; and in theſe Caſes the Kings ſeized and took to themſelves all the Revenues of the Crown, that they had given them, and always ſent thoſe Foreigners to their own Countries; for theſe Reaſons given in many of theſe Inſtances, which the People of *England* diſlik'd and oppos'd them, fearing both their Power and Counſel, and that they would become a heavy Burthen to the State; and that *England* was able to foſter none but her own Children.

'I muſt needs confeſs that my Thoughts are troubled with ſtrange Apprehenſions of our deplorable State. We are in a Confederacy in War, and ſome of thoſe Confederates our Enemies in Trade, tho'

'tho' planted amongſt us; Some of the King's Coun- C. A.
'cil; Some in the Army, and the common Traders 1695.
'have poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Outskirts of this
'great City; We find ſome or other of them Na-
'turalized, and others made *Denizens*; Every Par-
'liament we find Endeavour for a general Naturali-
'zation, and that warmly ſollicited from Court;
'We ſee our good Coin all gone, and our Confe-
'derates openly Coining baſe Money of *Dutch* Al-
'loy for us. We ſee moſt Places of Power and Pro-
'fit given to Foreigners. We ſee our Confederates
'in Conjunction with the *Scotch*, to ruin our *En-*
'*gliſh* Trade. We ſee the Revenues of the Crown
'daily given away to one or other, who makes Sale
'of them, and tranſmit their Eſtates elſewhere; We
'do not find any of them buy Lands or Eſtates a-
'mongſt us; but what they can get from us, they
'ſecure in their own Country. How can we hope
'for happy days in *England*, when this great Lord
'and the other Foreigners, (tho' Naturalized) are
'in the *Engliſh*, and alſo in the *Dutch* Councils? If
'theſe Strangers, tho' now Confederates, ſhould be
'of different Intereſts, as moſt plainly they are in
'in point of Trade; to which Intereſt is it to be
'ſuppoſed thoſe great Foreign Counſellors and Fa-
'vourites would adhere? So that I foreſee that when
'we are reduc'd to extream Poverty, (as now we are
'very near it) we are to be ſupplanted by our Neigh-
'bours, and become a Colony to the *Dutch*. I ſhall
'make no ſevere Remarks on this great Man, for
'his Greatneſs makes us little, and will make the
'Crown both Poor and Precarious. And when God
'ſhall pleaſe to ſend us a Prince of *Wales*, he may
'have ſuch a preſent of a Crown made him, as a *Pope*
'did to King *John*, who was ſirnam'd *Sans Terre*, and
'was by his Father King *Henry* II. made Lord of
'*Ireland*; which Grant was confirm'd by the *Pope*,
'who ſent him a Crown of Peacocks Feathers, in
'deriſion of his Power, and the Poverty of his
'Revenue. I would have us to conſider, that we
'are *Engliſhmen*, and muſt, like good Patriots, ſtand
'by our Country, and not ſuffer it to become tribu-
'tary to Strangers. We have rejoyced that we have

'beat

A. C. 1695.

'beat out of this Kingdom Popery and Slavery, and 'do now with as great Joy entertain Socinianiſm and 'Poverty, and yet we ſee our Properties daily given 'away, and our Liberties muſt ſoon follow.

'Thus I have repreſented to you the nature of this 'mighty Grant, to this noble Lord; the ill Con'ſequences that muſt attend the Publick, and more 'particularly this County by paſſing it. The Re'medies that our Forefathers took to cure thoſe Ills 'are well known.

'I deſire more Redreſs than Puniſhment; There'fore I ſhall neither move for an Impeachment a'gainſt this noble Lord, nor the Baniſhment of him; 'but ſhall beg he may have no Power over us; nor 'we any Dependance upon him; And ſo conclude 'with this Motion, That an Addreſs be made to his 'Majeſty, to ſtop the Grant that is paſſing to the 'Earl of *Portland*, of the Lordſhips of *Denbeigh*, '*Bromfield* and *Yale*, and other Lands in the Princi'pallity of *Wales*; and that the ſame be not granted 'but by Conſent of Parliament.

This bold, eloquent Speech made ſo great an impreſſion, that Mr. *Price*'s Motion was carried by unanimous Conſent. * And an Addreſs being prepar'd accordingly, and preſented † to the King by the whole Houſe, his Majeſty expreſs'd himſelf to this effect. *I have a kindneſs for my Lord* Portland, *which he hath deſerv'd of me, by long and faithful Services; But I ſhould not have given him theſe Lands, if I had imagin'd the Houſe of Commons could have been concern'd; I will therefore recall the Grant, and find ſome other way of ſhewing my Favour to him.*

* Jan. 17.
† Jan. 22.

The Earl of Portland's *Grant recall'd.*

By theſe Proceedings, in Relation to the Earl of *Portland*'s Grant; it appears, how much a great part of the Nation was diſguſted at the Conduct of the Court; As by the Affairs of the *Scotch* Company, it is plain, that the majority of the Houſe of Commons allow'd King *William* but a precarious Title to the Crown: A Plot, againſt his Majeſty, which at this time was happily diſcover'd, as it ſerv'd to ſtrengthen and ſupport his Throne, ſo did it regain to him the Affection of many of his Subjects. For it is obſervable, That in a weak Government an unſuc

ſucceſsful Conſpiracy, raiſes the Power of the Princes, and adds as much Spirit to his Friends, as it diſheartens and depreſſes the Faction againſt him. And it alſo gives occaſion to do ſome things for which it were not eaſie otherwiſe to find either Pretences or Inſtruments. A. C. 1696.

A Plot to Invade England, and Murder King William.

His Majeſties implacable Enemies finding themſelves diſappointed the laſt year in *Flanders*, and being impatient to wait the Event of another Campaign, betook themſelves to the moſt Wicked and diſhonourable Means of accompliſhing their Deſigns; having contriv'd not only to Invade his Kingdoms, but to aſſaſſinate his Perſon. In order to the firſt, new Levies were made in *France* that Winter, and a great number of Forces order'd to file off towards *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, which gave no ſmall umbrage to the Confederates, and eſpecially to the *Dutch*, as fearing thoſe Troops might be deſtin'd to inſult the Coaſts of *Zealand* and *Flanders*. But the Deſign was quickly unravell'd: For towards the beginning of *February* it was a publick Diſcourſe in *France*, That his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was now fully reſolv'd to re-eſtabliſh King *James*, and had concerted Meaſures ſo well, that nothing more remain'd, but the Winds and the Waves to do their Part. And indeed the preſent Conjuncture ſeem'd moſt favourable for ſuch an Enterprize: For at this time a very inconſiderable number of Troops were left in *England*; the great Ships that were, ſome Months before, return'd from the *Mediterranean* with Admiral *Ruſſel*, were laid up; and ſuch as were fitted out had orders to ſail (with a great Fleet of Merchant Men) to the *Streights*, in order to enable Sir *George Rooke* to defend that Paſſage againſt the *Thoulon* Fleet. On the 18th of *February* (O. S.) King *James* went in a Poſt Calaſh to *Calais*, and immediately upon his Arrival, the Troops, Artillery and Stores were order'd to be put on Board with the utmoſt diligence; whilſt the Signal was impatiently expected from the *Jacobites* in *England*, to ſet Sail: And ſo confidently ſure were they in *France* of the Succeſs of the Enterprize, that the Duke of *Orleans* urg'd it as an Argument to the Duke of *Savoy*, to make his ſeparate Peace, before the total overthrow

A. C. 1696. of the Confederates, which of neceſſity would attend the Reſtoration of the Abdicated Monarch. The News of King *James* being at *Calais*, had no ſooner reach'd the *Netherlands*, but Prince *Wirtemberg* diſpatch'd one of his Aids-de-Camp to King *William*, to give his Majeſty notice of all this; and at the ſame time the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who were then at *Bruſſels*, diſpatch'd alſo

* Feb. 22. Expreſſes; But the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Meſſenger going directly by the way of *Newport*, after a narrow eſcape from the Enemy at Sea, got * to Court firſt, and acquainted his Majeſty, that the Duke had ſtopp'd all the Ships in the Harbour and Canal of *Oſtend*, as well of that of *Bruges*, in order to transport the Forces under his Command, for his Majeſties Service; And that in caſe he did not quickly hear from his Majeſty, he would run the hazard of bringing them over; which accordingly he did. The States of *Holland* made the like Preparations at *Sas van Ghent*; but notwithſtanding all the expedition us'd by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Aid-de-Camp, the King had receiv'd before ſome certain Intimations, not only of the Invaſion, but alſo of the Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon. I have given ſome Account of the latter part of the firſt, let's now trace both to their firſt original.

This horrible Contrivance was firſt laid beyond Sea, and then tranſferr'd into *England*: For Captain *Vaugh* of *Brentford*, who in *November*, 1694. was ſent over by the *Jacobites* to concert their Affairs in *France*, addreſſes to Colonel *Parker*, Mr. *Caryl*, and the other Confederates of the Party, who telling him the *French* were not yet at leiſure to furniſh the *Engliſh Jacobites* with ſo many Men, as were deſir'd for the Invaſion, they fell upon what they thought would more ſpeedily accompliſh the Reſtoration of their Maſter, and that was *Murdering King William*. Theſe Perſons had been long in the Secret, and had agree'd upon the Methods; but becauſe moſt of the *Jacobites* retain'd a true Senſe of Honour and Conſcience, and abhorr'd ſuch a black and deteſtable Enterprize, as the Aſſaſſination was; and others refus'd engaging in it, unleſs they had a ſpe-

ſpecial Order; a Commiſſion muſt be had from the Abdicated King for the doing it, under the ſpecious name of *Attacking the Prince of Orange* in his Winter Quarters. Now leſt the year 1695. ſhould be loſt, without putting this wicked Deſign in Execution, Mr. *VVaugh* was ſent into *England* from the Court of St. *Germains*, to give the *Jacobites* here Aſſurance, that thoſe who would engage in the Aſſaſſination, ſhould have ſuch a Commiſſion ſent them as was deſir'd; and thoſe who were for the Invaſion only, ſhould have their Spirits kept up with the hopes of a powerful Aſſiſtance from *France*, as ſoon as the Blow was given. Theſe two things they imagin'd would effectually employ both the Factions, without claſhing or interfereing with one another, and would make both the Plots ſucceed according to their Wiſhes. While the Parties were thus deliberating, Major *Crosby* comes over from *France*, with Aſſurance, as was depos'd by Sir *John Fenwick*, in a Paper annex'd to his Ladies Petition for his Reprieve: *That he ſaw the Commiſſion Sign'd, and under Seal, in* France; *that it was ſent away before him, and if not already come, he was certain it was upon the Road, and would be here in a few days.* This was privately communicated to the *Jacobites*, in order to cut off King *William* before he went to *Holland*; But Providence convey'd his Majeſty ſafe to his Army in *Flanders*. A. C 1696.

Now all hopes being loſt of executing their inhuman Deſign till his Majeſties Return, they reſolved ſo to employ the Summer, that Winter might find them ready to perform, what they had ſo long and unſucceſſfully reſolv'd on; And that the Invaſion might ſtill accompany the Aſſaſſination, ſeveral Meetings were appointed and held by the Ring-leaders of the Party; particularly one in *May*, 1695. at the *Old-King's-Head* Tavern, in *Leaden-hall-ſtreet*, *London*; where met the Earl of *Ailesbury*, the Lord *Montgomery*, Sir *John Friend*, Sir *William Perkins*, Sir *John Fenwick*, Mr. *Charnock*, Captain *Porter*, Mr. *Cook*, and Mr. *Goodman*. There they conſulted the beſt way to reſtore the late King, and all agreed, that the moſt proper Method was, to ſend a ſpecial Meſſenger to his Majeſty, and deſire him to procure of

A. C. 1696. the *French* King Ten thouſand Men, *viz.* 1000 Horſe, as many Dragoons, and 8000 Foot. Mr. *Charnock* was the Perſon they pitch'd on to manage this Affair; who ſaid, *He would not go on a fooliſh Errand, and therefore would know what the Company would do, if foreign Forces could be procur'd*? Whereupon they all unanimouſly promis'd, *That if King* James *would come over with ſuch a number of Men as was deſir'd, they would meet him at the head of Two thouſand Horſe, wherever he would appoint them.* At the latter end of *June* they had another Meeting, where, after many Diſcourſes upon that Subject, Mr. *Charnock* receiv'd a further confirmation of their Reſolutions, and thereupon took his Journey into *France*.

The Invaſion being thus promoted, that the Aſſaſſination might keep Pace with it, ſome of the Conſpirators calling to mind, that nothing in that kind could be attempted, without a Commiſſion from King *James* to do it; which *Crosby* ſaid was coming; Captain *Porter* and Mr. *Goodman* communicated this Scruple to Sir *George Barclay*, who was then in *England*, and upon his departure for *France*; telling him what difficulties they labour'd under, for want of a Commiſſion, and that a longer delay of ſending it over, would certainly put a ſtop to the Affair. Sir *George* not only approves, but commends the deſign, and that ſuch a hopeful Project might not miſcarry, promiſes to uſe all his Intereſt at St. *Germains*, that the Commiſſion might no longer be wanting. The beginning of *Auguſt*, 1695. brings Mr. *Charnock* again to *London*, with the unwelcome News, *That the King of* France *was not in a condition to ſpare King* James *ſo many Men*; which being communicated to the Party, the Deſign was laid aſide till Winter.

But notwithſtanding this poſitive Anſwer, the *French* at the ſame time were taking ſuch meaſures as might ſuit with the *Jacobites* Requeſt, tho' they durſt not truſt them with the Secret: Nay, not King *James* himſelf, till a Squadron of Men of War, and near Four hundred Tranſport Ships were fitted; and the *French* Army conſiſting of Thirty Battallions, were ready to embark, and Money and Directions ſent his Majeſty to go on Board and take Poſſeſſion of *England*.

In

In *December* 1695. Sr *George Barclay*, who had formerly been a General Officer, and was then in *France* an Officer in King *James*'s Guards, came over into *England*, and brought with him a Commission from the late King, *to attack and seize the Prince of* Orange *in his Winter Quarters*, or as others report, *to levy War upon the Prince of* Orange, and all his Adherents. Before him, with him, or after him, two and twenty more of King *James*'s Guards and Officers, who had all instructions to obey the Orders of Sir *George*, came also into *England*. A. C. 1696.

Sir George Barclay comes to London with 22 Conspirators.

Sir *George Barclay* and his Men, being arriv'd at *London*, they endeavour'd to strengthen their Party by the addition of Major *Lowick*, Mr. *Knightly*, Mr. *Bertram*, Mr. *Rookwood*, Mr. *La Rue*, Mr. *Goodman*, Cap. *Porter*, *Chambers*, *Durant*, *Cranburn*, *Kendrick*, *Grimes* and *Waugh*; some of which were engag'd in the Assassination the year before. Those that came from *France*, knew not the particulars of what they were sent about; being kept in a blind Obedience to *Barclay*'s Orders; but those in *England* were privy to the whole Design; and tho' some of them startled at its first being propos'd to them, yet the Authority of King *James*'s Commission, and their imaginary Prospects of large Rewards at his return, made them consent to hazard their lives in it. Several Consultations were held, and several ways propos'd to effect what they aim'd at: Some were for seizing his Majesty, and carrying him alive into *France*; and to that purpose a Feint was made, that a Castle on the Sea-side was secur'd to detain the King till a Ship was ready to transport him over; but the more wicked among them, that understood what was meant by *seizing the Prince of* Orange's *Person*, laugh'd at this, as a meer Chimera. Others propos'd to kill his Majesty at *Kensington*, by attacking his Guards, and forcing his Palace in the dead of Night; but this, upon weighing the difficulties, was found wholly impracticable. Others again were for Murdering the King as he came on Sunday to St. *James*'s Chappel; for which purpose Forty Men well arm'd were to attack his Majesties Guards, which before the Discovery of the Plot, did not exceed Twenty five,

Their number encreas'd.

Several Places and Methods propos'd to execute their Design.

A. C. 1696. while Six Men on foot ſhould ſhut *Hide-Park* Gate, and the reſt aſſaſſinate his Majeſty. It was propoſed alſo to kill the Coach-Horſes as they were entring into the Park, that the paſſage being ſtopt, the Guards might not be able to come up, till the Aſſaſſines had done their work. Another Propoſal was, to murder the King as he return'd from Hunting, in a narrow Lane, by a Wood ſide, near *Richmond*, leading to the *Thames*, on the other ſide of the Water, about a hundred and fifty paces long, in which there is a Gate, that when ſhut, hinders Coaches and Horſes from coming that way. One of the Conſpirators was ſent to view this Ground, and another to ſurvey the Lane above mentioned; but Sir *George Barclay*, the chief director of this wicked Enterprize, did not approve that Place, and ſo that Project was alſo laid aſide. At laſt they all fix'd upon a Place between *Turnham-green* and *Brentford*, in a mooriſh Bottom, where there is a Bridge, and divers Roads, that croſs one another. On the North-ſide there is a Road which goes round *Brentford*; and on the South a Lane that leads to the River, ſo that Paſſengers may come thither ſeveral ways. After you have paſs'd the Bridge the Road grows narrow, having on one ſide a Foot-path, and on the other a high thick Hedge; here the barbarous Parricide was to be committed. And indeed, all Circumſtances conſider'd, a fitter Place could hardly have been found, for his Majeſty often return'd late from Hunting, and uſually paſt thro' this Lane after his Landing at *Queen's*-Ferry, with no greater Attendance than five or ſix of his Guards. It was alſo his Majeſties Cuſtom to enter the Ferry-boat in his Coach; and as ſoon as he landed on this ſide the Water, the Coach drove on without expecting the reſt of his Guards, who could not croſs the *Thames*, till the Boat return'd to the *Surrey* ſide, to bring them over; and ſo the reſt of his Guards could not have come to his Aſſiſtance. For this purpoſe, the Conſpirators were divided into three Parties, and were to make their approaches three ſeveral ways: One of which was to attack the Guards in the Front, the other in the Rear, whilſt

The Place at laſt agreed on.

The manner of doing it.

whilſt ten or twelve of the bloodieſt amongſt them, A. C.
were to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty in his Coach. 1696.

The 15th day of *February* was the day appointed to act this helliſh Tragedy; and the Conſpirators having long kept two Men at *Kenſington*, to watch the King's going to hunt, which was commonly every *Saturday*, one of theſe *Orderly Men*, (for ſo they call'd them) brought them word that the King did not go abroad that day. This Diſappointment was attended with the fears of a Diſcovery, and thereupon *Plouden*, *Kendrick* and *Sherburn*, the moſt timerous of all the Plotters, declin'd the Action and withdrew themſelves; But Sir *George Barclay*, Sir *William Perkins*, Captain *Porter*, and Mr. *Goodman*, concluding the Deſign was not diſcover'd, from their not being taken up by the Government, they had another Meeting, and there reſolv'd to execute their bloody Project, on *Saturday* the 21ſt. of *February*. That Forenoon was ſpent in a tedious expectation of the News, that the King was gone abroad; but inſtead of that account, *Keys*, one of their *Orderly Men* at *Kenſington*, brought advice, that the Guards were all come back in a foam, and that there was a muttering among the People, *That a damnable Plot was diſcover'd:* This aſtoniſhing News, alarm'd and diſpers'd all the Conſpirators, and drove them to ſhift for themſelves by a ſpeedy Flight. *The day appointed.*

Nor were *Keys*'s Report, and their Apprehenſions groundleſs: For the Plot, and every ſtep of it from time to time, had been diſcover'd by *Richard Fiſher*, and ſomething of it by Mr. *Grimes*, to the Earl of *Portland*. *Fiſher* had his knowledge of it from *Harriſon* the Prieſt, who took him to be one of their Party; and *Grimes* had ſome dark hints from another; but both refuſing to give his Lordſhip the Names of the Conſpirators, little Credit was given to their Informations, till they were confirm'd by other Teſtimonies.

Mr. *Pendergraſs*, who was wholly ignorant of the Deſign till he was ſent for to *London*, being ſtruck with Horror at the firſt Propoſal of it, even then took up a Reſolution to ſave his Majeſty's Life; tho' the better to manage his intended Diſcovery, *The Plot diſcover'd.*

C. A. 1696. he ſeem'd willing to engage in the Helliſh Enterprize. This Gentleman, on the 14th of *February* at Night, went to the Earl of *Portland*, and being admitted to Privacy with his Lordſhip, tho' wholly a Stranger, without further Addreſs, accoſted his Lordſhip with this ſurprizing Requeſt: *Pray, my Lord, perſwade the King to ſtay at Home to Morrow; for if he goes abroad to Hunt, he will be murder'd.* The ſame Night, tho' late, he was introduc'd to his Majeſty, and diſcovered the whole Plot; and his whole Deportment ſhewing him to be a Man of Honour, a great Streſs was laid upon his Information. The next day after, Mr. *De la Rue* made the ſame Diſcovery, which he would have done before, but that his Friend Brigadier *Lewſon*, who deſign'd to introduce him to the King, was gone out of Town. Upon his return to *London*, Brigadier *Lewſon* acquainted the King, that Mr. *De la Rue* had inform'd him of a Deſign carrying on to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty, and propos'd a way, if the King thought fit, how all the Conſpirators might be taken in Arms. Tho' *Pendergraſs* and *De la Rue* acted upon a ſeparate bottom, yet they punctually agreed in all the Circumſtances of the Conſpiracy; which rendred their Diſcovery unqueſtionable: But yet both peremptorily refus'd to Name the Conſpirators, which might have been of fatal Conſequence; if the Earl of *Portland* had not found the happy Expedient to prevent it, by perſwading his Majeſty to give himſelf the Trouble of examining them ſeparately in his Cloſet. The King having accordingly † examin'd Mr. *Pendergraſs* before the Earl of *Portland*, and the Lord *Cuts*, and Mr. *De la Rue*, before the ſame Earl and Brigadier *Lewſon*, his Majeſty ſhew'd himſelf extreamly well ſatisfied in the Truth of their Diſcoveries; and in a very obliging manner expreſt his Reſentment for their Generoſity, in the great Care and Zeal they ſhew'd for the Preſervation of his Life, and the Safety of the Kingdom; and at laſt gave them ſuch unanſwerable Reaſons, why as Men of Honour and Lovers of their Country they ſhould compleat their Duty and Affection by naming the Conſpirators, as quite

† Feb. 21.

quite overcame their former Unwillingneſs, and prevail'd with them to tell the Names of the Aſſaſſins, under the Promiſe of not being made uſe of as Evidences. But not many days after, Mr. *Pendergraſs* hearing that Mr. *Porter*, who engag'd him in the Plot, had, by an allowable Stratagem, been frighted into a Diſcovery, and accuſed him; he thought himſelf diſcharged from any Obligation of Honour in concealing it, and therefore afterwards came in as an Evidence at *Charnock*'s Trial. A. C. 1696.

The King having now a perfect Knowledge of the Conſpiracy, cauſed his Proclamation to be iſſued out for the Apprehending the * Conſpirators, with a Promiſe of one Thouſand Pounds Reward for every Offender that ſhould be taken, and brought to Juſtice. The Forces in *England* were ordered to be in a Readineſs to march; a Train of Artillery was forthwith prepar'd to attend them; and Admiral *Ruſſel* repair'd immediately to *Deal*, to take upon him the Command of the Fleet, which by a particular Providence, had been detain'd many Weeks in the *Downs* by contrary Winds; and which was ſoon reinforc'd by other Men of War from the River, and Twelve *Dutch* Ships from *Spithead*; inſomuch that in five or ſix days time, the Admiral had near Sixty Men of War, with which he ſtood over directly for the Coaſts of *Calais* and *Dunkirk*, no leſs to the Terror and Amazement of the Enemy, than to the Diſappointment of their Deſigns.

* *In this Proclamation dated* Feb. 23. 169⅝, *were named, the Duke of* Berwick, *Sir* Geo. Barclay, *Major* Lowick, George Porter, *Captain* Stow, *Cap.* Walbanck, *Captain* James Courtney, *Lieutenant* Sherburn, Brice Blaire, Dinant, Chambers, Boiſe, George Higgens, *and his two Brothers, Sons to Sir* Thomas Higgens, Davis, Cardell Goodman, Cramburn, Keyes, Pendergraſs, Byerly, Trevor, *Sir* George Maxwell, Durance *a* Fleming, Chriſtopher Knightly, *Lieutenant* King, Holmes, *Sir* William Perkins, *and* Rookwood.

Immediately after the King's Proclamation was out, Mr. *George Harris*, one of the Perſons that was ſent out of *France*, to obey the Orders of Sir *George* Bar-

A. C. 1696. *Barclay*, and was actually engag'd in the Aſſaſſination, reſigned himſelf to Sir *William Trumball*, and generouſly convinc'd him of the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion Plots, tho' he was not able to tell the particular Circumſtances that attended them. So that every Day now producing the King freſh Evidences of the Conſpiracy, his Majeſty, upon the 24th of *February* came to the Houſe of Lords, ſent for the Commons, and having paſt what Acts † lay ready for the Royal Aſſent: My Lords and Gentlemen, ſaid He to both Houſes, 'I am come hither this Day, up-'on an Extraordinary Occaſi-'on, which might have proved 'Fatal, if it had not been diſap-'pointed by a ſingular Mercy , and Goodneſs of God; and may now, by the Con-'tinuance of the ſame Providence, and our own pru-'dent Endeavours, be ſo improved, as to become a 'ſufficient warning to Us, to provide for our Secu-'rity againſt the pernicious Practiſes and Attempts 'of our Enemies. I have received ſeveral concurring 'Informations of a Deſign to Aſſaſſinate Me, and 'that our Enemies, at the ſame time, are very for-'ward in their Preparations for a ſudden Invaſion 'of this Kingdom; and have therefore thought it 'neceſſary to loſe no time in acquainting my Par-'liament with theſe Things, in which the Safety of 'the Kingdom, and the publick Welfare are ſo 'nearly concern'd, that I aſſure my ſelf, nothing 'will be omitted on your Part, which may be 'thought proper for our preſent, or future Security. 'I have not been wanting to give the neceſſary 'Orders for the Fleet; and I hope We have ſuch 'a Strength of Ships, and in ſuch a readineſs, as 'will be ſufficient to diſappoint the Intentions of 'our Enemies. I have alſo diſpatched Orders for 'bringing Home ſuch a Number of our Troops, as 'may ſecure us from any Attempt; ſome of the 'Conſpirators againſt my Perſon are already in Cu-'ſtody, and Care is taken to apprehend ſo many of 'the reſt as are diſcover'd: And ſuch other Or-

† *Acts paſt* Feb. 24*th. to wit, An Act for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accompts; an Act for Repairing the High-Ways, between the City of* London *and the Town of* Harwich; *and two private Acts.*

The King's *Speech to the Parliament.*

ders

'ders are given, as the preſent Exigency of Affairs A. C.
'does abſolutely require, at this time, for the pub- 1696.
'lick Safety. My Lords and Gentleman, ſaid his
Majeſty in the Concluſion, 'Having now acquaint-
'ed you with the Danger, which has threatned
'Us, I cannot doubt of your Readineſs and Zeal, to
'do every thing which you ſhall judge proper for
'our common Safety: And I perſwade my ſelf, we
'muſt be all ſenſible how neceſſary it is in our
'preſent Circumſtances, that all poſſible Diſpatch
'ſhould be given to the Buſineſs before you:

His Majeſty's Speech was ſeconded by another made in the Houſe of Commons by Sir *William Trumball*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and a Member of the Houſe, for he knowing that the Diſaffected always endeavour'd to ridicule Plots, and render the Diſcovery of them fictitious, he enlarged upon the Credibility of the Witneſſes, and the improbability of their conſpiring together to abuſe the Belief of the Nation. Both Houſes of Parliament being greatly allarm'd at the News of this barbarous Conſpiracy, and ſatisfied that the Welfare of theſe Nations entirely depended on the Safety of the King's Perſon, they join'd in an Addreſs to his Majeſty, full of Loyalty, and the warmeſt Affection; wherein they gave him 'Thanks
'for acquainting his Parliament with the great Dan-
'ger his Sacred Perſon had been ſo nearly expos'd
'to; and the intended Invaſion from *France*; con-
'gratulated the happy Preſervation of his Royal
'Perſon; thankfully acknowledg'd the ſignal Provi-
'dence of God in it; declar'd their Deteſtation and
'Abhorrence of ſo villainous a Deſign; humbly de-
'ſired his Majeſty to take more than ordinary Care
'of his Perſon at this time; aſſured him of their
'utmoſt Aſſiſtance to defend his Perſon, and ſup-
'port his Government, againſt the late King *James*,
'and all other his Enemies, both at Home and A-
'broad; and that in Caſe he ſhould come to any
'violent Death, (which they begg'd God to prevent)
'they would revenge the ſame upon all his Maje-
'ſty's Enemies and their Adherents; told his Ma-
'jeſty that as an inſtance of their Zeal for his Ser-
'vice,

The Parliament's Addreſs to the King. Feb. 24th.

A. C. 1696.

'vice, they would give all poſſible diſpatch to the 'publick Buſineſs; and deſir'd him to ſecure all Per-'ſons, with their Horſes and Arms, that his Maje-'ſty might think fit to apprehend upon this Oc-'caſion.

The King's Anſwer.

This Addreſs being preſented to the King by both Houſes in a Body, his Majeſty, 'Thank'd 'them heartily for it; aſſur'd them that on his part, 'he would do all that was within his Power, and 'readily venture his Life for the Preſervation of 'this Kingdom, to which he had ſo many Obliga-'tions; and recommended himſelf to the continu-'ance of their Loyalty and good Affection.

The ſame day the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in *to empower his Majeſty to Secure and Detain all ſuch Perſons as his Majeſty ſhould ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government*; as alſo *a Bill, that whenever it ſhould pleaſe God to afflict theſe Realms by the Death of his preſent Majeſty, the Parliament then in being ſhould not be diſſolved thereby, but ſhould continue until the next Heir to the Crown in Succeſſion, according to the late Act of Parliament, ſhould diſſolve the ſame; and if there ſhould be no Parliament then in Being, that the laſt preceeding Parliament ſhould immediately Convene and Sit*: Whereby as the Parliament wiſely provided againſt that Confuſion and Diſorder that might happen by the Ceſſation of Parliaments, and all Commiſſions on his Majeſty's Deceaſe; ſo nothing could have been imagin'd more effectual for the ſecurity of the Kings Life, againſt the Malice and Violence of his Enemies; ſeeing by this means all Hopes of eſcape and impunity were cut off, in Caſe they ſhould ſucceed in their barbarous Attempts. They likewiſe voted an Addreſs to his Majeſty to deſire him to iſſue his Royal Proclamation to baniſh all *Papiſts* from the Cities of *London* and *VVeſtminſter* and Ten Miles from the ſame; and that he would give Inſtructions to the Judges going the Circuits, to put the Laws in Execution againſt *Papiſts* and *Non-jurors*. After which they agreed to enter into the following Aſſociation.

'Whereas

'Whereas there has been a horrid and deteſtable 'Conſpiracy, formed and carried on by *Papiſts*, 'and other wicked and traiterous Perſons, for A- 'ſaſſinating his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, in order 'to incourage an Invaſion from *France*, to ſubvert 'our Religion, Laws and Liberties; we whoſe 'Names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do heartily, ſin- 'cerely, and ſolemnly Profeſs, Teſtifie, and De- 'clare, that his preſent Majeſty King *William*, is 'Rightful and Lawful King of theſe Realms. And 'we do mutually Promiſe and Engage to ſtand by 'and aſſiſt each other, to the utmoſt of our Power, 'in the Support and Defence of his Majeſty's moſt 'Sacred Perſon and Government, againſt the late 'King *James*, and all his Adherents. And in Caſe 'his Majeſty come to any violent and untimely 'Death, (which God forbid) we do hereby further 'freely, and unanimouſly oblige our ſelves to U- 'nite, Aſſociate and ſtand by each other, in reveng- 'ing the ſame upon his Enemies, and their Adhe- 'rents; and in ſupporting and defending the Suc- 'ceſſion of the Crown, according to an Act made 'in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *William* 'and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An Act declaring the* 'Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the 'Succeſſion of the Crown.* A. C. 1696. *The Aſſociation of the Commons.*

This Aſſociation was, the three following Days, ſigned by all the Members that came to the Houſe; and becauſe ſome others had abſented themſelves upon Pretence of Health or Buſineſs, but in reality to avoid ſetting their Hands to the Aſſociation; it was order'd, † *That ſuch Members who had not already, ſhould in Sixteen Days Sign it, or declare their Refuſal, notwithſtanding their leave to be abſent.* On the appointed * day, the Names of ſuch Members were called over, as were abſent upon the laſt Call of the Houſe, and ſeveral of them being ſtill abſent, the Speaker was order'd to write to thoſe that were in the Country, and had not ſigned the Aſſociation, or declared their Refuſal ſo to do, to know what they would do and return their Anſwer by the firſt Opportunity; and at the ſame time the Clerk of the Houſe was order'd to attend ſuch Members as were

* Feb. 27.

† March 16.

Some Members declining to Sign it.

ill

A. C. 1696.

ill in Town, with the ſaid Aſſociation, in order to their Signing the ſame, or receiving their Anſwer or Refuſal. The abſent Members ſeeing themſelves ſo preſt, and the Nation, at this time, in ſo great a Ferment againſt the Diſaffected, thought it Prudence to yield to the times, and either to ſubſcribe the Aſſociation, or to promiſe to do it upon their firſt coming up to Town, tho' it were againſt their Principles to own King *William* to be *Rightful* and *Lawful* King. However, the ſaid Aſſociation, was on the 3d of *April* preſented to the King by the Commons in a Body, with this Requeſt; 'That his Majeſty would order both that, and all 'other Aſſociations by the Commons of *England* to 'be lodged among the Records in the *Tower*, there 'to remain as a perpetual Memorial of their Loy-'alty and Affection to his Majeſty. Whereupon his Majeſty told them, 'That he took this as a 'moſt convincing and acceptable Evidence of their 'Affection: And as they had freely aſſociated them-'ſelves for His and their common Safety, he did 'heartily enter into the ſame Aſſociation; and 'would be always ready with them, and the reſt of 'his good Subjects to venture his Life againſt all, 'who ſhould endeavour to ſubvert the Religion, 'Laws and Liberties of *England*. And promis'd that this and all other Aſſociations ſhould be lodg'd among the Records in the *Tower*. The next day the Commons made a Reſolution, 'That whoever 'ſhould by word or writing affirm, that the Aſ-'ſociation entred into by any Member of this Houſe, 'or any other Perſon, was *Illegal*, ſuch Perſon 'ſhould be deem'd a Promoter of the Deſigns of 'the late King *James*, and an Enemy to the Laws 'and Liberties of this Kingdom. The Houſe of Lords preſented likewiſe their Aſſociation, not long after; and the Example of both Houſes of Parliament was follow'd by all the Corporations of theſe three Nations.

They comply at laſt.

The Aſſociation preſented to the King **April** 3.

The King's Declaration thereupon.

The Aſſociation voted **Legal.**

On the 1ſt of *April*, the Commons appointed ſuch Members of their Houſe as were of his Majeſty's Privy-Council, to go to *Newgate* to examine Sir *William Perkins* and Sir *John Friend*, in relation

to

to the Plot, mention'd in his Majeſty's Speech. This Committee obeyed this Order immediately, and the next Day the Marquiſs of *VVinchester* reported, that having examin'd Sir *William Perkins*, and Sir *John Friend*, ſeverally, 'The Firſt own'd his 'being privy to the intended Aſſaſſination, and in 'Company when 'twas diſcours'd of at two or 'three Meetings; and thought 'twas a Fault that 'he did approve it. That he had received Hints 'ſeveral times of King *James*'s Deſign of coming o-'ver, and particularly now; and was reſolved to 'ſerve him whenever he came over, with himſelf 'and Friends, thinking that he had wrong done 'him; and that it was his Duty to help him when-'ever he could. That he conſulted not with any, 'but thoſe that he could engage, and he had an in-'fluence upon. That he gueſſed he could have 'been able to have brought in to the Number of 'a Troop, but *that he would never redeem his own Blood, at the expence of theirs that he had drawn in.* 'That ſince *Chriſtmas* he did ſee a *Commiſſion*, which 'he underſtood to be King *James*'s, directed to his 'loving Subjects *to Levy VVar* againſt the Prince of '*Orange*, and all his Adherents. That he believed 'it was ſigned by King *James*: That it had a Seal 'to it; and that he ſaw it in the Hands of a Friend, 'which he deſired not to name, but he believed he 'was not in *England*.

A. C. 1696.

Sir William Perkins and Sir John Friend examin'd by a Committee of the Houſe of Commons.

Sir VV. Perkins's Confeſſion.

'That Sir *John Friend*, on his Examination, diſ-'own'd knowing any thing of the intended Aſſaſſi-'nation, but expreſſed his Abhorrence of it. He 'confeſs'd, that he was at two Meetings mention'd 'at his Trial, and that the Perſons named to be 'preſent were there likewiſe: And that *Charnock* 'was ſent to *France* from one of thoſe Meetings, to 'acquaint King *James*, that if he would come over 'with 8000 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, that three or 'four Thouſand Horſe would be ready to join him 'here: Of which he did engage to furniſh about 'Two Hundred. The ſaid Report was order'd to be enter'd upon the Journal, and printed with the Votes of the Houſe: After which it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, That a *Bill* be brought in *for the better*

Sir John Friend's Examination.

A. C. 1696. *Bill for the Security of his Majesty's Person and Government.*

better security of his Majesty's Person and Government, containing these Heads; First, *That such as should refuse to take the Oaths to his Majesty, should be subject to the Forfeitures and Penalties of* Popish Recusants Convict. Secondly, *To inflict a Penalty on such as should by Writing or otherwise declare, That King* William *was not Lawful and Rightful King of these Realms: Or that the late King* James, *or the pretended Prince of* Wales, *or any other Person, than according to the Act of Settlement of the Crown, had any Right to the Crown of these Realms.* 3dly. *To Ratifie and Confirm the Association enter'd into by all his Majesties good Subjects, for the Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government.* 4thly. *That no Person should be capable of any Office of Profit or Trust, Civil or Military, that should not Sign the Association*; And Fifthly, *that the same Penalties be inflicted on such as come out of* France, *as upon those that go thither.*

By these Proceedings and prudent Provisions for the King's Safety, the Commons equally expres'd their Loyalty to his Majesty, and their Care and Vigilance for the Happiness of the People; it being unquestionably certain, that had the Conspiracy been successful, the greatest Calamities and Desolution that ever befel a divided Nation, must have overwhelm'd the Kingdom. And it must be observ'd for the Honour of this Parliament, that amidst all their Zeal for securing his Majesty's Life, they expres'd that Lenity and Regard to the Liberties of the People, that they pass'd no new and extraordinary Law for the Conviction of the Conspirators, or to extort Confessions from those, who, to the last, refus'd to name their Accomplices; as Men in such amazing dangers might have been provok'd to do, for the Preservation of the Government; but they mercifully left them to stand or fall by the known Laws which were then in being; except the single Instance of Sir *John Fenwick*.

The Conspirators Secur'd.

Whilst the Parliament were thus providing for the Preservation of his Majesty, and the Peace and Safety of the Nation, great Diligence was us'd by the Government to apprehend the Conspirators. In this service none shew'd more Zeal and Activity than the

the Lord *Cuts*, Colonel of his Majeſty's Foot Guards; and the powerful Allurement of a Thouſand Pounds Reward, inciting others to imitate his Lordſhip's Example; moſt of the Plotters, who had not committed their Safety to a ſpeedy Flight beyond Sea, were in a few days ſecur'd. Some † of theſe Priſoners having compounded to ſave their own Lives, by hanging their Accomplices, the firſt that was brought to his Trial was Mr. *Robert Charnock*, a Gentleman of Parts, who next to Sir *George Barclay*, was the chief Manager and Promoter of the intended Aſſaſſination; and who with an admirable Preſence of Mind, great Knowledge of the Laws, and a flowing Speech, made a long, but frivolous Defence. With *Charnock*, were try'd Lieutenant *King*, and *Thomas Keyes*, formerly a Trumpeter, and lately Captain *Porter's* Servant, who had little to ſay for themſelves; ſo that upon a full Hearing of the Evidence they were all three found Guilty of High Treaſon, and executed at *Tyburn* upon the 18th of *March*. Before the Executioner did his Office, the Malefactors delivered each a Paper to the Sheriffs, wherein they confeſs'd the Crime they were accuſed of, but which they endeavour'd to palliate, and at the ſame time to juſtifie both King *James*, the *Jacobites* and *Roman Catholicks*. Mr. *Charnock* particularly own'd, 'That to facilitate 'King *James's* Invaſion upon *England*, himſelf and 'ſome others did agree to attack the Prince of *Orange* and his Guards; That as for any Order or 'Commiſſion of King *James's* for Aſſaſſinating the 'Prince of *Orange*, he neither ſaw nor heard of a-'ny; but had had frequent Aſſurances of his Ma-'jeſty's having rejected ſuch Propoſals when they 'had been offer'd; That he did hear, that there was 'a Commiſſion arrived for Levying of War; which 'was natural to believe, if the King was in ſuch 'readineſs to come over as was reported; but that 'he never ſaw it. And as to what regarded the 'Body of the Roman *Catholicks*, he muſt do them 'the Juſtice; that they had no manner of know-'ledge of this Deſign, nor did he believe it was 'communicated to any other Party of ſuch as were

A. C. 1696.

† *To wit*, Porter, Harris, Bertram, Boiſe *and* Goodman, Pendergraſs *and* De la Rue *came in voluntarily.*

Charnock, King *and* Keyes *try'd*, March 11. *And executed*, March 18

Their Confeſſions.

A. C. 1696.

'reputed the King's Friends, but carried on meerly by a ſmall Number, without the Advice, Conſent or Privity of any Parties whatſoever.

Sir John Friend *and Sir* William Perkins *executed,* April 3.

The next that were tried, found Guilty, condemned and executed for the ſame complicated Crime of the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion, were Sir *John Friend* and Sir *William Perkins*, who likewiſe deliver'd their Confeſſions to the Sheriffs. Sir *John Friend*, tho' he denied his Knowledge of the *Invaſion*, and *Aſſaſſination*, yet ſeem'd to own himſelf Guilty, in endeavouring to juſtifie himſelf by ſaying: 'That 'the Cauſe he ſuffer'd for, he did firmly believe 'to be the Cauſe of God and true Religion, and a-'greeable to the Laws of the Land, which he had 'ever heard to require a firm Duty and Allegiance; 'That as no *Foreign*, ſo neither any *Domeſtick* Power 'can alienate our Allegiance; for it was altogether 'new and unintelligible to him, that the King's 'Subjects can depoſe and dethrone him on any Ac-'count, or conſtitute any that have not an immediate 'Right to his Place, and that as they ought not to do 'this, ſo when it was done, to aſſiſt him in the Recove-'ry of his Right, was juſtifiable, and their Duty, He 'profeſt himſelf a Member of the Church of *England*, 'which he heartily beſought God Almighty to bleſs 'and preſerve; to deliver this ſinful Nation from 'the Guilt of *Rebellion*, *Blood* and *Perjury*; to com-'fort the diſtreſſed King, reſtore him to his Right 'and his miſled Subjects to their Allegiance; and 'to bleſs his Royal Conſort, and his Royal High-'neſs the Prince of *Wales*, *That he might grow in 'Stature, and in Favour with God and Man.*

Sir Sir *VVilliam Perkins*, he confeſs'd, 'That he was VVilliam Perkins. 'privy to a Deſign upon the Prince of *Orange*, but 'was not to act in it; and he was fully ſatisfied, that 'very few or none, knew of it, but thoſe who under-'took to do it. That he had ſeen a Commiſſion 'from King *James*, to Levy War againſt the Prince 'of *Orange*, but as for any Commiſſion particularly 'levelled againſt his Perſon, he neither ſaw nor 'heard of any ſuch. That he thought it for his 'Honour to ſay, that he was entirely in the Intereſt 'of King *James*, being always firmly perſwaded of 'the Juſtice of his Cauſe; and look'd upon it as

'his

Sir John Friend's *Confeſſion.*

'his Duty both as a Subject and an *Engliſhman*; to 'aſſiſt him in the Recovery of his Throne, which 'he believed his Majeſty to be deprived of, contra- 'ry to all Right and Juſtice; in which Opinion he 'took the Laws and Conſtitution of his Country 'for his Guide. And Laſtly, 'That he died in the 'Communion of the Church of *England*, in which 'he was educated. Its remarkable that Mr. *Jeremy Collier*, a Non-juring Parſon, who aſſiſted Sir *William Perkins* at the Place of Execution, pronouced both to him, and to Sir *John Friend*, the Abſolution of the Church, as it ſtands in the *Viſitation of the Sick*, and accompanied this Ceremony with a ſolemn Impoſition of Hands. The Court was very much offended at this Abſolution, which at firſt Bluſh ſeem'd to juſtifie the Conſpiracy. And 14 of Archbiſhops and Biſhops who happen'd to be then in *London*, publiſhed a Declaration wherein they *Cenſured the Performance of this Office* of the Church, without a previous Confeſſion made, and Abhorrence expreſſed by the Priſoners of the heinous Crime for which they died, *as extremely inſolent and without Precedent in the manner, and altogether irregular in the thing; being a manifeſt Tranſgreſſion of the Churches Order, and prophane Abuſe of the Authority of Chriſt, ſince* Mr. Collier, *and* Mr. Snatt, *and* Mr. Cooke, (the two other Non juring Miniſters who attended the Dying Malefactors) *muſt either look on the Perſons abſolv'd as Impenitents, or Martyrs.* The Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's-Bench* did likewiſe repreſent * to the Grand Jury the pernicious Practiſes of theſe three abſolving Parſons, whereupon the Jury delivered a Preſentment againſt them, ſetting forth, *That they were Enemies to his Majeſty and Government, Promoters and Encouragers of the Aſſaſſination and Invaſion, and a Scandal to the Church.* But tho' a Bill for a High Miſdemeanor was found againſt them, whereupon *Cooke* and *Snatt* were commited to *Newgate*; yet, thro' the Lenity of this Reign, no manner of Puniſhment was inflicted on them; and Mr. *Collier* with great Aſſurance publiſhed ſeveral Papers wherein he endeavour'd to juſtifie his Pra-

A. C. 1696.

Sir W. Perkins *abſolved by Mr.* Collier.

Mr. Collier *Cenſured by the Biſhops.*

* April 7.

A. C. 1696.

ctiſe, both with reſpect, to Manner, Form and Occaſion.

Rookwood, Lowick, *and* Cramburn *try'd.* April 21

Not long † after Brigadier *Rookwood*, Major *Lowick*, and Mr. *Cramburn*, three other Conſpirators were brought to their Trial, and were the firſt that had the Benefit of the Statute made this very Seſſion to regulate Trials in Caſes of High Treaſon; but neither the Copy of the Indictment which was deliver'd to them, nor the advantage of being defended by Sir *Bartholomew Shore*, and two other eminent Lawyers did avail them much; the Evidence againſt them being ſo plain and poſitive, that they were all three found Guilty, and received Sentence accordingly. Great Interceſſion was made by ſome Noblemen for the Life of *Lowick*; and *Cramburn* Petitioned to be tranſported; but both to no purpoſe.

* April 29

Cramburn died * a Proteſtant, read a Paper, and ſpoke much to the Spectators, and ſaid, *He ſuffer'd for his Loyalty*, pretending what he would have done was his Duty.

† Ditto.

Rookwood and *Lowick* died † *Roman* Catholicks, and deliver'd each a Paper to the Sheriffs, wherein they partly own'd their Crime; but juſtified King *James*, as to the pretended *Commiſſion for Murdering the Prince of* Orange.

Mr. Cooke *and Mr.* Knightly *Sentenc'd to die, but reprieved,*

Mr. *Cooke* and Mr. *Knightly* were the two laſt that were try'd this Year: But tho' they received Sentence of Death, the firſt upon his being convicted, and the other upon his freely confeſſing the Fact, yet, thro' his Majeſty's unparalled Clemency, Mr. *Cook* was only baniſh'd *England*, and Mr. *Knightly* was graciouſly pardon'd.

Whilſt the Judges were putting the Laws in Execution, the Legiſlators themſelves were not idle: The Funds the Commons had already ſettled could not anſwer above one half of the Sums they had granted, and how to raiſe the reſt was no ſmall Difficulty; After many Debates and Conſultations, the Houſe gave into a Project, the Chief Contriver of which was Dr. * *Chamberlain*; and which at firſt ſeem'd calculated only to advance the Landed-Men's Intereſt, in Oppoſition to the growing Power of Money'd-Men and Uſurers; but which, went near to ruin Publick Credit. Purſuant to this Project the Commons reſolv'd, Firſt, *That a Fund redeemable*

* *A famous Man-Midwife.*

able by Parliament be ſettled in a National Land-Bank, *to be raiſed by new Subſcriptions.* Secondly, *That no Perſon be concerned in the Bank of* England, *and in the* National Land-Bank *at the ſame time.* Thirdly, *That the Duties upon Coals and Culm, and upon Tunnage of Ships,* (which by ſeveral Petitions, and otherways the Houſe had found to be grievous to the People) *be taken off, from the 17th of* May 1696. Fourthly, *That for the making up the Sum of* 1724000 *Pound, already voted by the Houſe, and the Moneys to be made Good for the Duties upon Coals and Culm and Tunnage of Ships, reſolved to be taken off; and for diſcharging what the Duties upon Salt were to anſwer, from the 17th of* May 1696. *the Sum of* 2564000 l. *be raiſed upon the ſaid perpetual* Fund, *redeemable by Parliamtnt.* And at the ſame time, order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions. The * next day the King went to the Parliament, and gave his Royal Aſſent to an *Act for impowering his Majeſty to apprehend and detain ſuſpected Perſons, their Arms, Horſes,* &c. *An Act for continuing ſeveral Duties on Wine, Vinegar, Tobacco,* Eaſt-India *Goods,* &c, *An Act for taking off the Obligation and Incouragement of Coining Guineas, for a certain time. An Act for the Relief of poor Priſoners for Debt or Damages. An Act for making Navigable the River of* Wye *and* Lugg, *in the County of* Hereford; and ſeveral other private Bills.

A. C. 1696.

A Land-Bank of 2564000 l. *voted.* March 6.

Acts paſt, * March 7

On the 12th of *March* the Commons conſider'd that Part of his Majeſty's Speech, at the opening of this Parliament, wherein he recommended to them the *Civil Liſt*, and the diſtreſſed *French* Proteſtants, and the Committee of the whole Houſe having ſat ſeveral times on that Affair, it was at laſt reſolv'd, † That the Sum of Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds, be granted for defraying the Expences of the Firſt; and Fifteen Thouſand Pounds for the Relief of the latter, which Sums they † afterwards reſolv'd to raiſe by a Duty upon all low Wines and Spirits of the firſt Extraction, and alſo upon all mixt Liquors, commonly called Sweets, for the ſpace of five Years, from the 25th of *March* 1696. And the Committee who were to prepare this Bill, were

500000 l. *granted for the Civil Liſt; and* 15000 *for the* French *Proteſtants,* March 17

† March 28.

A. C. 1696. instructed to receive a Clauſe, for preſerving the Revenue to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*.

Bill to Settle the National Land Bank.

The Bill for continuing ſeveral Duties upon Salt, for taking off thoſe of Tunnage upon Ships, and upon Coals, and for eſtabliſhing a *National Land-Bank* having been read a Second time; the Committee of the whole Houſe to whom it was committed * were inſtructed to *reſtrain the Bank not to lend Money, but upon Land Security, or to the Government into the* Exchequer; *and to receive a Clauſe, that if the Money did not come in by a certain time, his Majeſty be enabled to borrow the ſame.* The next day the Bank of *England* preſented a Petition againſt this Bill, and were afterwards, by Order of the Houſe, heard by their Council, but without Succeſs; ſo that the Houſe went on with the Bill and reſolv'd, † Firſt, That towards the Supply to be granted to his Majeſty, for making up the Fund of Intereſt of 2564000 *l.* the Capital Stock of the intended *National Land-Bank*, certain Duties upon Glaſs-Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles, granted before to the King, for a Term of Years, be granted to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors. Secondly, That a Duty be laid upon Tobacco-Pipes; and Thirdly, That a further Duty be laid upon all Stone and Earthen-Ware: Which Reſolutions were order'd to be inſerted in the Bill for ſettling the *National Land-Bank*.

* March 18.

† April 9.

Acts paſſ. April 10.

On the 10th of *April* the King came to the Houſe of Lords, and paſſed the *Act for the Continuing, Meeting, and Settling of a Parliament, in Caſe of the Death or Demiſe of his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors*; and (*a*) ſeveral other Acts; And becauſe his Majeſty

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(*a*) *To wit, an Act for Granting to the King ſeveral Rates and Duties upon Houſes, for making good the Deficiency of Clipp'd Money*; *an Act for Granting to his Majeſty an Additional Duty upon all* French *Goods*; *an Act for Continuing Four former Acts, for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of* England; *an Act for the raiſing the* Militia *for the Year* 1696. *An Act for regulating Elections*

lections of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and for the Preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Electing and Returning ſuch Members. An Act for continuing ſeveral former Acts, for puniſhing Officers and Soldiers, who ſhould Mutiny or Deſert, &c. *An Act for the Increaſe and Incouragement of Seamen. An Act for preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuſes in the Plantation Trade. An Act to* Incourage *the* bringing Plate into the Mint to be Coin'd; *and for the further* Remedying the ill State *of the* Coin. *An Act requiring the Practiſers of the Law to take the Oath, and Subſcribe the Declaration therein mention'd. An Act for the Repair of the Highways between* Wymondham, *and* Attleborough, *in the County of* Norfolk; *and ſeveral private Acts.*

Majeſty did not give his Royal Aſſent to *a Bill for further regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, which had paſt both Houſes, it was four days * after moved, and the Queſtion put in the Houſe of Commons, *That whoſever adviſed his Majeſty not to give the Royal Aſſent to that Bill, was an Enemy to the King and Kingdom*; which paſs'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 219 Votes, againſt 70, who were for the Affirmative. * April 14

On the 27th of the ſame Month the King paſt all the other *(b)* Bills that were ready for the Royal Aſſent; *Acts paſt*, April 27. (b) *The Bills paſt were*, 1. *An Act for laying ſeveral Duties upon Low Wines, or Spirits of the firſt Extraction*, &c. 2. *An Act for continuing certain Duties on Salt, Glaſs-Wares, Stone and Earthen Bottles; for granting ſeveral Duties on Tobacco-Pipes and other Earthen-Ware; for eſtabliſhing a National Land-Bank, and for taking off the Duties upon Tunnage of Ships, and upon Coals.* 3. *An Act for Reſtraining Marriages, without Licenſe or Bans.* 4. *An Act for the better Security of the King's Perſon and Government.* 5. *An Act for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Wooll, and for incouraging the Importation thereof from* Ireland. 6. *An Act for incouraging the Linnen Manufacture of* Ireland. 7. *An Act for continuing ſeveral Acts of Parliament therein mentioned.* 8. *An Act for taking away the Cuſtom of* Wales, *which hinders Perſons from diſpoſing their Perſonal Eſtates by their Wills.* 9. *An Act for the eaſe of Jurors, and better regulating*

of Juries. 10. *An Act for the better amending and repairing the Highways,* &c. 11. *An Act for the Encouragement of Charitable Gifts and Diſpoſitions.* 12. *An Act for the Encouragement of the* Greenland *Trade.* 13. *An Act that the ſolemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called* Quakers, *ſhould be accepted inſtead of an Oath in the uſual Form. And one private Act.*

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

Aſſent; after which his Majeſty made a Speech wherein he told both Houſes, 'That they had 'ſhewn ſo great Concern for his Perſon, and Zeal 'for his Government; and had done ſo much for 'the Preſervation of the one, and for the ſtrengthning 'of the other, by the Good Laws which had been 'made, and by the Supplies they had provided, 'for the ſeveral Occaſions of this Year, that the late 'Deſigns of their Enemies were (by the bleſſing of 'God) like to have no other Effect, than to let 'them ſee how firmly his Majeſty and his Parliament were united, and to give him this Occaſion to 'acknowledge their Kindneſs, and to aſſure them of 'all the Returns which a Prince could make to his 'People. And the Neceſſity of Affairs requiring his 'Abſence out of the Kingdom for ſome time, he 'earneſtly recommended to him, to be aſſiſting to 'thoſe whom he ſhould leave to adminiſter the 'Government, and that they would be careful in 'preſerving the Publick Peace. Then the Lord Keeper, by his Majeſty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to the 16th day of *June* next.

Parliament prorogued.

Bills loſt.

Beſides the Bills that were paſt this Seſſions of Parliament, ſeveral others were begun and loſt upon various Accounts: Such as a Bill for regulating *Printing and Printing-Preſſes. Secondly*, A Bill for Reverſing a Judgment given † againſt Sir *William Williams* in 2 *Jac.* II. for what he did as Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and for aſcertaining the Rights and Freedoms of Parliaments. *Thirdly*, A Bill for Settling and Regulating the *Eaſt-India* Trade. *Fourthly*, Another to regulate the Trade of *Africa*. *Fifthly*, A Bill to confirm the Earl of *Torrington*'s Grant. *Sixthly*, Two Bills to veſt in the Crown, all Forfeited Eſtates in *England* and *Ireland*,

† Sir William Williams *was Fined* 5000 l. *for having printed the laſt days Votes of the laſt Parliament in K.* Charles II*s Reign.*

land, and to vacate all Grants made thereof. *Seventhly*, A Bill to prevent Stock-jobbing; and *Eighthly*, A Bill for preventing Papiſts from diſinheriting their Proteſtant Heirs. A. C. 1696.

Having taken a full View of this memorable Seſſion of Parliament, and diſpatch'd the important Affairs of State, let us take notice of King *William*'s pious Endeavours to keep Unity, and Purity of Faith in the Church. The peſtilent Sect of the *Socinians*, under the Countenance of the Act of *Toleration*, and of the looſe Sentiments of a Court Prelate concerning the Holy *Trinity*, had gotten conſiderable ground in *England* ſince the Revolution; and being favour'd by the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs, ſpread daily abroad their contagious Tenets. To check their Inſolence, the Learned Dr. *Sherlock*, Dean of St. *Paul*'s, undertook the Vindication of the Orthodox Doctrine concerning the Trinity; but becauſe *Myſteries* of *Faith*, as they are above Reaſon, ſo they are not to be explain'd by Reaſon, elſe they would ceaſe to be *Myſteries*; it far'd with the Doctor, that whilſt he endeavour'd to prove three *diſtinct Perſons*, he proved *three diſtinct Gods*, having aſſerted, that there were in the Godhead, *Three Minds*, *Three Beings*, and *Three Intelligences*. This Heterodox Aſſertion giving the *Unitarians* occaſion to triumph, Dr. *South*, one of the Prebends of *Weſtminſter*, and a Divine of great Parts, eſpecially for the Pulpit, confuted Dr. *Sherlock*'s new Way of Vindicating the Trinity. His Antagoniſt was not ſilent, but by way of Recrimination attempted to prove, that Dr. *South*'s Doctrine ſavour'd of *Sabellianiſm*. The Quarrel grew hot, the Diſputants vented their learn'd Spleen in many a bulky Volume, and either by themſelves, or by their *Sticklers*, maintained the War even in the Pulpit. Upon Occaſion of a Sermon preached at *Oxford*, on the Feaſt of St. *Simon* and *Jude* in 1695. wherein it was aſſerted, that there *are three diſtinct infinite Minds or Spirits, and three individual Subſtances in the Trinity*, Dr. *South*'s Friends † procured the ſaid Words to be Cenſured by that famous Univerſity, as *Falſe, Impious and Heretical; diſagreeing and contrary to the Doctrine*

Growth of Socinianiſm.

Diſputes between Dr Sherlock and Dr. South about the Trinity.

Dr. Sherlock's Doctrine cenſured by the Univerſity of Oxford, † Nov. 25. 1695.

C. A 1696

Doctrine of the Catholick Church, and especially to the Doctrine of the Church of England, *publickly received.* This solemn Decree being insufficient to compose the jarring Parties; and the *Socinians* making no small advantage of these Differences, the King thought it was high time for him to interpose his Royal Authority; and thereupon as Head of the *Anglican* Church, he send * the following Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops, charging them to see them observed within their several Dioceses: First, his Majesty Commanded, *That no Preacher in his Sermon or Lecture, should presume to deliver any other Doctrine concerning the blessed Trinity, than what is contain'd in the Holy Scriptures, and is agreeable to the three Creeds, and the Thirty nine Articles of Religion.*

* Feb. 3. 1696.

K. William Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops concerning the Holy Trinity.

'II. That in the Explication of this Doctrine they 'carefully avoid all new Terms, and confine themselves to such Ways of Expression, as have been 'commonly us'd in the Church. III. That care be 'taken in this matter, especially to observe the 53d 'Canon of this Church, which forbids publick Opposition between Preachers: And that above all 'things they abstain from bitter Invectives and scurrilous Language against all Persons whatsoever. 'IV. That the foregoing Directions be also observ'd by those who Write any thing concerning 'the said Doctrine. And because his Majesty did also understand that divers Persons, who were not 'of the Clergy, had of late presum'd not only to dispute against the Christian Faith, concerning the 'Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, but likewise to 'Write and Publish Books against the same, and industriously spread them thro' the whole Kingdom, 'contrary to the known Laws establish'd in this 'Realm, his Majesty therefore strictly charg'd and 'commanded his Archbishops and Bishops, together with all other Means suitable to their Holy 'Profession, to make use of their Authority according to Law, for the Repressing and Restraining of all such exorbitant Practices. Declaring 'that for their Assistance he would give charge to 'all his Judges, and other Civil Officers, to do their 'Duty in Executing the Laws against all such Per-

'sons

'sons, as should by these means give occasion of 'Scandal, Discord and Disturbance in his Church 'and Kingdom. King *William*'s Enemies have often, both in their Speeches and Writings, reflected on his Government upon the account of the Growth of *Socinianism*; but with what Justice, sufficiently appears from these Directions to his Bishops: And besides, it may be observ'd, that Heresies have been broach'd and propogated under bad and good Princes indifferently. A. C. 1696.

As soon as the News came into *Flanders* that the Conspiracy was happily discover'd, the King safe, and *England* freed from the Apprehensions of an Invasion, the Prince of *Vaudemont* and other Generals, bethought themselves of making an extraordinary Bonefire for joy, at the Expence of the *French*; In order to which having drawn together a Body of Troops from several Garrisons, the Earl of *Athlone* and Lieutenant General *Coehorn* march'd from *Namur* on the 13th of *March* (N. S.) with 40 Squadrons, 30 Battallions, 15 pieces of Cannon and 6 Mortars: While the Earl, with the greatest part of these Forces, Invested *Dinant*, and kept in that Garrison; the Ingineer advanc'd with the rest of the Troops, and all the Artillery to *Givet*, where the Enemy had laid up a vast Magazine; and having got his Batteries in readiness by the 16th in the Morning, he began to fire into the Town with Bombs and Red hot Bullets, which set both the Forrage and Houses on Fire. At the same time a Detachment of Soldiers were commanded to enter the Town with large Flambeaux in their hands, which they perform'd with great Bravery, firing the Cazerns and Granaries where the Oates and other Provisions lay; so that the whole Town and Magazine were utterly consumed; and all this executed with the inconsiderable loss of Nine or Ten Men. Not long after Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* sail'd out of the *Downs*, with several Men of War and Bomb-Vessels, and being come to *Calais*, Captain *Bembow*, notwithstanding the vigorous Opposition from the Enemies Boats and halt-Gallies, threw between three and four hundred Bombs, most of which fell in the Town, and among the Embarkations, and set fire in three or four Places, and in some of the Vessels in the

The French *Magazine at* Givet *destroy'd* March 16. (N. S.)

Calais *Bombarded* April 3. O. S.

A. C. 1696. the Port. Tho' the Succeſs of this Bombardment did not anſwer either the expence or expectation of the *Engliſh*, yet the damage was not ſo inconſiderable as the *French* gave it out, it being certain that ſeveral Houſes were burnt and ſpoil'd, beſides the Church and Convent, and ſome part of the Cazerns: And 'tis remarkable, that the *French* have rais'd a Croſs and Oratory near a Shell, which to this day ſticks in the Market-place at *Calais*, where they often pray againſt the fury of *Engliſh* Bombs, and which is no leſs a Monument of their Deliverance, than of their *Fears*.

The Venetian Ambaſſadors in England.

On the 11th of *April* Signior *Soranzo* and Signior *Venier*, Ambaſſadors extraordinary from the State of *Venice*, arriv'd in *London*, and on the 28th of the ſame Month, made their publick Entry, attended by a numerous and moſt ſplendid Retinue. On the firſt of *May* they were admitted to their firſt publick Audience, at which they preſented to the King ſeveral Noble *Venetians* that accompanied them; and at night they took their leave privately of his Majeſty, who confer'd the honour of Knighthood on Signior *Soranzo*, the eldeſt of the Ambaſſadors, as has been practiſed by his Majeſties Royal Predeceſſors, on the like occaſions. The ſame Evening his Majeſty declar'd in Council, that he had appointed the ſame Perſons to adminiſter the Government during his Abſence, who had ſo honourably diſcharg'd that Truſt the year before. The next day the King went from *Kenſington* to *Margate*, and on the 3d of *May* Embark'd on Board his Yacht for *Holland*, but the Wind, which was then at Sout-South Eaſt, veering in the Evening to the Eaſt-ward; and there being an appearance of a Storm, his Majeſty came on ſhoar again. Two Days after the Wind being more favourable, and the Weather fair, he went on board the *Elizabeth*, Vice Admirable *Aylmer* Commander, and on the ſeventh landed ſafely at *Oranie-Polder*, and about Midnight arriv'd at the *Hague*:

The Lords Juſtices appointed May 1.

The King arrives in Holland *May* 7. 17.

Titles and Places beſtow'd.

Before his Majeſty left *England*, he beſtow'd Marks of his Favour on ſeveral Perſons: Among the reſt the Lord *George Hamilton*, was created Earl of *Orkney*, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in conſideration of his military

military Services in *Ireland* and *Flanders*. The Lord *Murray*, Eldeſt Son of the Marquiſs of *Athol*, was made † one of the Principal Secretaries of State in *Scotland*, in the room of the Lord *Stairs*. Sir *John Lowther* was * created Baron *Lowther*, and Viſcount *Lonſdale*; and † Sir John *Thompſon* Baron *Haverſham*. At the ſame time his Majeſty conſtituted Sir *Thomas Littleton* one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury; *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* Clerk of the Ordinance; and *James Lowther* Eſq; Clerk of the Delivery of the Ordinance in this Kingdom; and confer'd the honour of Knighthhod on *Theodore Janſen*, an eminent Merchant in the City of *London*, for the zeal he had on all occaſions expreſs'd for his Majeſties Government; particularly in the Buſineſs of the Bank of *England*. Not long after the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, or Lord Chancellor, the Preſident of the Privy Council, the firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury or Lord Treaſurer, the firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, or Lord Admiral, the the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being; And the Earls of *Bridgwater* and *Tankerville*, Sir *Philip Meadhouſe*; *William Blaithwait*, *John Pollexfen*, *John Lock*, *Abraham Hill* and *John Methwen* Eſqs; were declar'd his Majeſties Commiſſioners for Encouraging, Emproving and Protecting the Trade, Plantations, Manufactures and Fiſhery of this Kingdom.

A. C. 1696.

† Jan. 13.
* May 1.
† Ditto

* *Commiſſioners for Trade appointed.*

His moſt illuſtrious Highneſs the Duke of *Glouceſter*, having been Elected into the moſt noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at *Kenſington*, the 6th of *January*, by the Sovereign of the Order, and Eleven Knights Companions, and inveſted with the Garter aed George, the two principal Enſigns of the Order, was afterwards on the 24th of *July*, his Highneſſes Birth-day Inſtall'd at *Windſor*, by the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Devonſhire* and *Shrewsbury*, Commiſſionated by his Majeſty for that purpoſe. His Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, with the Dukes of *Southampton* and *Northumberland*, the Earls of *Rocheſter* and *Dorſet*, all Knights Companions, and an extraordinary concourſe of Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, were preſent at the Solemnity

The Duke of Glouceſter made Knight of the Garter.

A. C. 1696. ty; and were all magnificently entertain'd by her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*.

The Lord Berkley's Expedition at Sea.

The Arrival of the Fleet from *Cadiz* under Sir *George Rooke*, who at the firſt breaking out of the Plot, had Orders ſent him to return home, and ſafely came upon the Coaſt, towards the latter end of *April*, diſſipated the Fears *England* was in, leſt the *French* Fleet from *Thoulon* ſhould overtake and ruin him. And indeed the *French* were not far behind: for before the Junction of thoſe Men of War that lay in the Downs with ſome of Sir *George*'s Squadron, and that he could get upon the Coaſt of *Breſt*, in order to intercept and fight them, they were got ſafe into that, and the other Neighbouring Ports of *France*. Thereupon *Sir George Rooke* left the *French* Coaſt, and went into † *Torbay*, from whence he ſet out for *London*, to aſſiſt at the Admiralty Board; having reſign'd the Command of the Fleet to the Lord *Berkley*. About three † weeks after his Lordſhip Sail'd out of *Torbay*, ſteering his Courſe towards *Uſhant*, in order to inſult the Coaſt of *France*. On the third of *July* he commanded the *Burford* and the *Newcaſtle* Men of War, with a Fire-ſhip, to land on the Iſland of *Groy*; and at the ſame time ſome ſmall Veſſels were ſent along the Shoar. The next day the Fleet came to an Anchor about two Leagues off *Belle-Iſle*, and the Barges and Pinnaces were immediately mann'd, and order'd to land upon *Howat*, one of the Iſlands call'd the *Cardinals*, which they did without any oppoſition, either from the Inhabitants, or the Garriſon of the adjacent Fort; made themſelves Maſters of the whole Iſland, and burnt the Town of *Howat*. They afterwards did the like upon the Iſland of *Hodicke*. The 5th three more *Engliſh* and two *Dutch* Men of War with the Long Boats of divers other Ships, and 700 Soldiers and Mariners were ſent to joyn the *Burford* and *Newcaſtle* at *Groy*, who finiſh'd what Captain *Fitz-Patrick* had begun; having deſtroy'd there abaut 20 Villages, kill'd and carryed away 1300 head of black Cattle, and Horſes, and taken 20 Boats and ſmall Veſſels. While this was doing near *Belle Iſle*, Sir *Martin Beckman* with the Bomb-Veſſels, and a Squa-

† May 23. June 1.

† June 24.

Squadron of Ten Men of War under the Command of Captain *Mees*, * arriv'd before St. *Martins*, a Trading and wealthy Town in the Isle of *Rhé*, going in with *French* Colours, which they took down when they anchor'd. In the Evening Sir *Martin Beckman* began the Bombardment, and that Night and the next day fir'd about 2230 Bombs and Carcasses, with such success, that the greatest and richest part of the Town was either burnt down, or shatter'd in pieces. By this time the *French* having somewhat recover'd their Surprize and Consternation, brought down Cannon and Mortars to the front of the Town towards the Sea, and began to fire upon the *English*; who contenting themselves with the Mischief they have already done to St. *Martin*, bore away towards *Olonne*, where they had but little success, thro' a mistake of the situation of the Place. A. C. 1696. * July 5.

The *French* were this year pretty even with the Allies at Sea; for on the 18th of *June* (N. S.) the bold and famous *Du Bart*, with 8 Men of War, and 4 Privateers, fell in with a great Fleet of *Dutch* Merchant Ships, bound home from the *Sound*, under Convoy of six or seven Frigates, about six Leagues off the *Ulie*, and having taken the said Frigats, and burnt 4 of them, he destroy'd about 30 of the Merchant Ships, and took several of the rest. Dubart's success at Sea.

Having dispatch'd Maritime Affairs, let us attend King *William*, who by this time had put himself at the head of the Confederate Forces in *Flanders*. Tho' the *French* took the Field before the Allies, to whom they were at first superior in number; yet the latter being soon reinforc'd by the coming up of the *Germans*, and both Armies suffering equally for want of Pay; the *French* by reason of the general Poverty of their Kingdom, and the *English* on account of the calling in the Money to be recoin'd; the Generals on both sides, spent the whole Campaign in observing one another, and in endeavouring to possess themselves of the most convenient Camps, for the Subsistence of their indigent Troops. The Streights to which the Armies were reduc'd, seem'd to favour Monsieur *Calliere*'s Negotiation, who before the King. Campaign in Flanders inconsiderable.

A. C. 1696. King arriv'd at the *Hague*, was come thither from *France*, with Propoſals towards concluding a general Peace, by ſettling ſuch Preliminaries as might be a ſufficient Baſis to ground a Treaty upon. 'Tis generally believ'd that hitherto there was little diſpoſition in the *French* Court to a general Peace, wherein they foreſaw they muſt ſacrifice the Intereſt of King *James*, on whoſe account chiefly the War was undertaken and carried on; But the loſs of *Namur*, *Cazal*, and other Diſadvantages, without all doubt prevail'd on his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to make thoſe Advances; and nothing could have delay'd them ſo long, but the plauſible hopes of Succeſs in the intended Invaſion of *England*, and that in ſuch a favourable Conjuncture as the badneſs of our Coin rendred it: Now the former failing, and *England* having a fair Proſpect of overcoming all Difficulties in relation to the Money, there was no room for a longer delay. The King of *France* addreſs'd himſelf to the *Dutch*, becauſe he ſuppos'd that they could not but be weary of a tedious War, that had almoſt ruin'd their Trade; the only Spring of their Riches, and Subſiſtence; and would therefore ſooner hearken to Peace, than either the Emperor, or the King of *England*, whoſe Power and Authority daily encreas'd, at leaſt among their reſpective Subjects, by the continuance of the War. It's true the *Hollanders* had an abſolute Dependance upon his *Britannick* Majeſty, not only becauſe he was their Stadtholder, but alſo becauſe ſince their firſt Settlement, they always found it, and eſteem'd it their Intereſt to keep cloſely united to *England*, in order to maintain a Ballance between the Houſes of *Bourbon* and *Auſtria*, and preſerve themſelves from being cruſh'd by either; Yet as the *French* King was at laſt reſolv'd to acknowledge King *William*'s Title to the Crown of *England*, ſo he believ'd that what Ties ſoever there might be between his *Britannick* Majeſty and the *Dutch*, the latter would never coldly entertain the Propoſals which he deſign'd to make them; ſince by removing this great Obſtacle, the Way ſeem'd to lie fair and open to a general Peace.

Overtures towards a Peace.

The

The States of *Holland* finding by the *French* King's Propoſals, and his Offers to deliver up ſo many Places, that there was room for an honourable and laſting Peace, made Monſieur *Cailliere* a favourable Reception; but yet refus'd either to grant him a Paſsport, but by the concurring allowance of King *William*; or to treat with him without the Conſent of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and their other Allies. This was no more but what Monſieur *Caillieres* expected; for tho' at the Treaty of *Nimeguen* the *French* Plenipotentiaries found a way to draw the *Dutch* to a ſeparate Peace, by making them jealous of the then Prince of *Orange*; yet he was perſwaded that the *Hollanders* were by this time too ſenſible of their former miſtake, to ſuffer the *French* to play the ſame Game over again. However, Monſieur *Cailliere* having poſitive Orders from his Maſter not to acknowledge King *William*, till he had good aſſurances of the Peace, he found out an Expedient, which was, that the States and he ſhould not come to a final Concluſion; but if they found Reaſon to agree upon any Point, that the ſame ſhould be communicated to their Allies: To this *Medium* the *Dutch* readily conſented; and amongſt other Particulars, demanded as Preliminaries of this Treaty the Reſtitution of *Lorrain*, and of the Towns of *Strasburg* and *Luxemburg*. Mr. *Cailliere* granted both in his Maſter's Name, but upon condition, that *Lorrain* ſhould be reſtor'd to the Duke of that Name, on ſuch Terms only as had been agreed to at *Nimeguen*. This was oppos'd by the Preſident *Canon*, who took care of the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Intereſts in *Holland*, under pretence that when his Maſter enter'd into the Grand Alliance, the Confederates engag'd never to conclude a Peace, till he had full ſatisfaction done him; Urging, that if the Duke's Dominions were not reſtor'd to him but upon the Terms of the Peace of *Nimeguen*, he ſhould rather be a Loſer than a Gainer by the Confederacy, ſince he could have made a better Bargain with the *French* King, before he enter'd into the War. But as in moſt Alliances great Potentates ſeldom regard the Concerns of thoſe Petty Princes they have engag'd in their Quarrel, when

A. C. 1696.

A. C. 1696. they have no more need of them; ſo the Allies, after having ſpoke once or twice in the Duke of *Lorrain*'s behalf, thought it not worth their while to inſiſt any longer upon that Affair; Tho' Preſident *Canon* gave in ſeveral Memorials, which were ſome time back'd by the Imperial Miniſters; whoſe Maſter was deſirous to prolong the Concluſion of the Treaty, which would leſſen the Dependance of the *German* Princes upon him. Things being thus far advanc'd on the part of the *Dutch*, and the *Engliſh* being rather enclin'd than averſe to a Peace, by reaſon of their great Loſſes at Sea, their heavy Taxes at home, and the diſheartning Proſpect of getting nothing by the War: It was agreed on all hands, thro' the Mediation of the King of *Sweden*, and the wiſe Management of the Baron *de Lilienroot* his Ambaſſador in *Holland*, that Plenipotentiaries ſhould be nam'd to bring that to perfection, which as yet was only begun.

Campaign in Catalonia. To make the *Spaniards* the more willing to put an end to the War, the Duke *de Vendoſme*, who, this year, commanded the *French* Forces in *Catalonia*, reſolv'd to make them feel the power of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Arms, by attacking them in their Camp, near *Oſtalrick*. In order to that, he paſs'd the River *Ter*, and underſtanding that the *Spaniſh* Cavalry commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*, had advanc'd out of the Lines to obſerve him, he * June 1. N. S. * fell upon them firſt with great Vigour. The *Spaniards* ſeeing none but Horſe appear againſt them in the beginning, reſolutely ſtood their ground, and forc'd ſome of the *French* Squadrons to recoil; But when they ſaw the number of the Enemy encreaſe, and a ſtrong Body of Infantry come up to ſupport them, they retreated, in very good order, under the Cannon planted on their Lines; where the *French* greedy of Purſuit, met with ſuch a warm Entertainment, as quickly oblig'd them to retire, in their turn. In this Fight, which was the only Action worth remark, that happen'd this year on this ſide, the *Spaniards* by their own confeſſion, loſt near 300 Men, and the *French* about 200.

The

The Campaign on the *Rhine* was ſtill more inconſiderable; indeed the *French* in the beginning of the Spring, boaſted their paſſing that River, and forc'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* to intrench himſelf, to avoid an Engagement; But now towards the end of the year, the Prince, in his turn, croſſes the *Rhine* near *Mentz*, and being joyn'd by the *Heſſian* Troops, advances to *Newſtadt*, where the *French* were ſo ſtrongly intrench'd, that all he could do was to Cannonade them for ſeveral days. It was at the ſame time ſo contriv'd that General *Thungen* ſhould have paſs'd the *Rhine*, not far from *Philipsburg*, in order to have attack'd the *French* in the Rear; but they having notice of that deſign, detach'd the Marquis *d' Uxelles* to diſappoint it; ſo that the *Germans*, after they had got ſome Booty, and divers Hoſtages for Contribution, repaſs'd the *Rhine* towards the beginning of *October*, and then march'd into Winter Quarters. A. C. 1696 *Campaign on the Rhine.*

The main Buſineſs of this year, in relation to the Grand Confederacy, was manag'd on the ſide of *Italy*. During the Winter the Court of *France* renew'd their Intreagues with the Duke of *Savoy*, to engage him to a ſeparate Peace; The Pope's Nuncio, and the *Venetian* Envoy ſeconded the Deſigns of that Crown, and in his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Name, made ſuch large and advantageous Offers to his Royal Highneſs, that he at laſt reſolv'd to accept them. 'Tis true he was tyed by his Word and Honour to the Confederates, but now adays the ſignification of theſe Terms, among Princes, ſeems to be reſtrain'd to Policy and Intereſt; and not to mention the Example of his Predeceſſors, his Royal Highneſs had often ſeen this Maxim confirm'd by the Practice of ſome of his Neighbours. But beſides, he wanted not plauſible Reaſons to juſtifie his Conduct; For tho' *England* and *Holland* had ever punctually paid in the Subſidies they had promis'd him, and even ſomething more, yet the Emperor and King of *Spain* were much behind hand in their Contributions and Supplies. Indeed the Allies did not fail to aſſure his Royal Highneſs that they would procure him Conditions at the general Treaty, as much, if not more,

C. A. 1696.

advantageous than thoſe *France* offer'd him at preſent: But thoſe were looſe and diſtant Promiſes; and thoſe of *France* certain and at hand; and ſupported beſides, by Threats from that Crown, to Invade the reſt of the Duke's Country next Summer with a formidable Army. However, tho' his Royal Highneſs urg'd the Probability of the Effects of this menace, to juſtifie his Conduct to the Allies; Yet 'tis certain that a ſtronger motive inclin'd him to a ſeparate Peace, and that was the Matching his Eldeſt Daughter to the *Dauphin*'s Eldeſt Son. It was not ſafe to conclude this Treaty at *Turin*, where the Duke was narrowly obſerv'd by the vigilant Lord *Gallway*; and therefore his Royal Highneſs, to avoid the prying Sagacity of that Miniſter, went towards the cloſe of the Winter, with a ſmall Retinue of his own naming, to our Lady of *Loretto*, concealing a political Journey, under the Pretence of a Religious Vow. This gave no ſmall Umbrage to the Lord *Gallway*, who knowing the Prince to be more a Stateſman than a Bigot, and being refus'd to accompany him, ſent Spies after his Royal Highneſs: But notwithſtanding all their watching, they could never get the leaſt notice of the Treaty of Peace which the Duke Sign'd at *Loretto*, by the Mediation of the Agents of *Rome* and *Venice*, and a private Meſſenger from the Mareſchal *de Catinat*. By this Treaty the *French* reſtor'd to his Royal Highneſs all the new Conqueſts they had made, as alſo *Pignerol* demoliſh'd; gave him four Millions of Livers, towards the Reparation of the Damages he had ſuſtain'd during the War; Engag'd to aſſiſt him with 8000 Foot and 4000 Horſe, to be maintain'd at the Charge of the King of *France*; and that a Marriage between the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Princeſs, his Royal Highneſs's Daughter, ſhould forthwith be treated on, to be conſummated as ſoon as they ſhould be of Age. As for the Princeſs's Portion, it was agreed that the Duke ſhould give her Two hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold; toward the payment of which, his Royal Highneſs was to give a Diſcharge for One hundred thouſand Crowns of Gold which remain'd due by *France* to the Houſe of *Savoy*, as part of the Dutcheſs Royal's Portion

A ſeparate Peace concluded between France *and* Savoy.

Portion; And the Remainder the King of *France* promis'd to remit, in conſideration of this preſent Treaty; of which the *Pope* and *Venetians* were Guarantees, and which was ſoon after ratified in *France*. A. C. 1696.

As ſoon as his Royal Highneſs was return'd from *Loretto*, his chiefeſt Care was to conceal the Engagement he was lately enter'd into, not only from the Miniſters and Generals of the Allies, but even from his own. The Marquis of St. *Thomas* was the only Perſon he had entruſted with this important Negotiation; and who, in a diſguiſe, had taken many a Journey to *Pignerol*, to confer either with Count *de Theſſé*, Governor of that Place, or with Mareſchal *de Catinat*, who came thither *incognito* upon the ſame account. But becauſe it is a hard matter for a Miniſter of State to abſent himſelf from Court, without being miſt, the Marquis of St. *Thomas*'s frequent diſappearing, gave no ſmall ſuſpicion to the Miniſters of the Allies, who caus'd him to be ſo diligently obſerv'd, that his clandeſtine Journeys to *Pignerol* were at laſt diſcovered. Tho' this was a convincing Proof of the Duke of *Savoy*'s holding Intelligence with the Enemy, yet like wiſe Creditors who have to deal with a ſlippery Debtor, they manag.d him very tenderly, and never took notice of the matter. But not long after his return from *Loretto*, his *Britannick* Majeſty, which way I know not, having receiv'd Information of the ſeparate Treaty concluded there, acquainted the Lord *Gallway* with it, who immediately communicated this Advice to the other Miniſters of the Allies, and began his Expoſtulations with the Duke of *Savoy*; ſhewing him the principal Articles he had concluded with *France*. His Royal Highneſs was extreamly ſurpriz'd at this Diſcovery, but had ſtill recourſe to diſſimulation, and inſiſted upon the Negative, till the *French* advancing to his Aſſiſtance, enabled him to throw off all Diſguiſe without fearing the Reſentment of his Allies.

Towards the end of *May* the Mareſchal *de Catinat* came down from the Mountains of *Savoy* into the Plains of *Turin*, with an Army of near 50000 Men, and much ſuperior in number to the Confederates. The Duke of *Savoy* diſſembled ſtill, and as if there had

A. C. 1696. been no intelligence between him and the Court of *France*, under pretence of defending his Places, he put all his own Infantry into them, and ſent all the Confederate Forces to the Camp at *Moncallier*, which he Fortified, by drawing a Line from the *Doero* to the *Po*; in order, as was pretended to ſecure his Capital City againſt a Bombardment.

Of all the Officers in the *French* Army, Monſieur *de Catinat* alone was acquainted with the Treaty, which occaſion'd ſome Diſputes between that Mareſchal and the Grand Prior. His Royal Highneſs, the better to cover his Game, ſent out daily *German* Parties to harraſs the *French* Forragers, which Parties generally return'd with Advantage. This the Grand Prior bore with great impatience, and had often deſir'd leave of the Mareſchal to charge them, but had ſtill been denied. Provok'd by theſe Refuſals, and aſcribing the General's Conduct either to Timidity, Negligence, or want of Experience, in the height of his Zeal for the King of *France*'s Service, he acquainted his Majeſty with *Catinat*'s Proceedings, in a Letter Subſcrib'd by moſt of the other Subaltern Generals. His Majeſty ſmil'd at this Information, and ſent an Anſwer, that the Mareſchal had obey'd his Orders, and that in a ſhort time the Event would fully juſtifie his Conduct. The Grand Prior gueſs'd his Majeſty's Meaning, of which he had no longer Reaſon to doubt, when on the 12th of *July* (N. S.) a Truce was concluded on for a Month, and afterwards continu'd to the 15th of *September*. His Royal Highneſs endeavour'd to get the Conſent of the Allies to this Suſpenſion of Arms; but tho' they ſtill refus'd it, yet they behav'd themſelves ſo as if they had in effect accepted it. The Duke of *Savoy* had demanded ſo much Time, that he might, at leaſt with ſome ſhew of Honour, diſingage himſelf from his Confederates; for as early as the Month of *June* he had begun to throw off all Diſguiſe, and having communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies, the Propoſals that *France* made him, and repreſented the vaſt Superiority of the Enemies Army, he ingenuouſly own'd his inclination to accept them, palliating his Breach of the

Treaty

Treaty of Confederacy, with ſeveral plauſible Reaſons. Moreover, he wrote to moſt of the Potentates concern'd in the Grand Alliance, to ask their Conſent, but tho' every one of them did poſitively refuſe it; yet his Royal Highneſs did not ſtop here, but Signed anew openly on *Auguſt* 23. the Treaty he had ſecretly concluded ſome Months before. The Allies on their part, left no means untry'd to bring him back to their Intereſt: They made him Offers more advantageous than the former, and Count *Manſfeld*, whom the Emperor had ſent Expreſs on this important Affair, propos'd by way of Counter-lure, a Match between the King of the *Romans*, and the Princeſs of *Savoy*, with an Augmentation both of Troops and Subſidies. But all his natural Eloquence, which he exerted on this occaſion, was ſpent to no purpoſe; and the Duke remain'd firm in his former Engagement. Prince *Eugene* who commanded the Imperial Troops, tho' nearly related to the Duke of *Savoy*, was extremely piqu'd at this unexpected change; and Prince *Commercy*, a Youth of a violent Spirit was ſo highly provok'd by it, that he ſent a Challenge to the Duke. His Royal Highneſs who yields to no Man in Point of Courage, would have met him with Sword in Hand, but was, with much ado, prevented by ſome of his Courtiers, who happen'd to be inform'd of the Challenge. This Quarrel was ſoon after made up, and theſe two Princes parted very good Friends. In this interval the *French* Hoſtages for the Treaty, to wit, the Count *de Theſſe*, and the Marquis *de Bouſole* arriv'd at *Turin*, with magnificent Equipages, and at the ſame time the Count *de Tana*, and the Marquis *d' Aix* were ſent by his Royal Highneſs to Monſieur *Catinat*'s Camp, upon the ſame account. C. A. 1696.

One of the chief Reaſons which made the Duke of *Savoy* conceal his ſeparate Peace with ſo much precaution, was his deſign of getting in the remaining part of the Subſidies due to him from the Confederates. He was particularly inform'd of a conſiderable Remittance from *England* to *Genoa*, which he would fain have had in his own Coffers, but the prudent Lord *Gallway*, being, as I ſaid before, acquainted in time

A. C. 1696. with his Royal Highneſs's new Engagement, his Lordſhip ſtopt that Money, of which he afterwards made uſe in the *Milaneze*, for the Payment of the Troops under his Command, and of ſome *Bavarians* and *Brandenburghers*, whom he took into his *Britannick* Majeſty's Service. It is reported, that ſome of the Subaltern Generals of the Allies form'd a Deſign to Seize on the City of *Turin*, of which they were already in Poſſeſſion; and at the ſame time to ſecure the Perſon of his Royal Highneſs, in order to force him to break with *France*. His Highneſs was inform'd of it, but ſeem'd little to mind or fear it; for tho' he durſt not go to the Camp at *Montcallier*, yet he paſs'd and repaſs'd daily by the *Spaniſh* and *German* Guard, as he went out of *Turin*, and often view'd their Incampment on the Glacis of that City. After all, ſuch an Enterprize might eaſily have been put in Execution, but to go thro' with it would have been almoſt impoſſible; conſidering the Weakneſs of the Confederates, and the Strength of the *French*, who by the help of the Inhabitants, and his Royal Highneſs's Troops, would quickly have made themſelves Maſters of all the Places in *Piedmont*, and ſhamefully turn out the Intruders: And indeed this fooliſh Project was diſdainfully rejected by the Lord *Gallway*, and the other Generals in chief, who had more Wiſdom than to violate the Rights of Sovereignty in ſo unwarrantable a manner.

When the News of theſe Proceedings reach'd *Flanders*, King *William* was encamp'd at *Gemblours*, where Preſident *de la Tour*, the Duke of *Savoy*'s Envoy, notified to him the ſeparate Peace his Maſter had made with the *French* King, and that the Forces of the Allies were to depart his Country within a limited Time, or be forc'd to it with his Royal Highneſs's Troops, aſſiſted by thoſe of *France*, but that it was in the Power of the Confederates to make a Neutrality, which ſhould include all *Italy* within the ſame Time. The King who was juſtly concern'd that the Duke, by Letter, ſhould have excuſed the Matter to the Emperor, King of *Spain*, and the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Brandenburg*, and not to himſelf, receiv'd Count *de la Tour*'s Meſſage with great

Cold-

Coldneſs, and with his uſual Reſervedneſs turn'd the Diſcourſe to other Subjects. A. C. 1696.

The King of *France*, in conformity to the Treaty, made a ſolemn Reſignation of all manner of Pretenſions to *Savoy*, and the Duke's Territories, whilſt the Allies began to retire out of a Country where they were already look'd upon as Enemies; and to provide for the Security of the *Milaneze*, which the *French* Troops in Conjunction with thoſe of *Savoy* were to attack, to force the *Spaniards*, to accept the Neutrality of *Italy*, that was offer'd them and the reſt of the Confederates. His Royal Highneſs follow'd them cloſe, and upon the Expiration of the † Truce, he enter'd the *Milaneze*, at the Head of the *French* and his own Troops, by virtue of his Commiſſion of *Generaliſſimo*, from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and four days after lay'd Siege to *Valentia*. Thus by an Adventure not to be parallel'd in Story, the ſame General commanded two contending Armies in one Campaign; Nay, 'tis remarkable, that his Royal Highneſs, before the Allies departed his Territories, gave the Order to them, and at the ſame time to the *French*, both Parties acknowledging him for their Chief. A Strain of Policy, unknown to his Anceſtors, tho' they ſhew'd themſelves unconſtant enough, between the Houſes of *France* and *Auſtria*, upon ſeveral occaſions.

Sept. 15. N. S. Valentia *Beſieg'd.*

The Siege of *Valentia* was rather a political than a formal Attack; For tho' the Duke of *Savoy*, who had all Honours paid him as *Generaliſſimo*, was for making a vigorous Attempt upon the Place, becauſe 'twas agreed, that all the Conqueſts made on the *Spaniards*, ſhould remain in his Poſſeſſion; yet Mareſchal *Catinat*, who had private Orders from the King of *France* not to obey the Duke any further than his Majeſty's Intereſt ſeem'd to require it, being unwilling to ſuffer a Prince, who had been already ſo troubleſome a Neighbour to *France*, to encreaſe his Power in *Italy*, *Catinat*, I ſay, prolong'd this Siege as much as poſſible, to give the Allies time to come in and accept the Neutrality, which was the main Thing his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had in view. In the mean while the Treaty was agitated

A. C. 1696.

ted on both ſides, by the Prince of *Fundi* for the Emperor, the Marquis *de Leganez* on the part of the *Spaniards*, the Lord *Gallway* for his *Britannick* Majeſty, and the Marquis of *St. Thomas* for the Duke of *Savoy*, and many Conferences were held, before they could be brought to any Concluſion. But tho' the *Savoyards* in good earneſt, and the *French* in appearance, were ſo eager to take *Valentia*, yet *Catinat*, for the Reaſon before mention'd, having form'd the Attacks on the ſtrongeſt ſide, and the Garriſon, which conſiſted of near Seven thouſand Men, both *Germans*, *Spaniards* and *French Proteſtants*, making an obſtinate and ſtout Reſiſtance; The Beſiegers after 13 Days of open Trenches, and the Loſs of Two thouſand Men, had made no conſiderable Progreſs; when unexpectedly the Marquis *de Leganez*'s Meſſenger brought his *Catholick* Majeſty's Acceptation of the Peace of *Italy*. In this the *Spaniards* made a precipitate ſtep, for had they ſtaid a little longer, the great and continual Rains which began to fall as ſoon as the Treaty was ſign'd, would certainly have obliged the *French* to raiſe the Siege, and forced his Royal Highneſs to give them Winter Quarters in *Piedmont*. By this Treaty it was agreed, 'That there ſhould be a Neutrality, or Suſpenſion 'of Arms in *Italy* till a General Peace; That the 'Imperial and French Troops ſhould depart out of 'Italy, and return into their own Countries. That in 'lieu of Winter-Quarters, which the Princes of *Italy* were otherwiſe oblig'd to allow the *Imperialiſts*, 'they ſhould furniſh them with 300000 Crowns, 'that is to ſay, one Third before their Retreat, 'and the remainder at a time prefix'd, upon ſuffi-'cient Security; And that as ſoon as the *Imperialiſts* ſhould begin to march off with ſome part of 'their Troops, the *French* proportionably ſhould do 'the like. Thus, by the ſly Intrigues and artful Negotiations of *France*, was concluded the particular Peace of *Italy*, which, without doubt, was a great ſtep towards a general one; through the advantage that Court reaped from the former; ſince by it they not only ſaved vaſt Sums of Money, but were at Liberty to turn their numerous united Forces

The Neutrality of Italy *agreed to.* Oct. 7. N. S.

Forces againſt the reſt of the Confederates. Indeed an Accident which fell out, not long before, ſeem'd to embroil the Princes of Chriſtendom in new jars, and that was the Death of the brave *John Sobieski*, the Third of that Name, King of *Poland*, who departed this Life on the 17th of *June* (N. S.) of an Apoplectick Fit, in the 70th Year of his Age. His Deceaſe, as it uſually happens in Elective Kingdoms, was attended with much Confuſion among his Subjects, and great Animoſities between the Competitors of his Crown, but both were at laſt compos'd thro' the Influence of King *William*, ſupported by the never-failing Power of Gold; as we ſhall ſee in its proper place. A. C. 1696. *The Death of the King of* Poland. *June* 17. *N. S.*

This Year proved alſo fatal to *Mary Anne* of *Auſtria*, Queen Mother of *Spain*, who on the 17th of *May* (N. S.) died of a Cancer in her Breaſt. Her Death was as conſiderable a Loſs to the Confederates in general, as to the *Spaniards* in particular, conſidering her prevailing influence over the Counſels of the Latter, to make them take ſuch Reſolutions as were conformable to the Intereſts of the common Cauſe. She was Daughter to the Emperor *Ferdinand* the Third, was Born in 1634. and Married in 1649. to *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*. *As alſo of the Queen Mother of* Spain.

Whilſt theſe things paſt abroad, the Parliament of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and the Lord of *Murray*, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State for that Kingdom, being lately created Earl of *Tullibardine*, and appointed his Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner, his Grace made a Speech to them on the Occaſion of their Meeting; as did likewiſe the Lord *Polwarth* Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*. Two days after the King's Letter to the Parliament was read; after which Committees were appointed, as uſual, for the Security of the Kingdom, for Trade and controverted Elections; and then all the Members ſigned the Aſſociation, being the ſame in Subſtance, as that which the Parliament of *England* had ſubſcribed. The following days they reſolved to give his Majeſty a Supply of 1440000 Pound *Scots*, to be raiſed by a Land-Ceſs, and an Additional Exciſe, for maintaining the Standing Forces both *The Parliament of* Scotland *Meets.* *Sept.* 8. *Their Proceedings.*

by

A. C. 1696. by Sea and Land. And conſidering the Danger this Kingdom was in by the late Conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Kingdoms, they order'd an Act to be brought in for ſecuring their Religion, Lives and Properties, in Caſe his Majeſty ſhould come to an untimely Death; and another for obliging all, in publick Truſt, to ſign the Aſſociation. The 20th of *September* the Parliament read and approved the latter of the ſaid Acts, as alſo their Anſwer to the King's Letter; and on the 25th the Lord Commiſſioner gave the Royal Aſſent to the Act for the Supply, and to ſuch other Acts as were approved by the Parliament. A † Oct. 9. Fortnight after † his Grace returned to the Parliament, and touched with the Scepter, an *Act for the Security of the Kingdom*; *an Act in favour of Preachers at vacant Churches*, and another *in favour of the Univerſities, Schools and Hoſpitals*; *an Act for the Levy of* 1000 *Men*; *an Act againſt* Proteſtant *Servants in* Popiſh *Families*; *an Act for better providing of the Poor*; *an Act againſt Prophaneneſs*; and ſeveral other Acts. And on the 12th of *October* the Parliament was adjourned to the 8th of *December* following.

Affairs of **Ireland.** *The Lord Deputy dies, and another put in his place.*

On the 30th of *May* the Lord *Capel*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, expir'd after a long Sickneſs; whereupon the Council, in purſuance of an Act made in the 33d Year of King *Henry* VIII. elected the Lord Chancellor *Porter*, to be Lord Juſtice and Chief Governor of that Kingdom, till his Majeſty's Pleaſure was known. On the 27th of *June* the *Iriſh* Parliament met at *Dublin*, according to their laſt Adjournment. In the Lords Houſe the King's Commiſſion was read, appointing the Lord Chief Juſtice *Haly* to be their Speaker, who being Sworn, a motion was made and unanimouſly agreed to, that the whole Houſe, with their Speaker, ſhould wait upon the Lord Juſtice *Porter*, to congratulate his being plac'd in the Government. The Commons at the ſame time, having firſt expelled Mr. *Sanderſon*, the only Member of their Houſe that had not ſigned the Aſſociation, made the ſame unanimous Vote, and in the Afternoon both Houſes attended the Lord Juſtice

Juſtice, and then adjourn'd to the 4th of *Auguſt*; upon which Day Sir *Charles Porter* Lord Chancellor, and the Earls of *Montrath* and *Drogheda*, lately appointed Lords Juſtices and General Governors of *Ireland* ſignified his Majeſty's Pleaſure to the Parliament, that they ſhould further Adjourn themſelves. As for the Lords Juſtices of *England* they did little during his Majeſty's abſence, beſides iſſuing Proclamations, and Orders, for appointing a Faſt; for the Currency of ſome Species, the Relief of the Poor, the apprehending of ſeveral Clippers, and preventing the Exportation of Coin and Bullion; for reſtraining the unwarrantable Practiſes of Privateers and Pirates; and one in particular for apprehending the famous Sea-Robber *Henry Every*, and his Crew, who had committed ſeveral Depredations in the Seas of *India* or *Perſia*, to the great Prejudice of the *Eaſt-India* Company; and laſtly, for the Execution of the late Act of Parliament *for the encreaſe and encouragement of Seamen.*

A. C. 1696.

Three Lords Juſtices of Ireland appointed.

Proceedings of the Lords Juſtices of England.

King *William* being weary of a Campaign that afforded him no Opportunity for Action, left the Army towards the latter end of *Auguſt*, under the Command of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and went to his uſual Diverſion of Stag-Hunting about his Royal Palaces of *Dieren* and *Loo*. On the 14th of *September* his Majeſty ſet out from this laſt Place, accompanied by the Duke of *Zell*, (a Prince whom he ever reſpected as a Farther, and lov'd as a Boſom Friend) and the next day went to *Cleves*, where he was magnificently entertain'd by the Court of *Brandenburgh*, who were come thither on purpoſe to receive his Viſit. Having ſpent two days at this agreeable Place, his Majeſty and his dear Companion the Duke of *Zell*, went back to *Loo*, where three days after he was followed by the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburgh*, in return of his Majeſty's Viſit at that Court. Having ſtaid three Weeks longer at this Place, his Majeſty went to the *Hague*, and on the 14th of *October* (N. S.) embark'd on board the *William* and *Mary* Yatcht, attended by ſeveral other Yatchts, and a Squadron of Men of War under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Aylmer*.

K. William. leaves the Army. Aug. 26. N. S.

He goes to Cleves.

He lands in England. Oct. 6.

Two

A. C. 1696.

Two days after his Majeſty landed at *Margate*, and arriv'd the ſame Evening at *Kenſington*, where on the 8th of the ſame Month (O. S.) the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, attended his Majeſty, and Mr. Recorder, in the name of the City, 'Did congratulate his Majeſty's ſafe return, and 'gave him their hearty Thanks for his Princely 'Care and indefatigable Pains for the ſafety of his 'own Kingdoms, and the ſecurity of Chriſtendom; 'with the humble aſſurance of the City's ſincere 'Affection and conſtant Loyalty, which they would 'upon all Occaſions effectually demonſtrate to the 'utmoſt of their Power. His Majeſty receiv'd their Complement very graciouſly, and on that Occaſion conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon *John Johnſon* Eſq; one of the Aldermen, and upon *John Wolfe*, and *Samuel Blewet*, Eſquires, the preſent Sheriffs. Six days after his Majeſty nam'd Dr. *John Williams* Rector of St. *Mildreds Poultry* in *London*, to the Biſhoprick of *Chicheſter*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Robert Grove*.

He is complimented by the City. Oct. 8.

The Parliament Meets. Oct. 20.

The Parliament of *England*, after ſeveral Prorogations, being met at *Weſtminſter* on the 20th of *October*, the King told both Houſes, 'That he had 'called them together as ſoon as was poſſible, and 'he thought it a great Happineſs that this Year had 'paſſed without any Diſadvantage Abroad, or Diſorder at Home; conſidering their great Diſappointment in the Funds given at their laſt Meeting, 'and the Difficulties which had ariſen upon the re-'coining of the Money; which was ſo convincing a 'Proof of the good Diſpoſition of his Army, and of 'the ſteddy Affections of his People, that he could 'not but take notice of it, with great Satisfaction.

The King's Speech to both Houſes.

'Our Enemies, *contiued He*, have not been without Hopes, that ſuch a Conjuncture might have 'proved fatal to Us; but as they have fail'd in thoſe 'Expectations, ſo I am fully perſwaded that your 'Unanimous Proceedings in this Seſſion, will make 'them for ever deſpair of an Advantage from a-'ny Diſagreement among our ſelves. It muſt be 'Confeſt, that the Buſineſs which you have before 'you is very great, becauſe of the Neceſſity of Sup-

'plying

'plying former Deficiencies, as well as making 'Proviſions for the next Year's Service. And upon this Occaſion it is fit for me to acquaint you, 'that ſome Overtures have been made in order to 'the entring upon a Negociation for a General 'Peace: But, I am ſure, We ſhall all agree in O- 'pinion, *That the only way of Treating with* France, '*is with our Swords in our Hands, and that we can 'have no Reaſon to expect a Safe and Honourable Peace, 'but by ſhewing our ſelves prepar'd to make a vigorous 'and effectual War:* In order to which, I do earneſt- 'ly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the Houſe 'of Commons, that you would conſider of raiſing 'the neceſſary Supplies, as well for maintaing the 'Honour of Parliaments, in making good the 'Funds already granted, as for carrying on the 'War the next Year; which, I think, ought not to 'be leſs than what was intended to be rais'd for 'that purpoſe the laſt Seſſion. I muſt alſo put you 'in mind of the Civil Liſt, which cannot be ſup- 'ported without your Help; and the miſerable 'Condition of the *French Proteſtants* does oblige me 'to mention them to you again.

A. C. 1696.

In the Concluſion his Majeſty addreſt himſelf to both Houſes, telling them, 'That it might deſerve 'their Conſideration whether there did not ſtill 'remain ſome Inconveniencies relating to the Coin, 'which ought to be remedied; that he hop'd they 'would find out the beſt Expedients for the *Reco- 'very of Credit*, which was abſolutely neceſſary, not 'only with reſpect to the War, but for carrying on 'of Trade; that he was of Opinion, that there 'was not one good *Engliſhman*, who was not en- 'tirely convinc'd, how much did depend upon this 'Seſſion: And therefore he could not but hope for 'their Unanimity and Diſpatch in their Reſolutions; 'which, at this time, were more neceſſary than e- 'ver, for the Safety and Honour of *England*.

The Commons having appointed the ſitting of of the Grand Committees for Religion, Trade, Grievances, Courts of Juſtice, and Privileges, and Elections, made an Unanimous Vote, *That they would*

ſupport

C. A. 1696. *ſupport his Majeſty and his Government againſt all his Enemies, both at Home and Abroad; and that they would effectually aſſiſt him in the Proſecution of the preſent War againſt* France; which were communicated to the King in an Addreſs drawn up, by their Order, by Mr. *Montague* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and preſented † to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe. In this Addreſs the Commons took notice to his Majeſty, 'That this was the Eight 'Year in which they had aſſiſted him with large 'Supplies for carrying on a juſt and neceſſary War, 'in Defence of their Religion, Preſervation of their 'Laws, and Vindication of the Rights and Liber-'ties of the People of *England*; which they had hi-'therto preſerv'd, and by the Bleſſing of God on 'his Majeſty's Conduct and good Government, 'would ſtedfaſtly maintain, and entail on their Po-'ſterity. That this had coſt the Nation much 'Blood and Treaſure, but the hopes of accom-'pliſhing ſo great and ſo glorious a Work, had 'made his Subjects chearfully ſupport the Charge. 'And to ſhew to his Majeſty, and all Chriſtendom, 'That the Commons of *England* would not be a-'muſed or diverted from their firm Reſolutions of 'obtaining by War, a Safe and Honourable Peace, 'they did, in the Name of thoſe they did repreſent, 'renew their Aſſurances to his Majeſty, that this 'Houſe would Support him and his Government 'againſt all his Enemies, both at Home and A-'broad; and effectually aſſiſt him in the carrying on the preſent War againſt *France*. Upon this Occaſion the King told them, 'That the Continuance 'of their Zeal and Affection was the thing of the 'World he valued moſt; and that he would make 'their Good, and the Safety of the Nation, the 'Principal Care of his Life. Theſe Aſſurances of Affection on the one ſide, of Loyalty on the other, and of mutual Confidence on both, being over, the Commons enter'd with great Alacrity upon the three great Affairs, that had been recommended to them from the Throne, to wit, the *further Remedying the ill State of the Coin*; the *Providing a Supply*

† Oct. 23.

The Commons Addreſs to the King

His Majeſties Anſwer.

for

for the next Year's Service; and the *reſtoring of Publick Credit*, all which had ſuch a near dependance one upon the other, that they made a Compound of three great Difficulties. A. C. 1696.

In order to remove the firſt and the laſt, the Commons reſolved, *That they would not alter the Standard of Gold or Silver, in Fineneſs, Weight or Denomination*; and *that they would make good all Parliamentary Funds, ſince his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, that had been made Credits for Loans from the Subjects*; And becauſe the Circulation of Guineas was obſtructed, both for the Reaſons I have already mention'd, and becauſe of the Act made the laſt Seſſion to take off the Obligation of Coining Gold, a Bill † was order'd to be brought in *for the giving leave to import Guineas, and to Coin Gold at the Mint.* Not many * days after two other Bills were likewiſe order'd to be prepar'd, one *for the further remedying the ill State of the Coin*; *and the other, for incouraging the bringing Plate into the Mints to be coined*, which laſt contained theſe Reſolutions, Firſt, *That all the Hammer'd Silver-Money of the Kingdom, ſhould go in Payment by Weight only, at the rate of Five Shillings two Pence* per *Ounce.* Secondly, *That until the firſt day of* January *next, all the Hammer'd Silver-Money be received at the ſeveral* Mints, *and by all his Majeſty's Collectors, and Receivers of Taxes and Revenues, at the rate of Five Shillings* per *Ounce*; and Thirdly, *That the like Allowance be given for all the ſaid Hammer'd Money advanced upon Loans to his Majeſty, and for all wrought Sterling Plate which ſhould be brought into the Mints to be coined, before the ſaid firſt day of* January *next.* The firſt two Bills being ſoon brought to perfection, were the firſt that received the Royal Aſſent on the 3d day of *December*, at which time his Majeſty did alſo confirm an *Act to explain part of the Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, (for laying ſeveral Duties on ſow Wines, and Spirits of the firſt Extraction, and for preventing the Frauds and Abuſes of Brewers, Diſtillers, and other Perſons chargeable with the Duties of Exciſe) which*

The ill State of the Coin further remedied.

† Oct. 22.

* Oct. 28.

Acts paſt. Dec. 3d.

A. C. 1696. *relates to the Payment of Tallies, and the Intereſt thereof.*

Buſineſs of the ſupply.

As for the *Supply*, the Commons having conſidered the State of the War for the Year 1697. both in Relation to the Navy and Land Forces, which at their deſire, his Majeſty order'd to be laid before them, they granted the Sum of Two Millions three hundred ſeventy two thouſand one hundred ninety ſeven Pounds for the Maintenance of Forty Thouſand Seamen, and of the two Marine Regiments; and for the Ordinary of the Navy, and the Charge of the Regiſtery of Seamen; And the Sum of 2507882 *l.* both for the Maintaining 87440 Men, which according to the Liſt of the Land-Forces delivered into the Houſe, they voted neceſſary to be employ'd in *England* and beyond the Seas; and for the Extraordinary Service of the Office of Ordinance, the Pay of the General Officers, and the Charge of the Tranſports, Hoſpitals, and other Contingencies of the War. Beſides which, they * afterwards voted a Supply of 125000 Pounds for making good the Deficiency in Recoining Hammer'd Money, and the Recompence to be given for bringing Plate into the Mints to be Coined.

2372197 *l granted for the Navy, and* 2507882 *l for the Land-Forces.* Nov. 4.

* *And* 125000 *l. towards the Recoining the Money,* &c. Dec. 23.

To raiſe the Sums granted for the Proſecution of the War, the Commons had recourſe to the moſt equal of all Impoſitions, to wit, a General *Capitation* or *Poll-Tax*; laying a Duty upon all Perſons, according to the true Value of their real and perſonal Eſtates, Profeſſions, Employments, or otherwiſe; ſo that none were exempt from that Tax, but ſuch as receiv'd Alms; and at the ſame they laid Three Shillings in the Pound upon Land. About a * Fortnight after they reſolved that towards Levying the 125000 Pounds for making good the Deficiency in recoining the Money, and the Recompence to be given for bringing in Plate into the Mints to be coin'd, a Duty of Six Pence *per* Ounce be laid upon all Plate that ſhould not be brought in; and a Duty of Twenty Pound *per Cent.* upon all Paper, Paſtboard, Vellum and Parchment imported; and Seventeen Pound Ten Shillings upon

Ways and Means to raiſe the ſupply.

1. *Capitation-Tax.* Dec. 22.

* Jan. 9.

on the ſame Goods made in this Kingdom, or in Stock, for the term of two Years. A. C. 1696.

The principal Difficulty this Parliament had to ſtruggle with, was the loſs of Publick Credit. For the Tallies ſtruck or Funds ſettled by Parliament, eſpecially ſuch as were remote, were exchanged for ready Money, at a mighty loſs; and the Government was oblig'd to make exceſſive Diſcounts and Allowances to bring Treaſure into the Exchequer. This great Loſs of Credit, which was like to prove fatal to our Affairs abroad the laſt Summer, aroſe chiefly from two Springs. Firſt, The Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds, particularly the unhappy Project of the *Land-Bank* which proved wholly abortive, and did not produce one Penny, of above two Millions and a half, with which it was charged; Secondly, The Recoining of our Silver: The firſt created Truſt, and the latter deſtroy'd it, by making Money to be very ſcarce. 'Tis eaſie to imagine what pinching Circumſtances the Nation was in; when the Notes of the Bank of *England*, which had been a mighty help to the Publick, were diſcounted at Twenty, and Tallies at Forty, Fifty or Sixty *per Cent.* The Government had contracted a great Debt; ſome Funds were wholly taken away, and the reſt proved Deficient; great Numbers of Tallies were on Funds very remote, and many had no Funds at all. Hereby the Truſt and good Opinion of the People were ſo far loſt, that thoſe few who had any Money to lend, ſhew'd the greateſt Backwardneſs imaginable to bring it into the *Exchequer*, when they could Stock-jobb it to ſo great Advantage upon the *Royal-Exchange*; and therefore all Loans to the Government were procured on exorbitant Premiums.

Great ſtreights of the Nation by Reaſon of the loſs of publick Credit.

All Men were at a Gaze, and ſtood wondering what Meaſures the Parliament would take in ſuch perplexing Difficulties; ſcarce believing that the Wit of Man was able to find out any Expedient that could be effectual in recovering ſo great a Miſchief. The Enemies of the Government had now the Satisfaction to ſee it ſufficiently diſtreſſed; it not being poſſible that our Affairs could be more

A. C. 1696. embaraſſed than they were at this Juncture. And as the wiſeſt Men without doors were at their Wits end how to cure this Evil, ſo the Malecontents concluded, that it would never be cur'd; and therefore gave the Government up as deſperate and triumph'd in the Expectation of a ſudden Revolution. But this Parliament, which was principally animated by the Wiſdom, Sagacity, and Eloquence of Mr. *Montague* * Chancellor of the Exchequer, being fully convinced that the Reſtoration of publick Credit, was a Point of capital Importance, inſtead of being diſcourag'd by the Difficulty of effecting it, they were rather excited to undertake the Work with greater Zeal and Application: As if they look'd on nothing which was neceſſary to preſerve their Country, to be impoſſible. They were made ſenſible, that one great Spring of this Miſchief, as was mention'd before, was the Deficiencies of ſeveral Aids and Duties, which neither had been, nor ever would be ſufficient to anſwer the Principal and Intereſt charg'd upon them; and that theſe Deficiencies, and the Remoteneſs of the Courſe of Payments, were the true Reaſons why the Owners of ſuch Tallies were frequenly neceſſitated for the procuring of ready Money, to diſpoſe of them at a great Loſs; by which means the Publick Credit was extreamly weakened, Commerce interrupted, and other publick and private Affairs exceedingly perplex'd.

* *Now Lord Halliſax.*

Methods taken by the Commons to remove that Evil.

To Cure this grievous Wound, which began to ulcerate and eat into the very Heart of the Government, the Houſe of Commons on the 25th of *November*, came to a Reſolution, *That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty to make good the Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds*; and afterwards order'd an eſtimate to be laid before them of what Sums were, or would be wanting to ſatifie and diſcharge all Principal and Intereſt due, or to become due on the ſeveral Aids, Duties or Funds, over and above all Arrears, ſtanding out upon them which were determin'd; and beſides all Monies to be rais'd by ſuch as were then unexpired; and the Computation of all the particular Sums that were wanting to make good all the

Deficient Funds inquired into.

De-

deficient Funds being made, the whole amounted to Five Millions one hundred and ſixty Thouſand four hundred Pounds. Having now got to the bottom of the Diſeaſe, they reſolv'd on a thorough Cure: For being ſenſible that had ſome Deficiencies been taken Care of, and others neglected, publick Credit muſt have continued Lame, and the Government have halted, if it had not fallen to the ground, they judg'd it of abſolute neceſſity to make Proviſion for the whole; that ſo there ſhould remain no Tally without a Fund, nor any Tally on a Deficient Fund, but what in its Courſe of Payment ſhould be ſatisfied and diſcharged. In Order to this they † continued divers Duties ariſing not only by the Cuſtoms; but by continued and additional Impoſitions; Paper and Parchment; Births, Marriages and Burials; Windows; the Subſidy of Tunnage and Poundage, after the Day on which they would otherwiſe have expir'd, to the Day of *Auguſt* 1706. and appointed all the Monies which ſhould ariſe, and be brought into his Majeſty's Exchequer from any of theſe Taxes or Duties, from the Day on which they were otherwiſe to expire, to the ſaid firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1706, to be the *General Fund* for making good all the Deficient ones, by the Satisfaction and Payment of the Principal and Intereſt due, or become due thereupon. And that all occaſion of Complaint might be remov'd, and equal Proviſion made for all, the Parliament directed that all Monies, ariſing from the Duties, ſo as before continued and appropriated for the general Fund, ſhould be diſtributed and applied to pay Principal and Intereſts upon every one of the Deficient Funds, in proportion to the Sum of which they were deficient; and that all the Money which ſhould be in ſuch a due Proportion diſtributed or placed to the Account of each deficient Tax or Fund for the diſcharge of Principal and Intereſt, ſhould be paid out to all who were intitled to receive the ſame, in ſuch Courſe and Order as if the ſame were Monies really ariſing by the reſpective deficient Funds, and that without being diverted, miſapplied or poſtpon'd; and made the Officers of his Majeſty's Treaſury

A. C. 1696.

† Nov. 27. *and* Dec. 2.

And provided for.

A. C. 1696.

liable to great Penalties in Caſe this Method were not obſerved. Moreover, to remove all Doubts about the Security intended to be given, in Caſe on the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1706, or within three Months then next enſuing, the whole Produce of the ſeveral Funds and Revenues appropriated for a general Fund, together with other Grants then in being, ſhould not be ſufficient to diſcharge the Sum of 5160400 Pounds, intended to be diſcharged, that then what was deficient ſhould be made good out of ſuch Aids or Revenues as ſhould be granted in the next Seſſion of Parliament. Thus the Commons by an admirable Stroke of Wiſdom, as well as a noble Act of publick Juſtice, provided a ſufficient Security for this great Debt that lay heavy on the Nation, which was all that could be demanded or expected at a time when Money was not in being, and therefore not to be had: And becauſe all the Branches of Publick Credit did plainly depend on, and mutually ſupport one another, the Parliament took into Conſideration, by which means they might buoy up the Credit of the *Bank* of *England*, which was then ready to ſink.

† Feb. 3. 1697.

The Credit of the Bank of England reſtored by engrafting 800000 l. on their Capital Stock; and continuing the Bank to the Year 1710.

In order to this the Parliament † agreed to augment the common Capital Sock of the Bank of *England*, by admitting new Subſcriptions; which new Subſcriptions ſhould be made good in *Tallies* and *Bank Notes*. The Proportion was Four Fifths of the Firſt, and one Fifth of the laſt, and an Intereſt of Eight *per Cent.* was allow'd, as well for ſuch Tallies that ſhould be brought in to enlarge their Stock by new Subſcriptions, as for thoſe Tallies which the Company was then poſſeſſed of, provided they did not exceed the Value of thoſe Bank-Notes which ſhould be paid in upon this Engraftment on their Stock; and for ſecuring the Payment of this Intereſt of Eight *per Cent.* the Additional Duty on Salt was afterwards granted and appropriated. The time of the continuance of the Bank of *England* they thought fit to extend to the Year 1710. and reſolv'd likewiſe, 'That before the 'Day were fix'd for the beginning the new Sub-'ſcriptions, the old Stock be made one Hundred *per Cent*, and that what ſhould exceed that Value

'ſhould

ſhould be divided among the old Members; that A. C.
'all the Intereſt due on thoſe Tallies which ſhould 1696.
'be Subſcribed into the Bank Stock, at the time ap-
'pointed for Subſcriptions (to the end of the laſt
'preceding Quarter on each Tally) be allow'd as
'Principal. That Liberty be given by Parliament
'to inlarge the Number of Bank Bills to the Va-
'lue of the Sum which ſhould be ſo ſubſcribed, o-
'ver and above the 1200000 Pound, provided they
'be oblig'd to anſwer ſuch Bills at Demand; and
'in default thereof, to be anſwer'd by the *Exche-*
'*quer* out of the firſt Money due to them. That
'no other *Bank* be erected, permitted or allow'd by
'Act of Parliament within this Kingdom, during
'the Continuance of the Bank of *England.* That
'on ſuch new Settlement, the Bank of *England* be
'exempted from all manner of Parliamentary
'Taxes. That no Act of the Corporation ſhould
'forfeit the particular Intereſt of any Perſon con-
'cern'd therein. That Proviſion be made for the
'effectual preventing the Officers of the Exchequer,
'and all other Officers and Receivers of the Re-
'venue, from diverting, delaying or obſtructing
'the courſe of Payments to the Bank: That Care
'be taken to prevent the Altering, Counterfeiting,
'or Forging any Bank Bills or Notes, as likewiſe
'againſt the defacing, raſing, or altering any In-
'dorſement upon any ſuch Bill or Note. That the
'Eſtate and Intereſt of each Member in the Stock
'of the Corporation, be made a perſonal Eſtate.
'And laſtly, That no Contract or Agreement made
'for any *Bank* Stock to be bought or ſold, be va-
'lid in Law or Equity, unleſs the ſaid Contract be
'actually regiſtred in the Books of the Bank with-
'in Seven Days; and actually transferr'd within
'Fourteen Days next, after the making ſuch Con-
'tract: Upon which Encouragements a Million
was Subſcribed and paid in Tallies and Bank Notes
as the Parliament had directed. This Expedient
was the Reſult of Mr. *Charles Montague*'s Skill and
Prudence, and tho' many Perſons who were intereſt-
ed in it, could not preſently apprehend the Reaſon-
ableneſs of it, yet the Advantages they afterwards

A. C. 1696. receiv'd, did fully convince them, that no other way could have been found to call back their fugitive Credit: For the Value of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bank Notes being ſunk by the new Subſcriptions, the reſt, as it was reaſonable to believe they would, began preſently to riſe in worth; and ſo likewiſe did the Tallies, after ſo many as amounted to Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds were paid in to enlarge the Bank. Upon this the Credit of the Bank recover'd apace, till in a ſhort time their *Notes*, which bore no Intereſt, were equal with Money, and their *Bills* that bore Intereſt, better than Money; and by this means the Face of Affairs was quickly much changed for the better; Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate on moderate Terms; Foreign Exchange was leſs to our Diſadvantage, and ſoon after to an Equality; and whatever Hardſhips the People had undergone by reaſon of a long and expenſive War, and the Recoining the Silver Money, which could not but Occaſion many Complaints, yet the greateſt part attributed this to the neceſſity of Affairs, and began to hope, both from the Proſpect of a Peace, and the Wiſdom of thoſe at the Helm, that they ſhould enjoy more favourable Times.

Difficulties occaſioned by the ſcarcity of Money.

Another Evil of no leſs Difficulty or Importance than the Loſs of Credit, (and which, as was hinted before, was one of the Springs of the latter) remained ſtill to be removed, and that was the great *Scarcity of Money*. The Parliament to prevent Diſappointments by ſettling Funds, which might be deficient, came to a Reſolution; * *That the Supplies for the Service of the Year* 1697, *ſhould be raiſed within the Year*; but how could above Five Millions be raiſed within the Year, while the Silver Money was called in and recoining, and there was not Current Coin enough in the Nation to anſwer the Occaſions of Trade, and ſcarcely the Conveniencies and Neceſſities of Life? This Vote of Parliament ſeeming impracticable, the Enemies of the Government made themſelves merry with it; and inſtead of raiſing their Spleen, 'twas the Entertainment of their pleaſant Humour; and many, even of the beſt

* Nov. 20.

Friends

Friends of the Government imagin'd that the Parliament by this, rather expreſt their Zeal and Willingneſs, than their Ability to ſupport the State, and maintain the preſent Settlement. But this Parliament, for whoſe Wiſdom is was reſerv'd to ſurmount Difficulties that were look'd on as invincible, made Money without Bullion, and diſtributed great quantity of Coin without the help of the Mint. This they did by Authorizing the Lords of the Treaſury to iſſue out Bills from the Exchequer to the Value, firſt and laſt, of above two Millions; which Bills were firſt appointed to be brought in and ſunk upon the Capitation Tax. But before the Seſſion ended, the Parliament being convinc'd by the firſt Collection of that Duty, that it would prove very Deficient; they appointed the Exchequer Bills to be brought in, on any other of the King's Duties or Revenues, excepting the Land-Tax; and allow'd an Intereſt of Seven Pounds Twelve Shillings *per Annum*, upon the Second iſſuing the ſaid Bills out of the *Exchequer*; whereas at firſt they bore no Intereſt. By this the Parliament laid a good Foundation for *Paper-Money* to ſupply the place of our Silver-Coin; for ſo many Payments were at this time to be made into the Exchequer, that when the People had Aſſurance given them, that the Exchequer Notes ſhould be received back again in Payment of the King's Taxes, they were very well ſatisfied to take them, at firſt, indeed, at a ſmall Diſcount, but not long after at an Equality. A great number of theſe Notes were only for Five or Ten Pounds, which anſwered the neceſſities of Commerce among the meaner People, for the common Conveniencies of Life; and that thoſe who had advanced Money in Loans on any part of the King's Revenue, might not be oblig'd to receive it back in Notes that were under the Value of Money, to ſtrengthen the Reputation of theſe Bills, the Parliament authoriz'd the Lords of the Treaſury to Contract with any Corporation, or numbers of private Men, and to allow them a competent *Premium*, provided they oblig'd themſelves to exchange thoſe Notes for ready Money, when tender'd to them

A. C. 1696.

Remov'd by Paper Credit, or Exchequer Bills.

A. C. 1696. them for that purpoſe: Which the Lords of the Treaſury did accordingly: The Credit of the Exchequer-Notes being thus ſecur'd, they daily aroſe nearer to *Par*; till at laſt, they exceeded the Value of Money; and whereas the Truſtees with whom the Government had contracted to exchange them, were at firſt allow'd Ten *per Cent.* as a *Premium*, they were ſince contented to do it for Four. Theſe Bills paſt as ſo many Counters, which the People were ſatisfied to receive, becauſe they knew the Exchequer would receive them again, as ſo much ready Money; and theſe State Counters ſo well ſupplied the want of Money till new Coin was iſſued from the Mint, that Trade and Commerce were maintain'd and mutual Payments well enough made, to anſwer the neceſſities of the Government and the People. This Project, (which proved an effectual, tho' a Paper Prop to ſupport the State, when its Silver Pillars, if I may ſo ſpeak, were for a time remov'd) was likewiſe owing to the Prudence and Induſtry of Mr. *Charles Montague*, as well as that of Recoining the Money, which thoſe very Men, who envied moſt his Succeſs in the Houſe of Commons, and growing Power at Court, were afterwards contented to call a *Fortunate Temerity*.

The Supply further provided for.

† Feb. 17. On the 9th of *February*, the Commons eſtimated and computed the Aids granted to his Majeſty, both by the Capitation Tax, and other Subſidies, at Three Millions, which falling ſhort of the Moneys, to be raiſed for the Service of the Year 1697. and for making good the deficient Funds; they Reſolv'd, † That for Raiſing the Sum of 840000 *l.* Charg'd upon the Duties laid upon Salt, and upon Coals and Culm, and Tunnage of Ships, taken away the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for which the Proviſion then made had prov'd defective, a further Duty of 15 Pound *per Cent.* be laid upon all Leather for three Years.

The Perplexity the Commons were in to find out new Funds was not a little augmented by the Meſſage they receiv'd from the King by Mr. Secretary *Trumbal*, importing, *That his Majeſty finding himſelf under*

under very great Difficulties for want of Money to ſupply the Occaſions of the Civil Liſt, He had thought it neceſſary to remind the Houſe of that Part of his Speech which related to that Head, deſiring that ſpeedy Care might be taken to make effectual Proviſion for it. Thereupon his Majeſty's Speech, at the opening this Seſſion, was taken into conſideration, and a few Days * after it was reſolv'd, that a Supply of 515000 Pound be granted to his Majeſty, for the Support of the Civil Liſt; and † that the ſaid Sum be rais'd by laying a Duty of Six pence *per* Buſhel upon Malt, for 3 years and a Quarter. And becauſe the foremention'd Impoſitions did not fully anſwer the Sums already Voted, the Commons reſolv'd, That towards the Supply granted towards carrying on the War, and for the Support of the Civil Liſt, over and above the Duties already payable, a further Duty be laid upon all Cyder, Perry, Liquors call'd Sweets, Mum, Wine, and upon all Goods, made of, or mix'd with Wool, Silk or Hair. Five Days † after the Houſe did likewiſe reſolve, That for making good the Deficiency of the Proviſion for payment of the Intereſt of the Tranſport Debt, for the Reducing of *Ireland*, a Duty of Four Pounds *per Annum*, be laid upon all Hawkers and Pedlars for one year. And that every Hawker and Pedlar travelling with a Horſe, Aſs or Mule, ſhould pay Four pound more *per Annum*, for each Horſe, Aſs or Mule he ſhould ſo travel with. The ſame Day the King went to the Houſe of Lords, and gave his Royal Aſſent, to an *Act for granting to him ſeveral Duties upon Paper, Vellum and Parchment, to encourage the bringing* Plate *and Hammer'd Money into the Mint to be Coin'd*; *An Act for continuing certain additional Impoſitions upon ſeveral Goods and Merchandizes*; *An Act to enable the Returns of Juries as formerly, until the firſt Day of* November, 1697. *An Act for the preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits*; *An Act to reſtore the Markets at* Blackwell-Hall *to the Clothiers, and for Regulating the Factors there*; *An Act to enable* James *Duke of* Ormond, *to raiſe Money by Sale of Woods, and making Leaſes for Lives renewable for ever, for Payment of Debts*; *and for Encouraging* Engliſh *Plantation in* Ireland; *And for* Charles

A. C. 1696.

Meſſage from the King in relation to the Civil Liſt.

* Feb. 18.

The Civil Liſt provided for.

* Feb. 26.

† Feb. 27.

* Mar. 3.

† Mar. 8.

Acts Paſt.

Lord

A. C. 1696. *Lord* Weſton, *Earl of* Arran, *in the Kingdom of* Ireland, *to make Leaſes of his Eſtate in the ſaid Kingdom*; and to ſeveral other Private Bills.

Other Ways and Means to raiſe Money.

† Mar. 27. The Commons having conſider'd of Ways and Means to raiſe the 840000 Pounds before mention'd, Reſolv'd, † that the Duties upon Leather be appropriated for the ſatisfaction of what remain'd unpaid of the Principal and Intereſt of the 560000 Pound, advanc'd upon the Duties upon Coal, and Culm, taken away the laſt Seſſion; that for raiſing the remaining Sum of Two hundred and eighty thouſand Pound, the Times be enlarg'd for Perſons to come in and purchaſe the Annuities mention'd in a former Act. And that in caſe the ſaid Sum of 280000 Pound, and Intereſt due thereupon were not rais'd thereby, that it would be made good out of the firſt Aids, to be granted the next Seſſion of Parliament.

On the 3d of *April*, the Queſtion was put, whether the Bill for laying a further Duty upon Wines ſhould be engroſs'd? which having paſs'd in the Negative, the Commons, four days * after Reſolv'd,

* April 7. That for Raiſing the Sum of 600000 *l.* towards the Supply granted to his Majeſty, for the Proſecution of the War, inſtead of the Duty upon Wines, the Duties of the Old Subſidy of Tunnage and Poundage upon Goods Imported, (Dying Wares excepted) according to the Books of Rates ſettled in the year 1660, be doubled for the Term of Two years and three Quarters; And that an Additional Aid of one Shilling *per* Pound, be laid upon all Lands, for one Year, as an Equivalent of the Duty of Ten Pound *per Cent.* laid upon the Manufactures made of, or mix'd with Wooll, Silk or Hair.

Affair of Sir John Fenwick.

Theſe important Proceedings in Parliament, which according to the Rules of Hiſtory I have mention'd in a continu'd Narration, were often interrupted by other incident Affairs, the moſt remarkable of which was the Attainting of Sir *John Fenwick*, a Perſon concern'd in the late Aſſaſſination, and Invaſion Plot; who endeavouring to flyover into *France*, and who the better to make his Eſcape, went under the Name of *Thomas Ward*, was ſeiz'd at *New-Romney* in *Kent*, with *Robert Webber*, an Attorney; and from thence brought up to *London*, and committed Priſoner † to the

He is taken in Kent, † June 11.

the *Tower*, and afterwards to *Newgate*. As ſoon as he was apprehended, he Wrote a Letter (with a black Lead Pencil) to his Lady, but directed to Mrs. *Farrar*, her Woman, at the Lady *Carliſle's*, in theſe Words: A. C. 1696. † June 19.

His Letter to his Wife.

'What I fear'd is at laſt happen'd: Had I come alone I had done it; but the other was betray'd from *London*. It is God's Will, ſo we muſt ſubmit; I know nothing can ſave my Life, but my Lord *Carliſle's* going over to * him; back'd by the reſt of the Family of the *Howards* to beg it; and offering that I will live abroad all his Time, where I cannot hurt him, and that I will never draw Sword againſt him. I muſt leave it to you what elſe to ſay: All Friends muſt be made, my Lord *Devonſhire* may perhaps by my Lady, my Lord *Godolphin*, my Lord *Pembroke* by my Lady *Montgomery*, Mr. *Nelſon* by the Biſhop of *Canterbury*, my Lord *Arran* might engage his Brother *Selkerk* to uſe his Intereſt with *Keppel*. I believe if my Lord *Carliſle* would go, it were beſt before my Tryal, or elſe they will cut me ſhort for want of Time; If he can prevail with *Him* for a Pardon, he will procure it as well before my Tryal, as after, at leaſt he may prevail for a Reprieve, till ſome can come over to him. My Lord alſo will have an Opportunity to engage † *Benting*, and get my Lord of *Eſſex* to joyn with him. I cannot think what elſe to ſay, but the great Care muſt be the Jury, if two or three could be got that would ſtarve the reſt; That or nothing can ſave me. Money I know would do it; but alaſs! that is not to be had, nor ſhall I get enough for Counſel. I beg of you not to think of being ſhut up with me; I know it will kill you, and beſides I have no ſuch Friend as you to take care of my Buſineſs; Tho' it would be the Comfort of my Life, the little time it laſts, to have you with me: And I have this only Comfort now left, that my Death will make you eaſie. My deareſt Life, grieve not for me, but reſign me to God's Will: You will hear as ſoon as they bring me to Town, where they put me, and then I would have a Servant or ſome body with me. I am interrupted, ſo can ſay no more now. Engage Sir *John Lowther*, the new Lord, who has more Intereſt

* *Meaning King* William.

† *The Earl of* Portland.

A. C. 1669.

'eſt than any body. Let my Lord *Scarſdale* engage '*Jermaine*, to engage *Overkirk* for me; ſpeak to my 'Lady *Arlington*; if my Tryal could be put off till 'the King comes back, there would be more 'Opportunity to Solicite him. This Letter being deliver'd to Mr. *Webber*, the Companion of Sir *John Fenwick*'s Flight, was afterwards intercepted, by the Mayor of *Romney*, and brought to the Lords Juſtices. Sir *John*, who was ignorant of the Miſcarriage, at his firſt Examination before their Excellencies, denyed every thing he was charg'd with: Whereupon the Lords Juſtices producing his Letter, told him *he was not of the ſame mind when he wrote it:* To which Sir *John* made no Reply, but laying it down, was utterly ſilenc'd by ſuch a violent Preſumption, or rather ingenuous Confeſſion of his Guilt, atteſted under his own Hand.

Sir *John Fenwick*'s Deſign of getting a Jury pack'd, or making Friends to the King for a Pardon, being found impracticable; there was another Expedient ſuggeſted, by a Perſon, who tho' he had been a great Inſtrument in the late Revolution, yet to gratifie a private Reſentment, adviſ'd Sir *John* to ſet up a Counter-Plot, by Impeaching ſeveral of the King's beſt and heartieſt Friends, as guilty of Conſpiring againſt his Majeſty. Accordingly Sir *John* deliver'd a Paper to the Government, wherein he ſaid in general, there were in *England* a ſettled number of Perſons to manage the Affairs of King *James*. And being afterwards put upon to name thoſe Perſons, and to deſcend to particulars, he gave in another Writing, wherein amongſt other Things he pretended, That the Duke of *Shrewsbury* came again into the Office of Secretary of State, by the Operation and Conſent of King *James*; and that his Grace was in Treaty with that Monarch, before he laid down the Seals; That the Lord *Marlborough* had promiſ'd King *James* ſome Service, which had inclin'd his Majeſty to promiſe him his Pardon; That the Earl of *Bath* was to betray *Plimouth* into the Hands of the *French* King; That Admiral *Ruſſel*, and the Lord *Godolphin* were likewiſe in King *James*'s Intereſt; And that Commiſſary *Crawford* had ſent over to

Sir John Fenwick's *Counterplot.*

France

France a List of the Forces in *England*. These Informations at first startled not only the Court, but the King himself; and gained Sir *John Fenwick* some Time; but being sensible that this Sham must at last be discover'd, he, at the same time, endeavour'd to get off, at least, one of the two Evidences who Swore the Treasons against him at the Sessions: Well knowing that according to the late Act, one was not sufficienr in a Capital Accusation. A. C. 1696.

This was successfully accomplish'd in the Person of *Cardel Goodman*, who for a large Sum of Money given him, withdrew himself into *France*; And tho' by that means there seem'd to be no more Danger for Sir *John*'s Life; yet both he and his Friends could have wish'd, that Captain *Porter*, the other Witness, had likewise been Spirited away; and to that end they made large Offers to him by an *Irish* Peruke-maker, call'd *Clancey*. The Captain who had a good Pension from the King, and was loath to trust a Party he had lately betray'd, discover'd the whole Intreague to the Government, who finding themselves abus'd by these clandestine Practices of the *Jacobites*; and having no room left to bring the Criminal to Punishment, by the ordinary course of Law, the King gave Admiral *Russel* leave to acquaint the House of Commons with these Proceedings, and lay before them the several Papers which were given in by Sir *John Fenwick*, in the nature of Information against himself, and several other Persons of Quality. This the Admiral * did accordingly, and desir'd that the said Papers might be read, that so he might have the Opportunity to Justifie himself; or if he did not, to fall under the Censure of the House.

* Nov. 6.

Sir John Fenwick *brought before the Commons and Examin'd.*

The Papers being read, Sir *John Fenwick* was immediately order'd to be brought before the House, and being interrogated by the Speaker, concerning his Inclinations to discover the Designs and Practices of the Enemies of the Government: he answer'd, he did not know but what he should say might hurt himself, and therefore desir'd that he might have some Security, that his Confession should not rise up against him in a Court of Judicature, adding, he would not offend either the King or the House. Thereupon the Speaker

A. C. 1696. Speaker bid him withdraw; after which the Houſe Debated, whether they ſhould acquaint him with their having his Papers of Informations; But they did not think fit to do it, becauſe they thought thoſe Papers were a Contrivance, and made by others for him; that the beſt way to get the truth out of him, would be for him to tell his own Story; and that if the Houſe ſhould let him know they had thoſe Papers, he would only refer to thoſe Papers, as he had lately done, when he was examin'd by the King and Council. 'Twas alſo debated, whether there ſhould be any threatning Words us'd to him, but they thought that not proper, for his Confeſſion ought to be free and natural. It was alſo mentioned, whether they ſhould take notice of his Majeſty's Conſent. But that was not thought fit neither, as being derogatory to the Priviledges of the Houſe. Sir *John Fenwick* being called in again, the Speaker acquainted him, that the Houſe having conſider'd his excuſing his making a Diſcovery, they thought he had no Reaſon to apprehend the King ſhould be angry with him for making any Diſcovery to the Houſe; this being the proper Place to enquire of all things that relate to the King and Government, eſpecially his Majeſty's Safety. That as to what he ſtood upon, that he ſhould not be prejudic'd by what he ſhould diſcover there, they took notice he had already, notwithſtanding what he ſaid, diſcover'd it to the King and Council; that he had no Reaſon at all to apprehend, that he ſhould ſuffer any thing if he made a full and free Diſcovery; that no Man that dealt candidly with this Houſe ever did; that 'twas in his Power to deſerve the Favour of the Houſe; that 'twas requir'd by the Houſe, that he ſhould make a Diſcovery, and that this was the laſt time he was like to be ask'd to do it. Sir *John Fenwick* inſiſted upon his former Excuſes, namely, his Fear of the King's Diſpleaſure, and of accuſing himſelf, which being once more over-rul'd, he then demanded time to recollect himſelf, urging the cloſe Reſtraint he had been under in Priſon, and the badneſs of his Memory. To this the Speaker made

anſwer,

Anſwer, that the Houſe thought it a Matter of great Moment to the King and whole Nation, that thoſe that were their Enemies ſhould be diſcover'd as ſoon as poſſible; and this being within his Knowledge, the Houſe did not think it fit to give him time; but that if they found by his Diſcovery, that he dealt candidly and ingenuouſly with them, and had told them as much as he knew upon his Memory, they would conſider of his Requeſt of giving him time for the reſt. Thereupon Sir *John Fenwick* addreſt himſelf in theſe Words to the Commons, 'When firſt I ſpoke to the *Privy-Counſellor*, I propo-'ſed to him whether I might have a Pardon with-'out being made an Evidence againſt any Man, 'and in that Caſe would ſerve the King, ſo as to 'tell him all that I knew. It was upon Honour 'what I did to him, and he took the Words in 'Writing from me, and ſent them to the King in '*Flanders*: The King's Anſwer was, That he made 'no Objection as to my being an Evidence, nor 'his giving me a Pardon; but that I could expect 'no Pardon till he knew what I could ſay. He 'added, That upon that he was encourag'd to do 'what he had done for his Majeſty's Service, but 'the King's Anſwer being, that he ſhould more 'fully make good what he had ſaid, he afterwards 'explain'd what he had inform'd that Honourable 'Perſon, and ſtill it was anſwered, it was not Sa-'tisfactory. That he hoped he ſhould not find this 'from this Honourable Houſe, and that they would 'conſider he was upon his Life; that he knew this 'Houſe was good Security of it, but till he had it, 'he was under theſe Circumſtances, and he might 'at laſt be told all was not Satisfactory; and ſo de-'ſired the Houſe to conſider of it. The Speaker having preſt Sir *John* to make a Diſcovery, and finding by all his Anſwers he did nothing but prevaricate with them; a Motion was made for leave to bring in a Bill to Attaint him of High-Treaſon; which after a Debate was carried in the Affirmative, by 179 Voices againſt 61 which were for the Negative. Three days after the Bill was preſented to the Houſe, and after a long Debate of ſeveral Hours, the Queſtion was put for the ſecond Rea-

A. C. 1696.

A. C. 1696.

ding, which was alſo carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 196 Votes againſt 104. The ſame day the Houſe order'd, That Sir *John Fenwick* ſhould have a Copy of the Bill, and of the Order for Reading it 8 Days after; And that Mr. Secretary *Vernon* ſhould then produce the Letter Written in *Kent* by Sir *John Fenwick*, of which he had inform'd the Houſe. The next † day, the Speaker having acquainted the Houſe that he had receiv'd a Letter from Sir *John*, wherein he made it 'his humble Petition, that 'he might have the Aſſiſtance of his Counſel, Sir 'Francis Pemberton, Sir *Thomas Powys*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, and of his Sollicitor, one *Chriſtopher Dighton*, the Commons did readily allow Sir *John Fenwick* the Counſel he deſir'd; and after ſome Debate, the Sollicitor likewiſe; tho' it was intimated that he was a very great *Jacobite*, and was ſuſpected to have been concern'd in the Eſcape of *Goodman*. The Day before the Bill of Attainder was to be Read a Second Time; Sir *John Fenwick* preſented another Petition, wherein he Pray'd to be heard by his Counſel, againſt the Paſſing of the ſaid Bill; whereupon the Houſe order'd, That he ſhould be allow'd Two Counſel at the Bar of the Houſe to make his Defence. The ſame Night *William Fuller*, who to curry Favour with the Goverment pretended to be acquainted with all the Deſigns of his Majeſty's Enemies, ſent a Letter to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, importing, *That no Perſon had been more actually engag'd with Sir* John Fenwick *than himſelf, it having been his fortune ſeveral times to bring Letters to him from the late King and Queen at St.* Germains, *and to carry his Anſwers; That he had alſo been with Sir* John *at the private Conſults of the late King's Adherents; ſo that if he might be ſerviceable in detecting his Treaſons, he ſhould be very ready to ſerve the Government, and demonſtrate his Integrity.* The Speaker did the next day acquaint the Houſe with the Receipt of this Letter; but *Fuller*'s Character was ſo well known to the Houſe, that upon a Queſtion for Reading of it, it Paſs'd by a great majority in the Negative.

Bill to Attaint him of High-Treaſon.

† Nov. 10. *His Letter to the Commons.*

† Nov. 12.

Fuller's Letter to the Speaker of the Commons not read.

This done, Sir *John Fenwick* was order'd to be brought to the Bar; but it being a Proceeding of that Nature,

Nature, that none of the ancienteſt Members could readily give Precedent of, it was neceſſary to ſettle ſome Preliminaries, and the firſt Queſtion was, Whether the Mace ought to lie upon the Table when Sir *John Fenwick* was in the Houſe; or whether the Serjeant ought not to ſtand by him with it at the Bar? Mr. *Smith* and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, ſaid, that Sir *John Fenwick* being a Priſoner, the Mace ought to be at the Bar, and then no Member could Speak, but the Queſtions muſt be ask'd by the Chair. And on the other hand, Mr. *Boyle*, Mr. *Howe*, Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, Mr. *Brotherton*, Colonel *Granville*, Sir *William Williams*, and Sir *Thomas Dyke*, maintain'd that the Mace ought to be upon the Table, becauſe the Bill was to be read; that if the Mace was not upon the Table, their Mouths were muzzled; that they were to act in their higheſt Capacity, as Judges, and therefore ought not to paſs a Vote, that the Judges ſhould not ask Queſtions. After this Debate, it was carried, that Sir *John Fenwick* ſhould ſtand with the Mace at the Bar; and then a Queſtion aroſe about reading the Bill: Some Members ſaid it could not be read while the Counſel was preſent; Others ſaid it was not neceſſary to read it while Sir *John Fenwick* was preſent, he having had a Copy of it; But at laſt it was thought reaſonable, it being in the nature of a Charge upon him, that it ſhould be read to him when preſent with his Counſel. It was alledg'd, that this was done in the Caſe of Indictments, when the Copies were deliver'd to the Priſoners, and therefore it ſhould be read only as a Matter of Form, as a Charge to which he was to anſwer, but that it could not be reckon'd a Second Reading, according to the Rules of the Houſe, the Mace being off the Table, and ſo it ſhould be read again when the Counſel and the Priſoner were withdrawn. Thereupon the Serjeant took the Mace and brought Sir *John Fenwick* to the Bar, and Counſel being admitted for him, and for the Bill, to wit, Sir *Thomas Powis*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, for the firſt, and Mr. Serjeant *Gould*, and Mr. Serjeant *Lovel* Recorder of *London* for the latter; the Speaker open'd the Matter, and addreſſing himſelf to Sir *John Fenwick*, laid before

A. C. 1696.

Sir John Fenwick *brought to the Bar of the Commons.*

A. C. 1696.

'fore him the heinouſneſs of the 'Crime wherewith 'he ſtood charg'd, and how deſtructive it would 'have been, if it had ſucceeded, to the very Be- 'ing of this Kingdom; And therefore that he might 'not go unpuniſh'd, if he was guilty, they had 'order'd a Bill to be brought into the Houſe, to at- 'taint him for High-Treaſon, which had been once 'read, and would be now read to him at the Bar; 'and then he would hear the Evidence againſt him, 'and have liberty to make his defence. That tho' 'he could not claim any Right thereto, the Houſe, to 'ſhew how ready they were to favour him, in gi- 'ving him any reaſonable help, did allow him 'Counſel to aſſiſt him in it. That he was likewiſe 'to acquaint thoſe that were his Counſel, That the 'Houſe did reckon their own Prudence would ſo 'guide them, as not to give any juſt Offence to this 'Houſe; That they ought not to queſtion the Pow- 'er of Parliaments to paſs Bills of Attainder, when 'they judge it requiſite; of which the Commons are 'more proper Judges than any private Perſon, and 'therefore they did not allow him to debate that 'point; This Speech being ended, the Clerk of the Houſe of Commons read the Bill, importing, 'That whereas *Sir John Fenwick* was, upon the 'Oaths of *George Porter, and Cardel Goodman*, In- 'dicted of High-Treaſon, in Conſpiring to aſſaſ- 'ſinate his Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, and encoura- 'ging the *French* King to Invade this Kingdom; 'That Sir *John Fenwick* having obtain'd his Maje- 'ſty's Favour to have his Tryal delay'd from Time 'to Time, upon his repeated Promiſes of making 'an ingenuous and full Confeſſion of his knowledge 'of any Conſpiracy againſt his Majeſty's Perſon or 'Government, he had ſo far abus'd his Majeſty's 'great Clemency and Indulgence, that inſtead of 'making ſuch Confeſſion, he had contriv'd falſe and 'ſcandalous Papers as his Informations, reflecting 'on the Fidelity of ſeveral noble Peers, divers 'Members of the Houſe of Commons, and others, 'only by hear-ſay, and contriving thereby to un- 'dermine the Government, and create Jealouſies 'between the King and his Subjects; and to ſtifle

Bill to Attaint him.

the

'the real Conſpiracy. And that whereas *Cardel* A. C.
'*Goodman*, one of the Witneſſes againſt the ſaid 1696.
'Sir *John Fenwick*, to prove the ſaid Treaſon, lately
'and ſince the ſeveral Times appointed for the Try-
'al of the ſaid Sir *John Fenwick*, at one of which
'Times the ſaid Sir *John Fenwick* had been Tryed,
'had it not been for the expectation of the ſaid Diſ-
'coveries ſo often promis'd by him, was withdrawn,
'ſo that the ſaid *Cardel Goodman* could not be had,
'to give Evidence upon any Tryals. Be it there-
'fore Enacted, That the ſaid Sir *John Fenwick* be
'Convicted and Attainted of High-Treaſon, and
'ſuffer the pains of Death, and incur all Forfeitures,
'as a Perſon Attainted of High-Treaſon.

The Bill being read, and the King's Counſel, the Serjeants *Gould* and *Lovel*, having, according to the Speaker's Directions, very learnedly open'd the Evidence they had for proving the Charge, they were as learnedly anſwer'd by the Counſel for the Priſoner, who alledg'd, That if the other would only call in Evidence to prove the Suggeſtions of the Bill, they were ready to anſwer them; but if they call'd any Evidence to prove Sir *John* Guilty of the Conſpiracy by living Witneſſes, they took upon them to ſay they were not ready for that, ſince they did not know whether they ſhould be allow'd the liberty of producing Witneſſes. Thereupon being order'd to withdraw, the Houſe debated the ſame a long Time, not without many of the Members making large Excurſions from the Matter in diſpute; which made the Lord *Cuts* riſe and ſay, *That he thought it a misfortune, that a Matter of this Nature had held them ſo long; and he conceiv'd it a Thing to be wiſh'd, That every Gentleman that ſpoke upon this occaſion, would apply himſelf more cloſely to Subſtance and leſs to Forms. That he meant to Forms, conſider'd meerly as Forms, for it ought to be true Reaſon that was convincing to them; and they ought not to tye themſelves up to any Forms upon this occaſion; but ſuch as were grounded upon Reaſon. That really he had not heard any thing that fell from any Gentleman, that ſhew'd his doubt of the Nature and aggravating Circumſtances of the Crime of the Priſoner; but that it had conſiſted with the great Candor and Juſtice* of *Debates thereupon.*

A. C. 1696.

of this Houſe, to ſhew their favour to the Priſoner in allowing him Counſel. That when the Counſel ſaid they were unprepar'd, if they meant they would prepare themſelves for more Grounds of Difference and Chicanry, *he would not give them farther time; That he could not perceive there was any reality of Argument in it, and that there was in Reaſoning, as in Religion, ſometimes a Form without a Power.* After many other Speeches and Conteſtations the Speaker read theſe two Queſtions, Firſt, *That the Counſel for Sir* John Fenwick *be confin'd to make their Proof to what was ſuggeſted in the Bill*; And Secondly, *That Sir* John Fenwick *be allowed further time*; neither of which being allowed to be put, he then propos'd, *That Sir* John Fenwick *be allow'd further time to produce Witneſſes in his Defence, againſt the Charge of High Treaſon, and that he give in a Liſt of his Witneſſes to the Speaker?* Which Queſtion was put, and paſſed in the Affirmative. Afterwards the Speaker put another Queſtion, *viz. That the Counſel in managing the Evidence againſt Sir* John Fenwick, *be allowed to produce Evidence touching the Allegations in the Bill, and the Treaſons for which he ſtood indicted,* which being likewiſe carried in the Affirmative, and Sir *John Fenwick* acquainted from the Chair, that the Houſe allowed him three Days longer to make his Defence, he being withdrawn, the Commons reſolved that the Bill for Attainting him of High-Treaſon, be read a ſecond time on *Monday* next.

Several Queſtions put.

Accordingly on the 16th of *November* the Houſe proceeded further on this Matter; The King's Counſel produc'd their Evidence, which was firſt Captian *Porter*, who gave an ample Relation of what he knew concerning Sir *John*'s Guilt; and who, notwithſtanding the Counſel for the Priſoner ſtifly oppoſed it, was farther examin'd about his being tampered with by *Clancey*, in order to take off his Teſtimony, in relation to the late Conſpiracy. Then the King's Council produc'd the Records of *Clancey*'s Conviction thereupon, and ſo proceeded to *Goodman*'s Examination, taken under the Hand of Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, which they deſir'd might be read. This was warmly oppos'd by the Priſoner's Counſel

Counſel, as a thing not to be allowed, and impra- A. C.
cticable, the Law requiring Perſons to appear, and 1696.
give their Evidence *viva voce*; Whereupon the Houſe entered into a hot Debate, but at length it was carried by 218 Votes againſt 145, that *Goodman*'s Information ſhould be read; and that afterwards ſome of the Grand Jury ſhould give an Account upon what Evidence they found the Bill of Indictment, that was brought in againſt Sir *John Fenwick*.

The next Evidence that was produced was the Record of the Conviction of Mr. *Cooke*, and when the Counſel on both ſides had ſpoke to it, and the Houſe debated the ſame, it was carried by 181 Voices againſt 110, That the ſaid Record ſhould be read, and the King's Counſel allow'd to examine Witneſſes, as to what was ſworn by *Goodman* at *Cook*'s Trial. This being over, as alſo ſome Queſtions concerning the forementiond Letter of Sir *John Fenwick*'s, it was reſolved, that the Counſel for the Priſoner, might, if they had Witneſſes to examine on his behalf, do it that Night; but that as to their Obſervations, the Houſe would give them time till next Morning. They having nothing but a Record to produce, accepted of this; and on the 27th of *November*, made as good a Defence as the Badneſs of their Client's Cauſe would admit: But at length being order'd to withdraw, and the Priſoner ſtill declining to deal more clearly and candidly, in reſpect to his Accuſation of ſeveral Perſons of Quality; It was reſolv'd, That Mr. *Vernon* ſhould give in his Evidence, in Reference to Sir *John*'s getting his Trial delay'd by Offers of Informations, and that in Sir *John*'s, and the Counſel's Preſence, on both ſides.

Here the Counſel having nothing to ſay, they were diſcharg'd from their farther Attendance at that time; and according to the Order of the Day, the Bill being read a ſecond time, and afterwards open'd by the Speaker, and no Members ariſing up to ſpeak, he ask'd, whether he ſhould put the Queſtion of Commitment? This occaſion'd a very hot and tedious Debate about the extraordinary

The Bill read a ſecond time. Debates about its Commitment.

A. C. 1696. Method of Proceeding; the Power and Juſtice of Parliaments compar'd with other inferior Courts of Judicature, with ſeveral Precedents of former Bills of Attainder, and other Arguments that fell in, and are too long to be entered upon in this Place; but upon the whole Matter, toward Eleven at Night, it was carried, by 182 Votes againſt 128, *that the Bill ſhould be committed.* On the 20th of the ſame Month the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe upon the ſaid Bill, and ſeveral Words having been offer'd as Amendments, importing Sir *John's* being Guilty, they were at laſt agreed on to be added to the Bill. It was alſo propos'd to the Conſideration of the ſaid Committee, whether the *Lords Spiritual* ſhould ſtand in the Enacting Part? But upon looking into ſeveral Acts of Attainder, it appear'd they were mention'd in all of them, in the *Enacting Part*, and ſo the Committee being ſatisfied in that Point, they were left to ſtand in the Bill by general Conſent.

The Bill read the third time. Debates thereupon. Mr. Methwen's Speech.

On the 25th of *November* the Bill was read the third time, and the Debate ran as high as it had done five Days before, when the Queſtion was whether the Bill ſhould be committed. Mr. *Methwen* who ſtood up firſt, took notice, 'That the greateſt part of 'the former Debate had run upon two things; on 'the one ſide, the inconveniency of Bills of At'tainder, or at leaſt the having them too frequent; 'on the other ſide, that it is neceſſary to have them 'ſometimes, that no Perſons might think they were 'out of reach, if they could evade the Laws that 'were made to puniſh ordinary Offenders. That 'he thought both theſe Points too general, and that 'this Bill, as every other, ought to have its Fate up'on the particular Circumſtances of the Caſe be'fore the Houſe; that whoever gave his Affirma'tive to this Bill, ought to be convinced, that Sir 'John Fenwick was Guilty of High-Treaſon; and 'alſo, that there are extraordinary Reaſons why the 'Nation did proſecute him in ſo extraordinary a 'manner; and that he thought neither of theſe was 'ſufficient alone. That if between the Indictment 'and Trial *Goodman* ſhould have died, and there

'had

'had been no other Reaſon for Attainting Sir *John Fenwick*, but only the want of his Evidence, he (Mr. *Methwen*) ſhould not have thought it a ſufficient Reaſon, tho' the Houſe ſhould have had an Opportunity of being inform'd of this particular Evidence, and believed him Guilty; that if Sir *John Fenwick* did not appear Guilty, he did not think any Reaſon of State could juſtifie this Bill, tho' Sir *John* had prevaricated, and behaved himſelf to the diſſatisfaction of every Body; and therefore he thought there muſt be both theſe. The Houſe having heard the Evidence, Mr. *Methwen* ſaid, he would not repeat it, but rather come to thoſe things that diſtinguiſh'd Sir *John Fenwick*'s Caſe; only he took notice that they had given Sir *John* Liberty to make his Defence, and had fully heard him, which had alter'd the Reaſon of a great many Precedents cited from my Lord *Cooke*, and other Authors. That that which diſtinguiſh'd this Caſe, was the great Danger the Nation was in from this Conſpiracy, which he found by the General Opinion of all Perſons, was not thought yet at an end, and that there ſeem'd likewiſe to be an Opinion as general, that Sir *John Fenwick* could have contributed to their Safety by a Diſcovery. That the next Circumſtance was, that Sir *John Fenwick* knowing the Expectation the Nation had from him, that he could have contributed to their ſafety, had made uſe of that to put off his Trial; and at laſt had made ſuch a Paper as tended to the creating of new Dangers, that by this means Sir *John Fenwick*, againſt whom there was two Witneſſes when he was Indicted, had delayed his Trial, ſo that now there was but one; and there was a violent Preſumption, that this Perſon was withdrawn by the Practiſes of Sir *John Fenwick*'s Friends. That there was, in Mr. *Methwen*'s Opinion, as great a Conſideration as any of theſe; that the publick Reſentment of the Nation for ſuch his Behaviour, was the only means his practiſe had left the Houſe to prevent the danger that yet remained, and it ſeemed neceſſary for their

ſafety

A. C. 1696.

'Safety to come, the next beſt way, to what he would 'have done for them by his Diſcovery.

'That there had been great doubts raiſed againſt 'the Evidence that had been given, not ſo much 'whether it be ſuch Evidence as ought to encline 'the Commons to believe him Guilty, but whe-'ther it be ſuch as they ſhould hear in the Capacity 'they were in? And whether after it was found ſuch 'as it was, that is to ſay, not ſuch as would Con-'vict him upon another Trial, Whether they 'might ſo credit it, as that it ſhould influence 'them to give their Vote for this Bill of Attainder? 'That it was ſaid, that the Commons were try-'ing of Sir *John Fenwick*, that they were Judges 'and Jury, and they were obliged to proceed ac-'cording to the ſame *Rules*, tho' not the *Method* of '*Weſtminſter-Hall*; *Secundum Allegata & Probata*: 'But that the State of the Matter, as it appeared to 'him was, that they were in their *Legiſlative Power*, 'making a new Law for the Attainting of Sir *John* '*Fenwick*, and for exempting his particular Caſe 'from being try'd in thoſe Courts of Judicature, 'and by thoſe Rules which they had appointed for 'the Trial of other Cauſes, and trying of it them-'ſelves, (if they would uſe that word, tho' impro-'perly) in which Caſe the Methods differ'd from 'what the Laws made by themſelves require in 'other Caſes; for this was never to be a Law for 'any other. That this being the State of the Caſe, 'it quite put the Commons out of the Methods of 'Trials, and all the Laws that are for limiting 'Rules for Evidence at Trials in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, 'and other Judicatures; for it muſt be agreed, the 'ſame Rule of Evidence muſt be obſerv'd in ano-'ther Place, as well as *Weſtminſter-Hall*, that is in 'Impeachments; and that it had always been ſo 'taken. That the Notion of two Witneſſes being 'neceſſary had ſo much gain'd upon ſome Members 'of the Houſe, that they had ſaid, *That this was requi-'red by the Law of Nature, the univerſal Law of Na-'tions, nay, by the eternal Law of God*; That, if it 'was ſo, there would be no doubt but it would ob-'lige the Commons, but he thought that the Reaſon

why

'why any Man deſerves to be puniſh'd is, becauſe he is A. C. 1696.
'Criminal, let his Crime be made evident any way
'whatſoever; for whatſoever makes the Truth evi-
'dent, is, and is accounted in all Laws to be Evi-
'dence; That the Rules for examining whether
'any Perſon is Guilty or not, and the Evidence
'that is allow'd as ſufficient, is different in all Na-
'tions: That the Tryals in *England* differ from all
'other Nations, not only that the Offenders are
'Try'd by a Jury, which is particular to this Nati-
'on, but the Witneſſes are to be produc'd Face to
'Face before the Perſons accus'd; and beſides they
'had made Laws that there ſhould be two Witneſſes
'in Caſes of High-Treaſon, wherein they were the
'Envy of all other Nations. That the Evi-
'dence that is to be given againſt the Criminals,
'differ in the ſame Nation, when the Offence differs;
'that there is a difference between the Evidence
'that will convict a Man of *Felony*, and the Evidence
'that is to convict a Man of Treaſon; and that the
'Evidence to convict a Man of the ſame Crime has
'been different in the ſame Nation in different
'Times. That by the Common Law of *England*
'that Evidence was ſufficient to convict a Man of
'any Crime, which was ſufficient to make the Jury
'believe the Perſon Guilty; that thus before the Sta-
'tute of *Edward* VI. a Man might be convicted of
'Treaſon by one Witneſs, tho' that Statute was
'made upon great Reaſons, and appears to be for
'the publik Good, by the general Approbation it
'has receiv'd; but that he did not think in their
'Proceedings here, they were bound by it. That
'ſome Members argued thus, *Shall we that are the*
'*ſupream Authority, (as we are part of it) go upon leſs*
'*Evidence to ſatisfie our ſelves of Sir* John Fenwick's
'*Guilt, than other Courts? And ſhall we reſort to this*
'*extraordinary way in this Caſe?* To this Mr. *Meth-*
wen anſwer'd, That if it did ſhake the manner of
'Tryals below, he ſhould be very unwilling to do
'it; but he did take it clearly, that it could not
'make the leaſt alteration in the Proceedings of any
'Court, but on the contrary he thought there was
'no ſtronger Argument for their Reſorting to this

'ex-

A. C. 1696.

'extraordinary way, than that of the Care and Caution with which their Law had provided for the Defence of the Innocent; for if they conſider'd all thoſe Laws that had been made for that purpoſe; 'twas plain it muſt have been in the view of their Anceſtors, that many Criminals might by this means eſcape. That their Laws are made for ordinary Tryals, and for theſe things that happen uſually, but that there is no Government in the World, where there is not Reſort to extraordinary Power in Caſes that require it. That the *Engliſh* Government indeed had this Advantage, that they could keep to Rules which others cannot; That in a very * wiſe Government all the ways of puniſhing Crimes of this nature, are extraordinary; That Perſons are condemn'd there, not only unheard, but before they are legally accus'd; and that is thought neceſſary there, which would not be endur'd here; and yet that Government has continu'd ſo many hundred years, and no endeavours have been made to alter it, tho' ſo many noble Families have ſuffer'd by it.

Meaning the State of Venice.

'That the next Argument was from the Precedent the Commons were about to make, and that they had been told, *Whatever the other Precedents had been, what they did now would be a Precedent for them and their Poſterity.* To this Mr. *Methwen* ſaid, That if this Precedent ſhould appear to Poſterity to be a Precedent of an Innocent Man, or a Perſon whoſe Guilt was doubted of, or one whoſe Guilt did not plainly appear; and this Bill ſhould be carried by a prevailing Party, he did agree it was a very ill Precedent: But if the Caſe be, that this Precedent would appear to Poſterity upon the Truth of the thing, to be a Precedent made of a Man notoriouſly Guilty, of a Man that had deſerv'd this extraordinary way of Proceeding, and this general Reſentment of the Nation, and that nothing could have hindred this Man from the Common Juſtice of the Nation, but his having endeavour'd to elude it in this matter; and if it appear'd that the Commons would not be put off ſo, but that their Indignation made an Example

'of

'of this Man, he ſhould not be ſorry it ſhould appear to Poſterity; but he believed Poſterity would, (as he thought they ought) thank them for it. That for his own particular, while he was Innocent, he ſhould not think his Life in danger to be judg'd by 400 *Engliſh* Gentlemen, and the Peerage of *England*, with the Royal Aſſent; that when he reflected, he could not be of Opinion, that the Government * could have procured a Parliament to have paſſed a Bill of Attainder againſt my Lord *Ruſſel*, or Mr. *Corniſh*, or even Mr. *Colledge*, he did not think all the Power of the Government could have prevailed to have done that, altho' they could prevail to have them condemn'd by the Forms of Law. That here he ſaw that a great many Gentlemen had oppos'd every ſtep of this Bill, for fear of making an *ill Precedent*, tho' thoſe Gentlemen did believe in their private Conſciences, that Sir *John Fenwick* was Guilty; that he could not ſee, that any Perſon could be in Danger by ſuch a Bill, and therefore the Concluſion he made for himſelf was, *That he was convinc'd in his Conſcience, that Sir* John Fenwick *was Guilty of High Treaſon, and that there was Reaſons ſo extraordinary to ſupport this Bill of Attainder, that he did not ſee how any Perſon that was ſo convinc'd, could refuſe to give his Affirmative to this Bill.* This Speech was immediately anſwer'd by Sir *Godfrey Copley*, who after a ſhort Preamble, ſaid, 'That it is the Cuſtom and Law of this Nation to require two poſitive Witneſſes to prove Treaſon, and tho' he thought without the utmoſt neceſſity it was not prudent to deviate from that Rule, yet he would not argue from thence that the Commons were tied up to it; it being certain, that the Legiſlative Authority, which has Power to abrogate all Laws now in being, cannot be tied up to any Rules of Humane Preſcription; but that there are the eternal Rules of Equity and Juſtice, and right Reaſon and Conſcience; and theſe, he thought are unalterable, and never to be ſwerv'd from; and therefore he would take the Liberty to ſee how far agreeable their Proceedings were to theſe Rules. That he look'd upon it as a Fundamental Breach

A. C. 1696.

* *In the Reigns of* K. Charles II. *and* James II.

Sir Godfrey Copley's *Speech.*

'of

A. C. 1696.

'of theſe Rules, for an Accuſation to be given in 'againſt a Man behind his back, by he knows not 'whom, or by any with whom he is not confront-'ed and brought face to face. That he was one 'of thoſe that look'd upon Sir *John Fenwick* to be 'Guilty, of which there was a Proof by one Wit-'neſs, and to this they had added an Indictment 'that was prov'd; but that he thought that to be 'ſo far from giving any ſtrength to the Evidence, 'that, in his Opinion, the Injuſtice which attended 'it, made the Scales lighter than they were before. 'For if any Bill or Writing ſworn behind a Man's 'back, may be us'd as part of Evidence, he did 'by Parallel Reaſon argue, that the like may make 'up the whole at one time or other; and then the 'Information of every two profligate Knaves be-'fore a Secretary of State, or a Juſtice of Peace, 'ſhould be ſufficient without any living Teſtimony, 'to make a Man run the hazard of his Life. That 'he was not at all convinc'd of the neceſſity of 'this Proceeding, but as he thought thoſe that 'brought this matter to the Houſe of Commons 'wiſer than himſelf, ſo he would not examine what 'Reaſon they had to do it: tho' it was ſo little a-'greeable to him, he wiſh'd it had not come there. 'That it was not to be ſuppos'd that the Govern-'ment was in hazard by a Man as Sir *John Fenwick*, 'who was faſt in *Newgate*; neither was it to be ex-'pected that a Man that had been Six Months in 'Priſon, and no Body come at him, might make 'ſuch a Diſcovery, as might be worth their while, '*But*, ſaid he, *ſuppoſe you had a Man of Invention 'and Practiſe, what a ſpur do you put to it? May not 'a Man of Parts, when he has no other way to ſave 'himſelf, may not he form ſuch a Plot, as ſhould it gain 'Belief, might make the beſt Subjects in* England 'tremble? He added, That 'twas not for Sir *John 'Fenwick*'s Life that he argu'd, not thinking it of 'ſo great Value, to deſerve ſo long and ſolemn a 'Debate in this Houſe, nor the Conſideration of ſo 'great an Aſſembly after this manner; but that if 'this Method of Proceeding be warranted by an '*Engliſh* Parliament, there is an end to the Defence

'of

'of any Man living, be he never ſo Innocent. That A. C.
'he heard it mention'd, on the other ſide, that King 1696.
'*James* attainted † a great number of Perſons in a
'Catalogue, in a lump; That he was not afraid of * *This was done in Ireland.*
'what Arbitrary Princes did, nor an *Iriſh* Parliament;
'but he was afraid of what ſhould be done here;
'and was concern'd for the Honour of their Pro-
'ceedings, that it might be a Precedent to a future
'Parliament in an *ill Reign*, to do that, which he was
'ſatisfied, the Commons now would not do. This *Mr.* Foley's *Speech.*
'was back'd by Mr. *Foley*; the Speaker's Son; who
ſaid, 'He was not for bringing the Blood of Sir *John*
'*Fenwick* upon himſelf, and his Poſterity, nor could
'he give his Conſent to a Precedent for them to be
'hang'd without Evidence; That he had as much
'Zeal for this Government as any Man, but all
'the Government was concern'd in, was, that a
'Man the Commons thought a Traytor, ſhould
'live. That he thought the Government was no
'more concern'd in Sir *John Fenwick*'s Life, than in
'the Living of any Jacobite in *England*; but on
'the other hand, he thought the Lives and Liber-
'ties of the Subjects of *England* were concern'd, and
'that by this Bill they would make all their Lives
'and Liberties precarious. Theſe two laſt Speeches *The Lord Cuts's Speech.*
were anſwer'd by my Lord *Cuts*, who, as became a
a Soldier and a Man of Honour, took notice of the
'Heinouſneſs of Sir *John Fenwick*'s Crime; 'Who had
'acted contrary to the Rules of Honour; and that
'he thought Sir *John* would have made a much
'better Figure, if he had appear'd in Arms in *Flan-*
'*ders*, where he might have charg'd the King at
'the Head of his Troops, than baſely to have con-
'trived his Death in this manner. As to the neceſ-
'ſity of this Proceeding his Lordſhip ſaid, that if
'ever there was an extraordinary Caſe this was one;
'and if any Government was in Danger, this was, or
'might be, upon their Reſolution this day. That
'a great deal of ſtreſs had been laid upon this Ar-
'gument, that Sir *John Fenwick* was in Hold; which
'he took to be nothing, ſince the Conſpirators
'kept a Combination ſtill; urging, That 'tis by
'Rewards and Puniſhments that all Governments

'are

A. C. 1696

'are ſupported. That Robberies were ſo common 'in *France*, that a Man could not walk after it was 'dark, but by Puniſhments they had brought it to 'that, that one might ride from one end of that 'Kingdom to another with a Purſe of Gold in 'ones Hand; and if the Commons thought it a 'trifling Matter, that wicked Men, that had ſuch In-'clinations ſhould eſcape, he did not doubt but 'they might have Plots every day. That he be-'lieved Sir *John Fenwick* knew a great deal that he 'had never laid before the Houſe, and tho' he 'would not be thought to preſs it as an Argument 'that he ſhould be condemn'd, becauſe he would 'not confeſs; yet his Lordſhip would be bold to 'ſay, if Sir *John* did know of a great many Per-'ſons that had been concern'd in this Buſineſs, if 'he knew of a riſing that was deſign'd, when this 'Conſpiracy was to be executed, (and which might 'be executed if things ſhould be ripe for it) tho' 'the Commons kept him in Hold, it would be an 'Encouragement to his Accomplices to go on in 'their Cabals. *I think*, continued his Lordſhip, *the 'Matter before you is no leſs than the Fate of* Eng-'land, *and the Fate of* Europe, *and of all your Poſte-'rity: I am ſure it is: And give me leave to ſay to you 'one thing that is Matter of Fact, there are thoſe Sto-'ries inſinuated abroad, and Matters of Fact aſſerted, 'with Relation to a* Conſpiracy, *and* reviling this 'Houſe, *that are not fit for me to ſpeak. But your 'Enemies laſt Year, before the breaking out of this Con-'ſpiracy, had the ſame ſort of Meetings, and the ſame 'ſort of Diſcourſe as they have now.* His Lordſhip 'ended with proteſting to them, *That he dealt with 'Sir* John Fenwick *with the ſame Candor and Honour, 'as he ſhould always deſire to be dealt with himſelf.* In Oppoſition to this Speech in favour of the Bill, Sir *Charles Carteret* ſaid, 'That it ought well to be con-'ſider'd before it paſſed; for when it was paſſed, 'it would be too late to retrieve the ill Conſequence 'which might attend it. That there was ſo much 'Roguery in the World, that he thought it a hard 'Matter to arrive at the Truth; that 'twas not 'long ago there was a Plot contriv'd by one *Young*

Sir **Charles Carteret's** *Speech.*

'and

'and others, againſt the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*; and 'ſo cunningly contriv'd, that if a Bill of Attainder 'had been brought in againſt that Prelate, he did 'not know what might have been the Conſequence 'of it. That he ſuppos'd no Body queſtion'd the 'Truth of this Plot; *But*, added he, *God forbid that 'every Body that has been nam'd for it, ſhould be Guil-'ty. It may be true, that there was ſuch a Meeting 'that Sir* John Fenwick *is accuſed of being at, and 'yet Sir* John Fenwick *might not be there, and I do 'not think it ſufficiently proved, and therefore I cannot 'give my Conſent to this Bill.* Sir *Edward Seymour* oppoſed it with more Vehemence, as one that was perſwaded that it was not juſt. 'He firſt urg'd, 'that moſt Bills of Attainder had been revers'd, be-'cauſe the Perſons condemned, had not had the due 'benefit of the Law; and if that was a good Rea-'ſon for Reverſing ſuch Attainders, 'twas a good 'one why they ſhould not paſs this. Then he took 'notice, That the beginning of this Bill in the 'Houſe of Commons was the firſt ſtep of this kind, 'that had been made in Parliament, except that of 'the Duke of *Monmouth*; That the Reaſon of it he 'took to be this, becauſe they neither Hear nor 'Condemn upon Oath; and they, nor the Party un-'der Accuſation have that advantage againſt a for-'ſworn Evidence, as there is in the Upper-Houſe; 'and that the Method had been to paſs ſuch Bills in 'the Houſe of Lords, and tranſmit them to the Com-'mons, upon which they then judg'd. That he thought 'in this Caſe, inſtead of two Witneſſes, they had 'no Witneſſes at all; that as to *Goodman, de non 'apparentibus, & non exiſtentibus eadem eſt Ratio*; As 'to *Porter*, he was a Perſon engag'd in this Conſpi-'racy, that had no Repentance of his Crime till 'he was diſcover'd, and then he came to be an Evi-'dence. That how far that ſhould ſway with them 'he ſubmitted, but thus much he deſir'd to be al-'low'd to ſay, that in far leſs Caſes no Man that 'does ſwear for himſelf, or upon his own Account, 'is to be admitted as an Evidence; that if a Rob-'bery be committed in an Hundred, tho' a Man 'be but to pay a Groat towards it, he ſhall not

A. C. 1696

Sir Edward Seymour's *Speech.*

A. C. 1696.

'be an Evidence; *How much more then*, ſaid he, *in* 'this Caſe, when a Man comes to Swear to take away 'another Man's Life to ſave his own? For he is not 'in the Condition of a Freeman, who gives his Evidence 'without Check or Controul, but he is* drudging on 'for his Pardon, *which depends according to the Evi-* 'dence, he does give or not give. He added, that for 'his part, he could not go ſo far as ſome Members 'had done, to ſay Sir *John Fenwick* was Guilty, 'for where there is no Law, there is no Tranſgreſ- 'ſion; That the Law has required and ſaid, *That* 'there ſhall be no Treaſon but what is prov'd by two 'credible Witneſſes*, and here it appear'd that they 'had not one; That the ſame Law that calls it 'Treaſon, ſays, it ſhall be ſo prov'd; and if they 'paſſed that Bill they made that Treaſon, which 'before was not Treaſon. That the Law did re- 'quire two Witneſſes, and there was Divine Au- 'thority for it too; to which purpoſe he inſtanc'd 'in two Paſſages of Scripture, the one in *Numbers*, 'and the other in *Deuteronomy*. That the Law 'injoins Forms ſtrictly, even to the leaſt Circum- 'ſtance; That if a Man be condemn'd to die, and af- 'ter he is condemn'd to die, another without Autho- 'rity take away the Life of that Man; nay, if a Man 'be condemn'd to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, 'if the Officer that is to do Execution, ſhoot him, 'in both theſe Caſes it is Murder; ſo that Men are 'not left to a diſcretionary Power to act according 'to their *Conſciences*. That he took the Reaſon, by 'which this Bill was ſupported, to be deſtructive 'to all Humane Society; for if that be admitted, 'that a Man ſhall act according to his Conſcience, 'and not according to the Rules that are preſcrib'd 'him, he (Sir *Edward*) knew not who was ſafe, for 'how could an Innocent Man make his Defence up- 'on that Principle? That it was a ſafe Conſiderati- 'on for them that took upon them that way of judg- 'ing, becauſe they were bound by no Rules; but 'that *Felton*, who kill'd the Duke of *Buckingham*, 'and *Ravaillac*, that kill'd *Henry* IV. in *France*, ju- 'ſtified their Murders by their Conſciences, pre- 'tending they had done a good thing; and he might

'might ſay this Argument of Conſcience had acted A. C.
'all the Villany of the laſt Age, and he was afraid, 1696.
'had gone a great way to diſturb the Happineſs
'of this. That if this be a Rule to this Houſe,
'how was the King Bound? That he thought he
'had been Bound by Law: But if this ſhould be
'admitted as an Argument, 'twas enough to ſay,
'*If this Houſe be Arbitrary, the King is ſo too.* That
'he did not reflect upon this Reign; but it would
'be enough to ſay, *tho' he act againſt Law, and turn*
'*Twenty Colledges out of Doors, his Conſcience perſwa-*
'*ded him to it.* That they ſaw how unbounded
'the Liberty the Lords took, was, *They are,* ſaid
'he, *become Maſters of all our Eſtates, and I would be*
'*very loath for my Eſtate to depend upon the feeble Te-*
'*nure of a Lord's Conſcience. We have been told it*
'*is expected from us by our Country, that we ſhould*
'*exert our Authority and Power; I would have been*
'*glad that in Caſes more reaſonable we had exerted the*
'*Power and Authority of Parliament; I wiſh it had*
'*gone to the preventing the debaſing the Coin; I wiſh it*
'*would be exerted, that we might not ſee our ſelves*
'*cheated under Countenance of an Act of Parliament;*
'*but contrary to that, you are fond of being ſprinkled*
'*with the Blood of Sir* John Fenwick. *As long as the*
'*Government is not in Danger, I believe the Country*
'*would be glad, that their Blood might run ſecure in*
'*their Veins, and not to be tapt upon every Occaſion to*
'*ſerve a turn; for if you break the Laws, what Man*
'*can promiſe himſelf Security? We know the Conſequence:*
'*if this Bill does not paſs, Sir* John Fenwick *may live*
'*in Miſery all this time; but what this Precedent may*
'*make, no Man can foreſee. This Bill is againſt the*
'*Law of God, againſt the Law of the Land: It does*
'*contribute to the Subverſion of our Conſtitution, and*
'*to the Subverſion of all Governments; for if there be*
'*Rules to be obſerv'd in all Governments, and no Go-*
'*vernment can be without them, if you deſtroy thoſe*
'*Rules, you deſtroy all Governments. And therefore,* con-
'cluded he, *no Body will think it ſtrange, if I give my*
'Negative *to this Bill.* Thereupon Mr. Chancellor *Mr.* Mon-
of the *Exchequer* ſtood up, and took Notice, 'That *tague's*
'the Gentleman that ſpake laſt, had carried the Rea- *Speech.*

A. C. 1696.

'ſon againſt this Bill a little farther than ſome o-
'thers, for now they were not to reject the Bill
'for want of one Witneſs that was legal in *Weſt-*
'minſtr-Hall; but it ſeem'd there was no Evidence
'at all; Captain *Porter* not being Pardon'd, and yet
'*Drudging* for his Pardon, ſo that Sir *Edward* arraign-
'ed the Evidence, as to all that had been con-
'demn'd upon *Porter*'s Teſtimony, as not ſufficient,
'and hoped that would be the Judgment of the
'Houſe upon this Bill: But he (Mr. *Chancellor*)
'thought, if the Houſe ſhould reject this Bill upon
'that Argument, it would go further than many
'meant, that oppos'd it. That Sir *Edward* compa-
'red the Convictions that every Body had upon
'their Judgment, who ſpake from the Proofs that
'were made that Sir *John Fenwick* was Guilty, to
'the Whimſies of two or three Mad-men, whereas
'the Commons went according to the Evidence
'brought at the Bar; That upon that Conviction,
'according to the Duty he ow'd his Country, and
'the Conſtitution of *England*, when a Bill did come
'to puniſh the Man whom he thought Guilty, he
'thought he ought to be for the Bill: That as to
'what was ſaid out of *Deuteronomy*, that the Law of
'God was againſt it, if they would argue *a fortiori*,
''twas litterally true in the Caſe of Murder; but
'whether Murder and Treaſon, there was the Life
'of a Man concern'd, and 'tis not the Puniſhment
'whether to be hang'd, or hang'd drawn or quarter'd,
'makes any great difference. That if they went
'to make Precedents from the *Jewiſh* Law, then he
'ſaid, the Law of *England* was againſt that Law,
'in Caſe of Murder; and by the ſame Reaſon they
'might deſire leave to bring in a Bill to repeal
'all thoſe Laws. He urg'd, That if this was the
'eternal Law of God and Man, that there muſt be
'two Witneſſes, where was this eternal Law in *Eng-*
'land before *Edward* the VIth's time? And why
'did it not hold in *England* even in ſome Caſes of
'Treaſon to this Day, meaning, the Treaſon of
'Clipping and Coining? So that the Nature of theſe
'Faults are what the Law of every Country or-
'dains, and that is the Law. That the way of E-

'vidence

'vidence, and Proof too, differ'd in every Country; A. C.
'that there was never any Government in which 1696.
'there was not a Power lodg'd ſomewhere to be
'exerted upon extraordinary Occaſions, beyond the
'common way of Proſecution; and that in this
'Caſe, in the laſt Law made in *England* to regulate
'Trials of Treaſon, there was a *Proviſo* whereby
'Proceedings in Parliament were abſolutely ex-
'cepted. That, as to what was ſaid, that this was
'the firſt Precedent of this kind begun in this Houſe,
'but that of the Duke of *Monmouth*, he believed if
'this Bill of Attainder was not to be begun in this
'Houſe, 'twas not to be brought in at all; there
'being a Statute, that the Life of a Commoner is
'never to be meddled with by the Lords original-
'ly. That upon the whole Matter, he thought this
'Bill came before them with more Circumſtances
'and Reaſons to juſtifie it, than any that had been
'brought there before; and as he thought this Man
'was Guilty, ſo he thought the Precedent would
'be more fatal, to ſay, that a Parliament could not
'proceed in ſuch a Caſe, than that a Guilty Man
'ſhould ſuffer, and therefore he was for this Bill.

Sir *Henry Crofts* maintain'd Mr. *Comptroller*'s Argu- *Sir Henry Crofts's Speech.*
ments, and ſaid, 'As to thoſe Inſtances that the
'worthy Member was pleas'd to make uſe of *Ravaillac*
'and *Felton*, ſhall thoſe extraordinary Caſes, that
'which Men did in the heat of Blood and private
'Malice, ſhall thoſe be brought to bear a Parallel
'with what is done in Parliament for the Juſtice of
'the Nation? I do not doubt but there are Men
'enough in their Conſciences, at leaſt with Pretence
'of it, will juſtifie the Deſtruction of the preſent
'Government, and Religion, and every thing elſe;
'all thoſe Men that deny the Right of the Govern-
'ment, have Conſcience and Juſtice enough to ſub-
'vert it if they could; and therefore I do not ſo
'much wonder, that many Men without Doors have
'argued in that Nature: He added, That his Con-
'ſcience was the Rule he muſt go by, and to him
'the Queſtion was, only whether Sir *John Fenwick*
'be Guilty or not Guilty, that he was called to
'give his Judgment in it, and he thought he was

A. C. 1696.

'bound by the Law of Nature, by the Law of the 'Nation, and he ſaw nothing in the Law of God 'that prohibited him, to give his Judgment accord-'ing to the Evidence, and the Opinion he had in 'his Conſcience of the Truth of it. That if there 'was no ſuch Rule that requires two Witneſſes 'binding upon him, if he might go upon one Wit-'neſs, if he believ'd this Witneſs ſpoke true, and 'that the Perſon was Guilty; then he was bound 'to act for the Preſervation of the Nation, and all 'their Poſterity; for they that made this Attempt, 'made it upon both, and it was not ſo ſmall a mat-'ter as ſome repreſented it. That 'twas not the 'Perſon, ſo much as the nature of the Fact they 'were to conſider. That he thought he had that 'Freedom, and he was ſo little bound by theſe 'Rules that had been urg'd, that if both Witneſſes 'were here, and gave Teſtimony againſt Sir *John* '*Fenwick*; if he did not believe him Guilty, he 'would rather loſe his Life than Vote him ſo; but 'on the contrary, if here was ſufficient Evidence to 'convince him, tho' not according to the Rules of 'inferior Courts, he would not ſubject the Freedom 'of Parliaments to thoſe Rules. That if they laid 'it for a Doctrine in this Houſe, (for, ſaid he, a 'Reſolution here taken, is as much a Rule here 'as a Law, for it ſhould be brought as a Precedent) 'that they would never attaint any Man, or find 'him Guilty but upon two Witneſſes, he thought 'the Government and all they had, ſtood upon a 'tottering Foundation; for he muſt be a very or-'dinary States-man that could not lay his Plot, ſo 'as not to be reach'd by two Witneſſes. Therefore 'he thought it became the Wiſdom of Parliaments 'not to declare themſelves bound in that Reſpect; 'he would have them bound by Juſtice, but not by 'the common Rules of the Law. Thereupon,

Sir Robert Cotton's *Speech.*

Sir *Robert Cotton* ſtood up, and ſaid, 'He found ſome 'Gentlmen did very much inſiſt in this Caſe, that 'if a Member did believe that Sir *John Fenwick* 'was Guilty, he muſt give his Vote for the paſſing 'of this Bill; and if that be ſo, he was glad that opi-'nion did not take place in the laſt Reign, for if it had

'had, he ſhould not be there now, nor would the Lord *Warrington*, who was very inſtrumental in promoting the Revolution, have died in his Bed; my Lord and himſelf having been accuſed of a Crime, which if prov'd by two Witneſſes had been Treaſon. That he had heard ſome Gentlemen ſay in this Houſe, that they did believe my Lord *Warrington* was Guilty (tho' he was not Guilty of the Fact, as it was laid,) there being a Man that ſwore, and ſome corroborating Evidence; but that as to Mr. *Offley* and himſelf, there was none but one Witneſs, and they were indicted for Miſdemeanors, tho' it would have been Treaſon, if there had been two Witneſſes. *Now*, argu'd Sir *Robert*, *if the ſame Fact was Treaſon when prov'd by two Witneſſes, and but Miſdemeanor when prov'd by one, methinks, we are doing an extraordinary thing: We are going after the Fact committed, to make that which is but a Miſdemeanor to be Treaſon. And for theſe Reaſons*, concluded he, *I can't agree to the paſſing of this Bill.* A. C. 1696.

The Lord *Norrey*, who roſe up next, confeſt, 'That Sir *Henry Crofts* had given Arguments that ſhook him more than all that he had heard before; for he ſaid, *There were a great many Men, who, if they might proceed according to their Conſciences would ſubvert this Government, and bring in King* James *and Arbitrary Power*; *and that every Precedent in this Houſe is equal to a Law, and will juſtifie the like for the future*; and therefore his Lordſhip was very unwilling to make a Precedent that ſhould juſtifie Men in ſuch ill Actions, in ſaying their Conſciences prompted them to it. Mr. *Hammond* ſpoke on the ſame ſide, and ſaid, 'That the Power of Parliaments was not leſſen'd if this Bill did not paſs; But the queſtion was, whether this Power ſhould be exerted in this Caſe? That what ſome Members alledg'd of being guided by Conſcience, had no weight with him further than that was govern'd by the Law of the Land; That if it be admitted in the Caſe of Life and Blood, why not in *Meum & Tuum*? Why was Sir *John Fenwick* brought to the Bar then, if according to their private Judgment they were to determine this Matter; for no Man

The Lord Norrey's Speech.

Mr. Hammond's Speech.

A. C. 1696. 'thought but he was Guilty? That after the Trial 'and Condemnation of Mr. *Cooke*, he had the Li- 'berty to ſee him; that the greateſt part of the time 'he ſpent with Mr. *Cooke*, the latter took up in decla- 'ring againſt the Evidence of *Goodman*, and that he 'would receive the Sacrament upon it, and give it 'in Writing, as his dying Words; that he alſo ſaw 'three Witneſſes confront *Goodman* at *Cooke*'s Trial, 'and when he heard *Cooke* ſay this, it weigh'd ſo 'much with him, that he had very great ground 'of Suſpicion that *Goodman* was perjur'd. That here 'had been popular Expreſſions of *Plots* and *Jaco-* 'bites, that no Man could apply to this particular 'Caſe, or ſay, this was a Caſe wherein they ought 'to uſe this extraordinary Power. That Sir *John* 'Fenwick was in the Hands of the Law, and no Bo- 'dy could ſay, that the Government muſt ſink, if 'he did not die; but if they went from the Rules 'of Juſtice, he believed it would give a great blow *Mr.* Brom- 'to the Government. Mr. *Bromley* own'd the Power ley's *Speech* 'of Parliaments to be ſo tranſcendent and abſolute, 'that it cannot be confin'd within any Bounds: 'But, added he, *the more juſt and honourable it ought* 'to be in its Proceedings, to give an Example to infe- 'rior Courts; and tho' their Power can't be denied, 'yet the Exerciſe of it has been cenſured and condemn'd; 'and Acts that have paſſed in one Parliament have been 'in another Repeal'd, and ſometimes ſeverely branded. 'Id poſſumus, quod Jure poſſumus: 'Tis certain we 'are not tied here to the Forms of Weſtminſter-Hall; 'but certainly we ought to tie our ſelves up to the 'Rules of Weſtminſter-Hall, eſpecially when they are 'founded upon Common Juſtice, which is not mutable, 'and ought to be Univerſal. It has been an Argument 'to Day, that the ſecurity of the Government requires 'the paſſing of this Bill, tho' I muſt obſerve it was not 'that Conſideration, but the Vindication of an honour- 'ble Perſon's Reputation, that brought this Matter firſt 'before us; It does not appear to me, That Sir John 'Fenwick's Life or Death can endanger the Govern- 'ment; and upon the whole Matter, I do not think we 'have any Occaſion to exert a Power, that no Body 'queſtions: I think we are making a moſt dangerous

'Precedent

'*Precedent, and therefore I am againſt this Bill.* Mr. *Harcourt*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, gave likewiſe their 'Reaſons againſt the Bill, but were anſwer'd by Mr. *Cowper*, who amongſt other things ſaid, 'That 'Sir *John Fenwick* was not condemned to die, be- 'cauſe he had by Artifice protracted the time ap- 'pointed for his Trial, till part of the Evidence was 'withdrawn, but for having been Guilty of High- 'Treaſon, manifeſtly proved againſt him at the 'Bar of this Houſe. *Will you*, continued he, *in 'this method condemn every Man that is at any time guilty 'of High Treaſon? No*: anſwer'd he; *But take it together, 'when a Man is Guilty of the worſt of Treaſons, which 'would have been manifeſtly prov'd againſt him in the 'ordinary Courſe of Proceedings, but for his own Con- 'trivance and Artifice; when a Man by undertaking to 'atone for his Crime, ſtill, by that means, protracts the 'time for his Tryal, till one of the Evidences is gone; 'when a Man, to delay his Trial, ſhall pretend to have a 'Reſerve, which he would make known to the King's Per- 'ſon only, and then when he thinks he is got out of the 'ordinary reach of the Law, ſet the Juſtice of his 'Country at Defiance, theſe are Grounds, not why he is 'condemn'd to die, for that is purely for his Treaſon, 'but to juſtifie our ſelves in relation to our Proceeding 'againſt him in this manner. For my part, added Mr.* Cowper, *I am not afraid of what uſe Poſterity will 'make of this Example, if there come ſuch Times of Vi- 'olence: Alaſs! they will not want this Precedent; 'there are others which have been cited in this Debate, 'that will much more juſtifie their Arbitrary Proceed- 'ings. Nay, this Example may rather ſerve to protect 'the Innocent; For if a Bill of this Nature come 'hereafter to be proceeded upon in Parliament a- 'gainſt another, he may alledge for himſelf, that Sir* John Fenwick *was heard Perſonally, and by his Coun- 'ſel; That Evidence was in that Caſe produc'd before 'him, and confronted with him; There was that extra- 'ordinary in his Crime, which is not in mine; he would 'not only have introduc'd a Foreign Army, and in that 'committed Treaſon; but afterwards aggravated his 'Crime of High-Treaſon, by endeavouring, when he was 'in*

A. C. 1696.

Mr. Cow- per's *Speech.*

A. C. 1696.

Mr. Sloane *his Speech.*

'*in Cuſtody, to abuſe the King, and create a Jealouſie between him and his Miniſters.* *Mr.* Sloane, who ſpoke likewiſe for the Bill, amongſt many other Things ſaid, '*It is inſiſted on one ſide, That here are the Laws and Liberties of* England *at ſtake, and no Body knows whoſe Caſe it may be next; But pray turn the Tables on the other ſide, and ſee what the Caſe will be, that here is a Gentleman that every Body of the Houſe does believe Guilty; That he has been in a Conſpiracy to bring in the* French, *and depoſe the King, and the Man came before us, and we had no Power to reach him? What will be the Precedent on the other ſide? It will be eaſie to take off one of the Witneſſes by Men of great Eſtates, and then there is no coming at them even by the Parliament themſelves; for this Parliament was of Opinion,* That they could not come at Sir *John Fenwick*, tho' they were of Opinion that he was Guilty. Now whereas it was alledg'd by Mr. *Paget*, that tho' the Parliament had no Rules at all but what they would fix to themſelves, yet he thought nothing was ſo plain as that a Rule of their own of ſo late Date, as the Act for Regulating Tryals in Caſes of Treaſon, which requir'd two Witneſſes, ſhould be a Rule to them; He was anſwered by Colonel *Wharton*, who appeal'd to every Gentleman in the Houſe, whether that Act has any ſort of Relation to Tryals in Parliament? for that was only to direct the Courts in *Weſtminſter*-Hall.

The Bill paſt in the Houſe of Commons.

After theſe weighty Arguments had been offer'd on both ſides, the Queſtion was put for Paſſing the Bill, whereupon the Houſe divided, and there appearing to be 189 for it, againſt 156 who were for rejecting it; The Affirmative prevail'd, and the Bill was ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence. The upper Houſe was equally divided in their Opinions; and even ſome of the beſt Friends to the preſent Government, remain'd ſtiff againſt this extraordinary Proceeding; But a Court Prelate (not without occaſioning a ſevere Reflection on his Character,) having made a long Speech to ſhew the neceſſity of Paſſing this Bill, he drew the Caſting Votes on his ſide; and ſo the Bill was carried by a majority of Seven Voices only, there being 68 for it, and 61 againſt it. Thoſe

And in the upper Houſe.

Lords

Lords who were for the Negative enter'd their Protestation in the Journal of the House, which they grounded on these Reasons; ' 1. Because Bills of Attainder against Persons in Prison, and who are ' therefore liable to be try'd by Common Law, are ' of dangerous Consequence to the Lives of the ' Subjects; and may tend to the Subversion of the ' Laws of the Kingdom. 2. Because the Evidence ' of Grand Jury Men, of what was Sworn before ' them against Sir *John Fenwick*, as also the Evidence ' of the Petty Jury Men, was admitted here, both ' which are against the Rules of Law, besides that ' they disagreed in their Testimony. 3. Because ' the Information of *Goodman* in Writing was re- ' ceiv'd, which by Law was not admitted, and the ' Prisoner for want of his appearing Face to Face, ' (as is by Law requir'd) could not have the Advan- ' tage of Cross-examining him; And it did not ap- ' pear by Evidence, that Sir *John Fenwick*, or any ' other Person employ'd by him, had any way per- ' swaded *Goodman* to withdraw himself.; And it ' would be of very dangerous Consequence, That ' any Person so accus'd should be Condemn'd; for ' by this means, a Witness who should be found in- ' sufficient to Convict a Man, shall have more Pow- ' er to hurt a Man by his Absence, than if he were ' produc'd *viva voce* against him. 4. Because if ' *Goodman* had appear'd against him, he was Infa- ' mous in the whole course of his Life; and could ' not be a good Witness, especially in cases of Blood. ' 5. Because in this Case there was but one Evidence, ' *viz. Porter*, and he a very doubtful one. 6. Last- ' ly, because Sir *John Fenwick* was so inconsiderable ' a Man, as to endangering the Peace of the Go- ' vernment, that there was no necessity of Proceed- ' ing against him, in so extraordinary a manner.

A. C. 1696. *Protestation of the Peers against it.*

On the Eleventh of *January* his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Act of Attainder against Sir *John Fenwick*, and to another Act *to attaint such of the Persons concern'd in the late Conspiracy, to assassinate his Majesty's Royal Person, who were fled from Justice, unless they rendered themselves to Justice; And for continuing several other of the said Conspirators in Custody.* In

Bills past Jan. 11.

pur-

A. C. 1696.

Sir John Fenwick *Beheaded.* Jan. 28.

His Confeſſion at his Execution.

purſuance of the firſt of thoſe two Bills, Sir *John Fenwick* was on the 28th of the ſame Month beheaded on *Tower-Hill*; having, before the fatal ſtroke was given, deliver'd a Paper to the Sheriffs, importing, 'That he dyed in the Communion of the Church 'of *England*, as eſtabliſh'd by Law, wherein he was 'brought up, and which he had ever profeſt; tho' 'he confeſt he had been an unworthy Member of 'it, in not living up to the ſtrict and excellent Rules 'thereof; That his Religion taught him his Loyal-'ty, which he bleſs'd God was untainted; And he 'had ever endeavour'd in the Station wherein he 'had been plac'd, to the utmoſt of his Power, to 'ſupport the Crown of *England*, in the true and li-'neal Courſe of Deſcent, without interruption. That 'as for what he was now to die, he call'd God to 'witneſs, he went not to that Meeting in *Leaden-'Hall-ſtreet*, with any ſuch intent as to invite King '*James* by force to invade this Nation; Nor was he 'himſelf provided with either Horſe or Arms, or 'engag'd for any number of Men, or gave particu-'lar Conſent for any ſuch Invaſion, as was moſt fal-'ſly ſworn againſt him. He alſo declar'd in the 'Preſence of God, that he knew nothing of King '*James*'s coming to *Calais*, nor of any Invaſion in-'tended from thence, till it was publickly known; 'and that the only notion he had, that ſomething 'might be attempted, was from the *Thoulon* Fleet 'coming to *Breſt*. That he receiv'd the Knowledge 'of what was contain'd in thoſe Papers that he gave 'to a great Man, that came to him in the *Tower*, both 'from Letters and Meſſages that came from *France*; 'And that he, (*that great Man*) told him when he 'read them to him, that the Prince of *Orange* had 'been acquainted with moſt of theſe things before. 'That he might have expected Mercy from that 'Prince, becauſe he was inſtrumental in ſaving his 'Life; for when about *April* 1695. an attempt 'form'd againſt him came to his Knowledge, he did 'partly by Diſſwaſions, and partly by Delays, pre-'vent that Deſign; which he ſuppos'd was the rea-'ſon that the laſt villianous Project was conceal'd 'from him. That if there were any Perſons whom

'he

'he had injured in Word or Deed, he heartily pray'd A. C.
'their Pardon; and begg'd of God to pardon thoſe 1697.
'who had injur'd him; particularly thoſe who had
'zealouſly ſought his Life, and brouht the Guilt of
'his innocent Blood upon this Nation, no Treaſon
'being prov'd upon him. That he return'd his moſt
'hearty Thanks to thoſe noble and worthy Perſons,
'who gave him their aſſiſtance in oppoſing this
'Bill of Attainder, without which it was impoſſible
'he could have fallen under the Sentence of Death;
'And he prayed God to bleſs them and their Poſte-
'rity; tho' he was fully ſatisfied they pleaded their
'Cauſe, while they defended his. In the Concluſi-
'on, he pray'd God to bleſs his true and lawful So-
'vereign, King *James*, the Queen and Prince of
'*Wales*, and reſtore him and his Poſterity to this
'Throne again, for the Peace and Proſperity of this
'Nation, which could not poſſibly proſper, till the
'Government was ſettled upon a right Foot.

After the Buſineſs of Sir *John Fenwick* was over, the Parliament compleated the *Bill for the uſual Land-Tax*, which receiv'd the Royal Aſſent on the 29th of *January*; and then, to the great Satisfaction of the People, they took care to remedy a publick Grievance of long ſtanding. Several Places in and about the City of *London*, which in the Times of the *Romiſh* Superſtition, were allow'd as Sanctuaries to Criminals and Debtors, had ever ſince the Reformation, pretended a Priviledge to protect the laſt; and one of theſe call'd *White-Fryars*, was become a notorious Neſt of broken and deſperate Men, in the very heart of his Majeſty's Capital City, whither they reſorted in great numbers, and to the diſhonour of the Government, and the great prejudice of the People, defended themſelves with Force and Violence, againſt the Law and publick Authority. This intolerable Miſchief the Parliament redreſs'd, by an Act *For the more effectual Relief of Creditors, in Caſes of Eſcapes, and for preventing Abuſes in Priſons, and pretended Priviledg'd Places*: Wherein ſuch effectual Proviſion was made to reduce thoſe Outlaws, that immediately after the Act was publiſh'd, they abandon'd their Poſts to better Inhabitants.

Privileg'd Places diſfranchis'd.

To-

A. C. 1697.

Towards the Beginning of this Seſſion the Commons in a grand Committee having conſider'd the State of the Nation, and taken notice of the late Miſcarriages of the Fleet, † order'd that Sir *George Rook* ſhould attend the Houſe, to give an Account why the *French Thoulon* Squadron was not intercepted in going into *Breſt*? That Admiral attended accordingly, and afterwards produc'd Copies both of his Journal, and of the Orders he had receiv'd from the Admiralty; which being examin'd, it was order'd, that Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, ſhould lay before the Houſe Copies of all ſuch Orders as he receiv'd, in order to the joyning Sir *George Rook*. Four days after † Sir *Robert Rich*, from the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, preſented to the Houſe of Commons Copies of all Orders ſent both to Sir *George* and Sir *Cloudeſly*, in relation to the Fleet in General, between the firſt day of *January* 1696. and the Time the *French* got into *Breſt*; as alſo an Account of what Intelligences they receiv'd of the *Thoulon* Squadron's fitting out, and their Motions towards *Breſt*. Much Time was ſpent, in both Houſes, about this Affair; but after all, it did not appear that either of thoſe two Admirals had fail'd in their Duty.

Miſcarriages of the Fleet inquir'd into.

† Nov. 4.

† Nov. 23.

† Nov. 27.

Acts paſt April 1. *And* April 16.

On the firſt of *April* the King gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act *for the Compleating, Building and Adorning the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, London; *and for Repairing the Collegiate Church of St.* Peter, Weſtminſter; and to ſome (a) other Acts. Fifteen days after

(a) *The other publick Acts were,* 1. *An Act for making good the Deficiencies of ſeveral Funds; and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of* England, 2. *An Act for Repealing of a Clauſe in a former Act, relating to Party Guiles, and for preventing Frauds of Brewers, and others chargeable with the Duties of Exciſe.* 3. *An Act for Enlarging common High ways.* 4. *An Act for continuing ſeveral former Acts for Puniſhing Mutineers in the Army* &c. 5. *An Act for the Relief of Creditors, by making Compoſitions with their Debtors, in caſe two Thirds in Number and Value do agree. And* 6. *An Act for Paving and Regulating the* Hay-Market, *within the Liberty of* Weſtminſter.

after, having paſt the ſeveral (b) Bills that were preſented to him, he told both Houſes ‘ That he ‘ was

(b) *To wit,* 1. *An Act for laying a Duty upon Leather, for the Term of three years.* 2. *An Act for granting to the King certain Duties on Malt, Mum, Sweets, Cyder and Perry,.* 3. *An Act for Licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Proviſion, for Payment of the Tranſport-Debt, for the Reducing of* Ireland. 4. *An Act for Granting to his Majeſty, a further Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage upon Merchandizes Imported; And an additional Land-Tax.* 5. *An Act for leſſening the Duty upon* Tin *and Pewter, Exported, and Granting an Equivalent for the ſame, by a Duty upon Druggs.* 6. *An Act to make perpetual and more effectual, An Act to prevent delays at the Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace.* 7. *An Act to enforce the Act for the Encreaſe and Encouragement of Seamen.* 8. *An Act for Raiſing the Militia for the year* 1697. 9. *An Act for Explaining and Enforcing the Act for Paving the Streets of* London *and* Weſtminſter. 10. *An Act for the further Encouragement of the Manufacture of Luſtrings, and Alamodes; and for preventing the Importation of the ſame.* 11. *An Act for the Repair of the Peers of* Burlington, *in the County of* York. 12. *An Act for the better obſervation of the Courſe antiently us'd in the Receipt of the Exchequer.* 13. *An Act for the eaſier obtaining Partitions of Lands in Coparcenary,* &c. 14. *An Act for Supplying ſome defects in the Laws, for the Relief of the Poor.* 15. *An Act to reſtrain the Number, and ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers.* 16. *An Act for the better preventing the Counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; And* 17. *An Act for the more effectual Relief of Creditors, in Caſes of Eſcapes, and for preventing Abuſes in Priſons, and pretended Priviledg'd Places.*

‘ was now to return them his hearty Thanks, for ‘ what they had done this Seſſion, which had been ‘ carried on with great Prudence, Temper and Af- ‘ fection. That at the opening of the Seſſion he ‘ told them how ſenſible he was of the Difficulties to ‘ be ſtruggled with, which were of ſuch a Nature ‘ that he would freely own the Hopes he had of over- ‘ coming them, were founded only upon the Wiſ- ‘ dom and Zeal of ſo good a Parliament. That ‘ Expectation, *continued his Majeſty,* has been fully anſwered ;

The King's Speech to both Houſes.

A. C. 1697.

'anſwer'd: You enter'd upon the Buſineſs with ſo 'much Chearfulneſs, proceeded ſo unanimouſly, 'and have at laſt brought Things to ſuch a Concluſi-'on, that we may hope to carry on the War with 'Succeſs, in caſe our Enemies do not think it their 'Intereſt to agree to an honourable Peace: And ſo 'effectual a Proviſion being made for ſupplying the 'Deficiencies of the Funds, (which is the beſt Foun-'dation for the Reeſtabliſhing of Credit;) I doubt 'not but in a ſhort Time, it will have a very happy 'Effect, to the univerſal Eaſe and Satisfaction of my 'People. In the Concluſion, he acquainted them, 'That the Circumſtances of Affairs making it ne-'ceſſary for him to be out of the Kingdom for ſome 'Time, he ſhould take care to leave the Admini-'ſtration of the Government, during his Abſence, 'in the Hands of ſuch Perſons as he could depend 'upon; And that he had nothing more to ask of 'them, but that they would carry down the ſame 'good Diſpoſition into their ſeveral Countries, which 'they had expreſs'd in all the Proceedings of that 'Seſſion. Which Speech being ended, the Lord 'Keeper declar'd his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that this pre-'ſent Parliament ſhould be Prorogued to the 13th 'of *May* next.

Parliament Prorogued.

Bills loſt or left depending.

Beſides the Acts that receiv'd the Royal Sanction this Seſſion, ſeveral other were either rejected, or left depending; Of the firſt were a Bill *for a general Naturalization*; and another *to Regulate Printing-Preſſes*; And of the latter were a Bill *to prevent the Buying and Selling of Offices and Places of Truſt*, Another to *prevent the undue Marriages of Infants*; A third for further *Regulating Elections of Members to ſerve in* Parliament; A fourth *to ſettle and Regulate the Trade to* Africa; A fifth, *to encourage the Woollen Manufacture in* England, *and to prevent the Exportation of it from* Ireland *to Foreign Parts*; And a ſixth, to *Reſtrain the Wearing of all Wrought Silks and Bengalls, Imported into this Kingdom from* Perſia, *and* Eaſt-India, *and all Callicoes Printed and Stained there.* It is remarkable, that in order to preſs the Paſſing of this laſt Bill, a tumultuous Crowd of Weavers, and ſuch People, as depend on that Trade, † came in a riotous manner into the

Tumultuous Crowds of Weavers. Jan. 21.

Palace-

Palace yard and *Weſtminſter-Hall*, and into the very Lobby of the Houſe of Commons. Whereupon the Houſe made a Vote, *That the Inciting and Encouraging any Number of Perſons, to come in a Riotous, tumultuous, or diſorderly manner to this Houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the Paſſing any Bill, being againſt the Conſtitution and Freedom of Parliaments is a High Crime and Misdemeanour:* And at the ſame time order'd the Sheriffs and Juſtices of *London* and *Middleſex*, to ſuppreſs the ſaid Tumult, and appointed a Committee to enquire who were the Authors of it. A. C. 1697.

Not many Days * after the Bayliffs, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Corporation of Weavers in the City of *London*, preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they declar'd their Deteſtation of the late riotous and tumultuous Behaviour of the Poorer ſort of Weavers, and other Perſons; and that neither they, nor any Maſter Weavers were the Inciters nor Encouragers thereof; And aſſur'd his Majeſty, that they would not only uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the like Diſorders for the future, but on all Occaſions would ſacrifice both their Lives, and all that was dear to them, in the Defence of his Majeſty's Sacred Perſon and Government. * Feb 17

Towards the end of the year 1696. The King made choice of the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Viſcount Villiers, and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, lately admitted into the Privy Council, to be his Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of a general Peace; And about Six Weeks † after his Majeſty conſtituted the Lord *Gallway*, one of the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, and *John Methwen*, Eſquire, Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom, in the room of Sir *Charles Porter*, lately deceas'd, and who held both thoſe Offices during his Life. By this Nomination his Majeſty rewarded, at once, the eminent Services of the Lord *Gallway*, both in the Field and in many important Negotiations; and of Mr. *Methwen* in the Houſe of Commons. *Plenipotentiaries Nam'd* Dec 12. 1696. † Feb. 6.

On the 12th of *February*, the Earl of *Aylesbury*, who ſome Months before had been committed to the *Tower*, upon account of the late Conſpiracy; and upon the ſame Evidence by which Sir *John Fenwick*

A. C. 1697.

loſt his head, was, by *Habeas Corpus* brought to the Court of *King's Bench*, and admitted to Bail; but the Lord *Montgomery*, who was likewiſe brought up by *Habeas Corpus*, was remanded to *Newgate*. Five days after the Earl of *Portland*, was created a Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; and on the 25th of the next Month, inſtall'd at *Windſor*, with great Pomp and Splendor; Many Perſons of Quality of both Sexes, gracing the Solemnity by their Preſence. Not many Weeks before, *John* Lord *Berkley*, Baron of *Stratton*, who had ſignalized his Valour, Conduct, and Zeal for the preſent Government, in ſeveral Enterprizes in the Channel, died of a Feaver and Pleuriſie, after a great Debauch in ſtrong Liquors, with ſeveral other noble Perſons, who were like to pay as dear for it; And which I only mention to warn others from exceſſive Drinking. Upon the Lord *Berkley's* Death his Regiment of Marines was beſtow'd upon Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*.

The Earl of Portland *Inſtali'd Knight of the Garter.* Mar. 25.

The Lord Berkley *Dies* Feb. 29.

Richard Blackmore M. D. *Knighted* Mar. 8.

On the 18th of *March*, *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. in Phyſick, having been Sworn one of the King's Phyſicians in ordinary, had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him by his Majeſty; both which Favours he receiv'd thro' the powerful Recommendation of the Earl of *Dorſet*, and the Lord *Sommers*, the two great *Mæcenas's* of the *Engliſh* Muſes, upon Account of his writing an Epick Poem, Entituled, *Prince Arthur*, wherein he allegorically deſcribes the late Revolution, and gives an Advantageous Character of the Principal Perſons concern'd in it. On the 11th of the following Month, Sir *Thomas Mompeſſon*, Sir *Charles Cotterel* Junior, and *James Tyrril* Eſq; were nam'd Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy Seal, during the Abſence of the Earl of *Pembroke*; And three days after the Earl of *Mancheſter*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and a Perſon to whoſe Prudence and Fidelity the King entirely truſted, was appointed his Majeſties Ambaſſador extrardinary to the ſtate of *Venice*. At the ſame time Sir *James Ruſhout* was nam'd Ambaſſador to the *Ottoman* Port, and *Lambert Blackwell* Eſq; (who not many days after was Knighted) Envoy to the great Duke of *Tuſcany*. But that which ſurpri-

Commiſſioners of the Privy Seal. April 11.

Ambaſſadors appointed April 14.

ſurpriz'd moſt People was, that on the 19th of the ſame Month, the Earl of *Dorſet* having for a conſiderable Sum of Money, reſign'd into his Majeſty's Hands, the Office of Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, his Majeſty confer'd the ſame on the Earl of *S---- -nd*, a Perſon equally fear'd by all Parties, and belov'd by none. However, his Majeſty made large amends for this, by beſtowing the Title of Lord Chancellor of *England*, upon Sir *John Sommers*, whom he eſteem'd the greateſt Man in his Kingdom, and who, indeed, had fill'd his Poſt of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, with much Dignity; and with no leſs Duty and Fidelity to his Prince, than Regard to the Liberties and Rights of his Country. The ſame Day the King appointed the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke* Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Earl of *Romney*, and *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, during his Abſence; And *Goodwin Wharton* Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Colonel *Auſten* deceas'd. Two days after the King left *Kenſington*, and having embark'd at *Margate* on the 26th of *April*, ſafely Landed the next day in *Holland*, where we muſt leave him for a while.

A. C. 1697.

The Earl of Sunderland *made Lord Chamberlain.* April 19.

The Lord Sommers *made Lord Chancellor.* April 22.

The King Lands in Holland May. 7. N. S.

Four Days after his Mejeſty's Departure, it was publickly declar'd, That the Lord Chancellor was created Lord *Sommers*, Baron of *Eveſham*, in the County of *Worceſter*; *Edward Ruſſel* Eſq; Baron of *Shingey*, Viſcount *Barfleur*, and Earl of *Orford*, in the County of *Suffolk*; And the Viſcount *Gallway* Earl of the ſame Place in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. That the Marquiſs of *Wincheſter*, the Earl of *Gallway*, and the Lord Viſcount *Villiers*, were appointed Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*; That the Earl of *Stamford* was made Chancellor of the Dutchy and County Palatine of *Lancaſter*; That the Office of Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*, on this ſide *Trent*, was granted to the Lord *Wharton*, whom his Majeſty had likewiſe appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Oxon*; And that the Go-

Titles and Places beſtow'd.

Lords Juſtices of Ireland *appointed.*

A. C. 1697. vernment of the *Barbadoes*, was beſtow'd on *Ralph Grey* Eſq;.

The Parliaments of Ireland *meets* July 27.

While his Majeſty was abroad, the Parliament of *Ireland* being met on the 27th of *July*, purſuant to their laſt Adjournment; the Lords Juſtices made a Speech to both Houſes, to this effect. *The Lords Juſtices Speech to them.* 'His Majeſty who is always intent on whatſoever may contribute to the Good of his Subjects, has commanded us to call you together at this Time; that we may by our Joint Endeavours, provide for whatſoever may yet be wanting for Eſtabliſhing the Proſperity of this Kingdom. To this end his Majeſty expects from you, that you proceed unanimouſly for the Good of your Country, and for your Quiet and Security. The King's Intereſt and yours are ſo inſeparably the ſame, that we cannot believe, that any Perſon can think of oppoſing either, without renouncing the Love which every Good Man has for his Religion and his Country. Some of the Bills which have been tranſmitted into *England*, are return'd; and others remain under Conſideration. At the beginning of this Parliament there was Propos'd to you the great Debt on the Crown, occaſioned by the Revenue being ſhort of the Eſtabliſhment; And that the Money you then gave, was ſufficient to pay only a Part of that Debt, which has likewiſe fallen ſhort of anſwering what it was given for, whilſt the Debt has encreas'd. There ſhall be laid before you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, an Account of what has been receiv'd of the Money given this Seſſion, as likewiſe of what is now due to the Army and Civil Liſt. You will likewiſe conſider how far it is fit to provide for the Debt due to the Conntry for Quarters. We need not inform you, of what Conſequence it is to the Publick, that ſome Places be Fortified, eſpecially *Limerick*; You know well enough the Importance of that Place, and how neceſſary it is for your Security. We have order'd an Eſtimate of the charge of the Fortification, and the Time in which it can be done, to be laid before you; And we likewiſe believe it would be for the King's Service, and the

'the Eaſe of the Places where the Soldiers are Quar- A. C.
'ter'd, to Build Barraques to lodge them in. 1697.

'We cannot doubt your Compliance in giving to 'his Majeſty, ſuch Supplies as are wanting, when 'you conſider, that in all theſe Things the King 'expects nothing from you but what is neceſſary 'for your own Eſtabliſhment and Safety. We think 'the preſent occaſion ſo favourable for the Inviting 'and Incouraging *Proteſtant Strangers*, to ſettle here, 'that we cannot omit to put you in mind of it, eſpe-'cially ſince that may contribute to the Increaſe of 'the Linnen Manufacture, which is the moſt bene-'ficial Trade that can be incouraged in *Ireland*.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen*, You have been your 'ſelves Witneſſes of the great Things his Majeſty 'has done for this Kingdom; He has commanded 'us to aſſure you of the Continuance of his Affe-'ction, and of his Royal Care of you; The Ef-'fects whereof you ſhall receive on all Occaſions, 'deſiring nothing more, than that his Subjects ſhould 'enjoy all the Benefits of Peace and Tranquillity, 'whilſt he expoſes himſelf to all the Dangers of the 'War, indefatigable at the Head of his Armies, and 'in his Councils without intermiſſion, for the Eſta-'bliſhment of the *Proteſtant Religion* and the Happi-'neſs of his Subjects. We cannot doubt but that you 'will do your utmoſt that Deſigns ſo Pious, Juſt and 'Glorious, may have the deſir'd Succeſs in this 'Kingdom. We muſt add, that we think our ſelves 'very happy to be the Inſtruments whom his Maje-'ſty haſt choſen to ſhew his Favour to you, and ſhall 'endeavour, with all our Power, to contribute to 'your Happineſs, and to recommend our ſelves to 'you, by continual Proofs of our earneſt Deſires for 'your Proſperity, and by our Fidelity and Zeal, in 'the Service of the King, our Royal Maſter.'

The Commons having unanimouſly Voted an Addreſs of Thanks to the Lords Juſtices, the ſame 'was preſented on the 30th, Importing, 'That 'being highly ſenſible of the many great Things 'his Majeſty had done for the Kingdom, and his 'moſt ſignal Favours conferr'd upon them, they 'thought it their Duty to lay hold on all Occaſions

A. C. 1697. ‘ of expreſſing their moſt humble Acknowledgments ‘ of them. They return'd their hearty Thanks for ‘ thoſe Aſſurances of his Majeſty's Goodneſs, given ‘ them in their Excellencies Speech to both Houſes ‘ of Parliament; and faithfully promis'd they would ‘ comply with all Parts of it, to the utmoſt of their ‘ Power; more eſpecially to make good the Defici- ‘ encies of the laſt Aids; and by providing ſuch ‘ further Supplies, as ſhould be neceſſary for the ‘ Support of the Government. They likewiſe aſſu- ‘ red their Excellencies, That it ſhould be their con- ‘ ſtant Care, to make themſelves in ſome meaſure ‘ worthy of thoſe Favours, by ſuitable Returns of ‘ Obedience and Loyalty, as the beſt of Kings ‘ might juſtly expect from a moſt grateful People; ‘ and to this they thought themſelves the more en- ‘ courag'd, by his Majeſty's Kindneſs to them, in pla- ‘ cing their Excellencies in the ſtation they then held ‘ over them, being confident of ſo juſt and prudent ‘ an Adminiſtration therein, as would ſecure them ‘ an happy and laſting Settlement. To this Addreſs their Excellencies made Anſwer, *That as they had all the Reaſon in the World, to be aſſur'd of his Majeſty's gracious Favour to them, from the repeated Kindneſs he had ſhew'd them, ſo they would faithfully repreſent to his Majeſty their conſtant Zeal for his Service; and ſhould, whilſt his Majeſty was pleas'd to continue them in that Station, endeavour to preſerve to themſelves the good Opinion the Commons had of them.*

These mutual Aſſurances of Truſt and Confidence being paſt, the Commons examin'd the Account of the Debt due on the Civil and Military Liſts; and on the 11th of *Auguſt* unanimouſly reſolv'd to grant his Majeſty the Sum of 150000 *l.* for the clearing of that Debt, to the 30th of *June* inclusive. The Parliament did about the ſame Time paſs a Bill tranſmitted out of *England, for Confirming ſeveral Out-Lawries and Attainders, and for Veſting in his Majeſty the Eſtates of thoſe who were Dead in Rebellion there, or in Foreign Parts*; and being now jealous leſt any thing in the ſaid Bill might hereafter be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice the Eſtate of any *Proteſtant*, whoſe Intereſts were never intended to be injur'd thereby, *They there-*

150000 *l.* *granted.*

Addreſs of the Commons in favour of the Proteſtants.

fore

fore beſought their Excellencies to tranſmit into England *in form, thoſe Heads of a Bill, which they had prepar'd, and their Addreſs preſented to their Excellencies, for ſaving the Eſtates, Rights, Titles, and Poſſeſſions of* Proteſtants *from being prejudic'd by the ſaid Act; And they unanimouſly, and humbly entreated their Excellencies to recommend the ſame ſo effectually to his Majeſty, that it might be return'd to them, that Seſſion, in order to be paſs'd into a Law.* To this Addreſs the Lords Juſtices anſwered. 'That they believ'd the whole Kingdom was 'ſatisfied, that the King deſign'd nothing more, 'than the Good of his *Proteſtant* Subjects; The 'Orders he had been pleas'd to give them, being 'expreſs to that effect; and that they had reaſon to 'hope, it had been obſerv'd how exactly they had 'follow'd thoſe Orders. That they ſhould always 'continue ſo to do, and in that Caſe particularly 'ſhould be very careful to repreſent to his Majeſty 'the Preſervation of his *Proteſtant* Subjects; to the 'end that no one of them might ſuffer by that Law, 'which they did believe ſo advantageous to the *Pro-*'*teſtant* Intereſt in general.

A. C. 1697.

The Lords *Juſtices Anſwer.*

On the 8th of *September* the Commons order'd a Bill to be prepar'd to encourage *Proteſtant Strangers* to ſettle in that Kingdom, and voted an Addreſs to the Lords Juſtices in behalf of the ſaid *Proteſtants*: But at the ſame time, they made an Act *for Baniſhing all* Papiſts *exerciſing any Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, and all Regulars of the* Popiſh *Clergy out of that Kingdom*; which together with an *Act for the Confirmation of the Articles made at the Surrender of the City of* Limerick; and another *to prevent Proteſtants intermarrying with* Papiſts, received the Royal Aſſent on the 27th of the ſame Month; after which both Houſes of Parliament were adjourn'd to the 20th of *October*, on which Day the Adjournment was continued to the beginning of *November*, by Reaſon the Bills expected from *England* were not yet come over.

Acts paſt. Sept. 27.

On the 29th of *November* the Lords Juſtices gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for continuing an Additional Duty on Tobacco, Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, and on ſeveral Merchandizes, to the 25th

Acts paſt. Nov. 19.

A. C. 1697.

of *December* 1702. an Act to hinder the Reverſal of ſeveral Outlawries, and to prevent the Return of Subjects of that Kingdom, that had gone into the Dominions of the *French* King in *Europe*; and an Act for taking away the Benefit of the Clergy, in ſome Caſes. Five Days after their Excellencies ſent a Meſſage to the Commons importing, 'That 'this Meeting of the Parliament having continu'd 'very long, by Reaſon of the many Matters of 'great Importance which had been under Conſi-'deration, and their Excellencies having, together 'with the laſt Bills which they ſent to the Com-'mons, received his Majeſty's Pleaſure to have a Re-'ceſs, in a very few days, and likewiſe Advice, that 'no other Bills could be expected during this Meet-'ing, ſave only that for Recovery of ſmall Debts, 'they therefore thought it neceſſary to recommend 'to the Commons the ſpeedy Proceeding on ſuch 'Bills as were before them, that ſuch of them as 'ſhould be approved of, might receive the Royal 'Aſſent. This Meſſage having had the deſired Ef-fect, their Excellencies on the 4th of *December* paſt ſeveral † Acts, and then prorogued the Parliament to the 10th of *May* next.

And Dec. 4th.

† *To wit*, 1. *An Act to raiſe Money by way of a Poll.* 2. *An Act for the better Execution of an Act for the better ſuppreſſing of* Tories *and* Rapperies, *&c.* 3. *An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Law-ſuits.* 4. *An Act to prevent Frauds and Clandeſtine Mortgages.* 5. *An Act for the more entire obtaining Partition of Lands in Coparcenary*, &c. 6. *An Act for the more eaſie ſecuring and recovering of ſmall Debts*; *And ſome others of leſs importance.*

The Palace of Ryſwick *agreed upon for the Place of Treaty for a General Peace.*

Let's now beſtow our Attention on the chief Buſineſs of this Year, I mean the Treaty of a General Peace. The firſt Difficulty that aroſe in it was about the Place of Congreſs: The Emperor propoſing either *Mentz* or *Frankfort*, and the *Dutch*, with moſt of their Allies, inſiſting upon a Place in *Holland*. 'Twas expected that either *Maeſtricht*, *Nimeguen* or *Breda* would have been made choice of; but towards the middle of *January* Mr. *Caillière*,

liere, by his Maſter's Order, moved that the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies ſhould reſide at the *Hague*, and thoſe of *France* at *Delft*; and that the Conferences ſhould be held at *Ryſwick*, a Palace belonging to his *Britannick* Majeſty, and equally diſtant from both thoſe Towns: Which was agreed to by the Confederates. This Point being thus ſettled, the Preliminaries after ſeveral Debates, were alſo concluded and ſigned on the 10th of *February*; by which the King of *France*, agreed. 'I. That the 'Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimeguen* ſhould be the 'Baſis of this, to be negociated at *Ryſwick*. II. That 'Strasburg ſhould be reſtor'd to the Empire, in the 'ſame Condition as the *French* took it. III. And '*Luxemburgh* to the *Spaniards*, in its preſent Condition; (but here the *French* offer'd the Allies an E-'quivalent for both thoſe Places.) IV. That *Mons* 'and *Charleroy* ſhould be ſurrendred as they were. 'V. That all Places taken by the *French* in *Cata-'lonia*, ſince the Peace of *Nimeguen*, ſhould be reſtored in the ſame manner. VI. That *Dinant*, both 'City and Caſtle, ſhould be given up to the Biſhop 'of *Liege*, as they were when taken. VII. That all '*Reunions* ſince the Treaty of *Nimeguen* ſhould 'be made void. VIII. That *Lorrain* ſhould be re-'ſtor'd according to the Conditions of that Treaty; 'But farther agreed, That in Caſe the Conditions 'made in reſpect to that Country ſhould not pleaſe, 'that Article ſhould be referr'd to the General 'Treaty, and that it ſhould be the firſt Point debated in the Negotiation. Here it was likewiſe 'farther agreed, more particularly, that upon Con-'cluſion of the Peace, the King of *France* ſhould 'acknowledge the Prince of *Orange* as King of '*Great Britain*; without any manner of Difficulty, 'Reſtriction, Condition or Reſerve; but as for o-'ther Princes, whether they were in the Confede-'racy or not, their Pretenſions ſhould be reſerved 'to the General Negotiation, under the Mediation 'of the King of *Sweden*. IX. That the Dutchy of '*Deux-Ponts* ſhould be reſtor'd to *Sweden*. X. That '*Philipsburg* ſhould be given up to the Biſhop of '*Spire*. XI. That the Fort of *Kiel* and other Fortifications

A. C. 1697.

Preliminaries concluded. Feb. 10.

A. C. 1697.

'tifications made on the *Rhine* ſhould be ras'd. 'XII. That the ſame ſhould be done by *Fort-Louis* 'and *Hunninghen*. XIII. That *Traerbach* and *Mont-'royal* ſhould be given up; the firſt diſmantled, 'but upon Condition never to be fortified again. 'XIV. That the *Elector Palatine* ſhould not only 'be reſtor'd to all the Electorate, but alſo to the 'Dutchies of *Simmeren* and *Lauthern*, with the Earl-'dom of *Manheim*, as alſo other Places, whereof he 'had been diſpoſſeſt to the preſent time. XV. 'That the Dutcheſs of *Orleans* ſhould not have Re-'courſe to open Force to maintain her Pretenſions, 'but might bring her Action according to Law, in 'Relation to the Elector. XVI. That the Caſtle 'and County of *Veldens* ſhould be reſtor'd to their 'lawful Owner. XVII. That *Biſweiler* ſhould be 'given to the Count of *Hanaw*. XVIII. That the 'Seignories of *March*, *Marmoſy*, and *Dagſtein*, and 'the County of *Dagsburg*, ſhould be deliver'd up to 'the Count of *Overſtein*. XIX. That the Seignories 'of *Salms* and *Valkenſtein* ſhould be given up to the 'Prince of *Salms*, or to their Proprietors, ſeeing 'the ſame was ſtill in Queſtion. XX. That the 'Seignories of *Latzenſtein* and *Altheim* ſhould be 'ſurrendred to their Owners. XXI. That *Otweiler* 'ſhould be given up to the Houſe of *Naſſau*. XXII. 'That the City and County of *Mombelliard*, *Har-'court*, *Bainont* and *Chattelette* ſhould be put in-'to the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Wirtemberg*. 'XXIII. That *Germeſheim* ſhould be given up to the 'Elector *Palatine*, notwithſtading any former Trea-'ties to the contrary. And XXIV. That the Princi-'pality of *Orange* ſhould be given up to its Sove-'reign.

Some of the Miniſters of the Allies, after having conſulted their Miniſters upon theſe Preliminaries, declar'd, That as to what concern'd the firſt Article, they fully agreed to it; but as for *Strasburg* they farther inſiſted it ſhould be reſtor'd, with its Fortifications and Dependencies, and that no Equivalent ſhould be accepted. They allow'd of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Articles; only they inſiſted, that not only the City, but the County of *Luxemburg*,

and

and that of *Chinay* ſhould be given up; as they did, that the City and Caſtle of *Dinant* ſhould be yielded, together with the Dutchy of *Bouillon* in the ſame State they were. They likewiſe own'd themſelves ſatisfied as to the Seventh Article concerning the Reunions; but not ſo with the Agreement made about *Lorrain*, which they would have reſtored to the Duke its Sovereign, without any manner of Reſtriction. Beſides theſe Proteſtations, the Death of *Charles* XI. King of *Sweden*, by whoſe Mediation the Treaty was ſet on Foot, was like to put a ſtop to the Progreſs of it. His *Sweediſh* Majeſty, having been ill for ſome time, died at *Stockholm* on the 5th of *April* 1697. (O. S.) in the 42d Year of his Age, and 37th of his Reign, leaving his Crown to his Son *Charles* XII. then ſcarce Fifteen Years old; and appointing by his Will, both the Queen, and Five of the Senators, to adminiſter the Government during his Son's Minority, which would be till he was entering upon the 18th Year of his Age. However, this Accident made no manner of alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*; for the Regents of *Sweden*, among whom the Queen had two Voices, having full Power to make Treaties, and perform all other Acts of Sovereignty, as ſhould be agreed on by the major Part of them, ſent immediately Expreſſes to ſeveral Foreign Courts, to acquaint them with their Intentions to purſue the Mediation, began by the late King for the Tranquility of Chriſtendom; and diſpatch'd a new Commiſſion to Monſieur *Lillienroot* for that purpoſe. Some time before it was agreed by the Plenipotentiaries at the *Hague*, that for the eaſier carrying on the Treaty, all Ceremonies ſhould be laid aſide, and the Titles any Prince took be of no Conſequence; That the ſeveral Miniſters ſhould have free and ſecure Correſpondence with the Princes their Maſters; That, in order to that, Blank Paſports ſhould be given to each Party, for the Couriers diſpatch'd by them, as alſo for the Pacquet-Boats to and from *England*; and that the Powers of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries ſhould be on the ſame Foot they were at *Nimeguen*.

A. C. 1697.

The Death of the King of Sweden.

April 5th. O. S.

The Mediation of Sweden continued.

Part of the Ceremonial ſettled by the Plenipotentiaries.

April 3. N. S.

In

A. C. 1697.

In pursuance of these Preliminaries, Monsieur *Lilienroot*, the Mediator, appointed the first Conference to be held at *Ryswicke* on the 9th of *May*, and accordingly the Allies being met together in the Apartments on one side of the Palace; the *French* in the Apartments on the other side, and the Mediator in the middle between both, the Allies and the *French* shew'd him their Powers, and gave him Copies of the same, which he communicated to the respective Ministers, and left the Copies with them. This and the settling Part of the Ceremonial in order to further Proceedings, took up near three Hours, and then the Conference was adjourned to *Saturday*, the 11th of the same Month; when being met again, in the same manner as they did at first, the Powers of the Allies were by the Mediator exchanged with the *French* Ambassadors. Moreover, they agreed to meet constantly on *Wednesdays* in the Morning, and *Saturdays* in the Afternoon; and that to prevent the Inconveniencies that might arise from Crowds of Attendants, each Ambassador should go thither only with one Coach with Six Horses, two Pages, and two Footmen. On the 15th and 18th the Mediator and Plenipotentiaries met again, but all they did at those two Conferences was only to regulate several Points of Ceremony; in which, for the most part, they followed the Rules that were observed at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

First Conference at Ryswick. May 9.

Second Conference May 11.

On the 22d of *May*, the Imperial Plenipotentiaries deliver'd to the Mediator their Demands in the Name of the Emperor and Empire; and some of the *German* Ministers at the same time, gave in the particular Pretensions of the Princes their Masters; after which, the Allies drew up a large Deduction, in Justification of their Claims; of which however they resolv'd to give the *French* Ambassadors no Copy, till they had received the King's Orders to propose theirs. But the *French* Plenipotentiaries having declar'd, that they had nothing to ask or pretend to, and that they were ready to answer the others, the Allies chang'd their Thoughts; and the *French*, in the mean while, had several separate Confe-

The Allies deliver in their Demands.

Conferences with the *Dutch*, about Commerce and a Ceſſation of Arms. This laſt Point the *French* ſeem'd very eager for, and the ſame was much preſt by the Mediator, who upon the *Spaniſh* Miniſters delivering their Grievances, declared, That he was of Opinion, that nothing could more contribute to the Advancement of the Peace, than the agreeing on a Truce by common Conſent; Men's Minds being ſo much the leſs compos'd, and fit for a calm Negotiation, by how much they were diſtracted and put out of Order, elevated or caſt down, by the good or bad Succeſſes of War. Tho' this Motion ſeem'd then to be approved by ſilence, yet other things interven'd, which caus'd it to be laid aſide. About the ſame time the *Brandenburgh* Ambaſſadors did very much inſiſt, that all the Names of the Confederate Princes ſhould be expreſt, and particularly inſerted in the Treaty; and ſome of the Allies took it very ill, that the Pretenſions of the Empire were propoſed by the Emperor's Ambaſſadors, only in his Imperial Majeſty's Name; to ſilence which Complaints it was replied, That every one of the Allies was free to propoſe ſeparate Articles concerning his own Affairs. Whereupon ſeveral Princes gave in their Grievances to their Mediator. A. C. 1697.

The King of *France* wiſely foreſeeing that the Houſe of *Auſtria* would inſiſt upon the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, reſolved to make his laſt Efforts in *Flanders* and *Catalonia*, to bring down the *Spaniard* to his own Terms; and to advance the Prince of *Conti* to the Crown of *Poland*, not doubting but that Warlike Prince, who both by Inclination and out of Gratitude would ever promote the Intereſt of *France*, would ſoon make the Emperor more tractable. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Army was very numerous and formidable this Year in the *Low-Countries*, and having, beſides, the Advantage of being earlier in the Field, than the Confederates, both by Reaſon of the remoteneſs and ſlow March of the *German* Troops, and of his *Britannick* Majeſty's Indiſpoſition, they boaſted of attacking a no leſs conſiderable Town than *Namur*; but having reflected *Great Projects of France.*

A. C. 1697.

flected on the Difficulties of that Enterprize, they were contented to beſiege *Aeth*; a Place the *French* had yielded to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. There were no leſs than three Marſhals of *France* in that Army, to wit, *Villeroy*, *Boufflers*, and *Catinat*, but the laſt being, beyond Diſpute, the greateſt General of the Three, 'twas to him the King of *France* gave the Direction of the Siege, and order'd Monſieur *Vauban* to aſſiſt him in it; whilſt *Villeroy* and *Boufflers* ſhould obſerve the Confederates. Upon Intelligence of the *French* having inveſted *Aeth*, King *William*, who by this time was perfectly recover'd of his late Illneſs, immediately repair'd to his Army in *Brabant*; and had an Interview with the Duke of *Bavaria*, who commanded another Army at hand, to join his Majeſty upon Occaſion. But beſides the great Superiority of the *French*, which would have made the Attempt very Difficult, his *Britannick* Majeſty openly declar'd, He would not ſacrifice one Man for the Relief of a Place, which the *French* muſt be oblig'd to give up by the Peace. 'Tis true, his Majeſty might eaſily have laid Siege to *Dinant*, while Marſhal *de Catinat* was beſieging *Aeth*; but then *Bruſſels* had been left expos'd to *Villeroy* and *Boufflers*, who had a Deſign upon that City; and which his Majeſty utterly diſappointed by his Prudence. As for *Aeth*, it was ſo vigorouſly preſt by the Beſiegers, and ſo faintly defended by the Governor, for the ſame Reaſons which induc'd King *William* not to attempt its Relief, that it ſurrendred after twelve days of open Trenches.

Aeth *inveſted*, May 16. N. S.

The Trenches open'd, May 24.

And ſurrendred, June 5. N. S.

Not many days after the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who commanded the *French* Forces in *Catalonia*, inveſted *Barcelona*, both by Sea and Land; tho' he had ſcarce Men enough to compleat his Circumvallation. This gave the Beſieged an Opportunity to maintain a free Communication with the Viceroy of *Catalonia*, who thereupon took the Field with a ſmall Body of Troops, and ſummon'd the *Miquelets* to join him, in order to raiſe the Siege. Beſides the Place was defended by a numerous Garriſon of Ten Thouſand diſciplin'd Men, and about Five Thouſand Burghers who had voluntarily taken up Arms

Barcelona *Beſieg'd.*

Arms; and to uſe all Precautions imaginable for the Preſervation of that great and wealthy City, the Queen of *Spain* recommended it to the Prince of *Heſſe d'Armſtadt*, who had already ſignaliz'd his Valor and Prudence, not only at the Battle of *Aghrim* in *Ireland*, but on ſeveral other Occaſions, and who was to have an equal Authority with the Governor; all which Difficulties made the World believe that the poſitive Orders of the Court of *France*, had engaged their General in an Enterprize which would not turn to his Honour. People were confirm'd in this Opinion, by the vigorous and well-timed Sallies of the Prince of *d'Armſtadt*, who diſputed every Inch of Ground with the Enemy, and ſo retarded the advancing of their Works, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* wrote to the King of *France*, that unleſs he was ſpeedily reinforc'd, he would be oblig'd to abandon the Siege inglorioufly. Thereupon his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty order'd all the Troops in *Provence* and *Languedoc* to march that way with all Expedition; and theſe Succours arriving in time, the *French* on the 4th of *July* made a great Attack, which laſted from Twelve at Night till Three the next Morning. They endeavour'd three ſeveral times to paſs the Palliſadoes, but the Beſieged repulſed them as often with Sword in hand, and purſued them a good way. Had the Prince of *d'Armſtadt* been ſeconded by Don *Franciſco de Velaſco*, the Viceroy, the Siege had certainly been rais'd; but the latter, thro' a Surprize, occaſioned by his own Careleſneſs, having been totally routed on the 14th, the *French* fluſh'd with this Succeſs, attack'd the † Outworks which they had been battering a long while with a great many Cannon. This Diſpute was obſtinate and maintained with great Courage and Reſolution on both ſides, but at laſt the *French*, by the ſuperiority of their Numbers, made themſelves Maſters of the Cover'd-way, and afterwards advanced to the Attack of two Baſtions, which, after having been twice taken and retaken, one of them remain'd in the Poſſeſſion of the Aſſaillants. The next * Day the Beſieged endeavour'd to recover the Baſtion of *San Pedro* they had loſt, which occaſioned

A. C. 1697.

† July 22

* July 23

A. C. 1697.

ed a ſharp Encounter; the *French* were twice beaten from their Poſt, but at laſt lodg'd themſelves again; and about the ſame time the Enemy ſprung a Mine under the Baſtion of *Portal-Nuovo* with ſo good Succeſs, that after ſeveral Attacks they lodg'd themſelves there likewiſe. Upon theſe Baſtions the Duke of *Vendoſme* raiſed great Batteries both of Cannon and Mortars, from which he thunder'd in ſuch a manner into the Town, that he judged it could not hold out much longer. His Conjecture prov'd true: For tho' the Prince of *d'Armſtadt* ſtill maintain'd himſelf on part of thoſe Baſtions, and was reſolv'd to expect the laſt Extremity in the Caſtle, yet the Court being unwilling to ſuffer that fine City to be entirely ruin'd by the Enemy, ſince in all likelihood it would ſoon be reſtor'd by the Peace, Orders were diſpatch'd to that Prince to capitulate, which his Highneſs did on moſt honourable Conditions, after Nine Weeks vigorous Reſiſtance: Inſomuch, that it remains undecided, whether the Duke of *Vendoſme* gain'd more Glory by the Taking, than the Prince of *d'Armſtadt* by the Defending of this Place? For which ſignal Piece of Service his Highneſs was not long after made Viceroy of *Catalonia*.

Barcelona ſurrendred, Aug. 15. N. S.

Election of the King of **Poland.**

Theſe Succeſſes in *Flanders* and *Catalonia*, would, in all probability, have made the *French* ſole Maſters of the Peace, and given their Ambaſſadors a fair occaſion to ſpeak the Language of *Nimeguen*, had not their Expectations from *Poland* been miſerably diſappointed. It was the general Opinion that Prince *James* Son to the King, was the only Competitor that could oppoſe the Prince of *Conti*'s Advancement to the Throne; And the former being univerſally diſliked, upon Account of his Father's Avarice, who in order to fill his Coffers, made open Sale of his Favours, more like a penurious Trader, than a generous Sovereign; the Abbot of *Polignac* who manag'd the *French* King's Affairs there, did confidently aſſure his Maſter, that Prince *Conti* would certainly carry the Election, if he did but come in Perſon; and ſend him a ſufficient Sum of Money to bribe ſome Palatines, that oppos'd the *French* Intereſt. Upon the

this Encouragement the Prince of *Conti* ſet out for *Poland*; and great Remittances were made to the Abbot of *Polignac*, which he laviſh'd away with much Oſtentation, and as little Succeſs. A. C. 1697.

In the mean time the Elector of *Saxony*, whom no Body ſuſpected to have any Thoughts towards the Crown of *Poland*, being Supported by the King of *England*'s powerful Recommendation to the Emperor, took a Journey in the end of the Spring to *Vienna*, under the Pretence of ſettling Matters in relation to the Campaign in *Hungary*, where 'twas given out he would command the Imperial Army again this Summer. But the Event ſhew'd, that his real Intention was to concert Meaſures with that Court, in order to aſcend the Throne he had in View; to which his Religion could be no Obſtacle, ſince he had already privately reconciled himſelf to the Church of *Rome*, or at leaſt did pretend he had done ſo afterwards. This Deſign was carried on with wonderful Secrecy and Addreſs: For all of a ſudden the Elector left *Vienna*; and this was attended with various Reports, induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, of ſome Miſunderſtanding between the Emperor and Him, which no Body could aſſign a Cauſe for: But when People ſaw the Elector muſter up a Body of his Troops, they entertained ſeveral Suſpicions, and the *Brandenburghers* ſo far took the Allarm, as immediately to gather all the Forces they could, to oppoſe any Attempt that might be made that way. The Elector's ſudden March towards *Sileſia*, and the Frontiers of *Poland*, quickly occaſion'd other Speculations; and 'twas not long before it was publickly declared, that he put in for the Crown of *Poland*, which he at laſt obtain'd by out-bidding the Prince of *Conti*'s Agent, both in ready Caſh, and Promiſes, and ſo he was Proclaimed King by the Biſhop of *Cujavia*, and all the Partiſans of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, which made up the Majority of the *Poliſh* Diet. 'Tis true, the Prince of *Conti* was alſo Proclaimed by the Cardinal Primate, and ſome Palatines that were in the *French* Intereſt, but his Competitor having an Army at hand to ſupport his Claim; and his Highneſs, who

The Elector of Saxony *Proclaim'd King of* Poland. June 26.

A. C. 1697.

ſoon after arrived in *Poland*, nothing but a great deal of Perſonal Merit to maintain his Title, the latter was, at laſt, neceſſitated to return to *France*.

The Treaty of Peace carried on.

The News of this Election was no ſmall Mortification to the *French* Plenipotentiaries in *Holland*: But however the Treaty went on, and the ceremonial Part being all adjuſted, the *French* who had daily Conferences with the Miniſters of the States General, and other of the Allies, renew'd their Offer of an Equivalent for *Luxemburg* and *Strasburg*, which the *Imperial* and *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadors ſtill rejected. About this time the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries complain'd aloud, and with ſome ſort of Indignation, of an unjuſt and falſe Report, as if their Maſters had, underhand, concluded a Peace with *France*; and the better to prove their Sincerity they openly diſſwaded the Miniſters of the Allies from conſenting to a Truce. To this, however, the latter were of themſelves ſufficiently averſe; eſpecially ſince the *French* had rejected the Pretenſions of the *Imperialiſts* and *Spaniards*, being unwilling to anſwer, them before the Confederates gave their Opinions concerning the Propoſal, *France* had made, to wit, That the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies ſhould treat on the Foundation laid the 10th of *February* laſt, and advance no other Points, beſides thoſe that had already been mention'd. The *Imperialiſts* made anſwer, that theſe Articles were but Preliminary ones, and not abſolute; and that they were allowed of, with this Condition only, that in Caſe any Point were found to be imperfect or faulty, the ſame ſhould be amended by the ſucceeding Treaties, and That they were very deſirous to know the anſwer of the *French*, as to every one Point propos'd by the Emperor and his Allies. The *Spaniards* were of Opinion, they ought to keep cloſe to the Points that had been once agreed on; and that to do otherwiſe would but retard the Negotiation; that ſeeing the firſt Preliminary Point imported, that the Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimeguen*, ſhould be the Baſis of this Negotiation, according to the expreſs Conſent of the King of *France*, it was conſequently very evident, that thoſe Preliminary Poſitions, could

could not be the Foundation of all Pretenſions that the Allies could have upon *France*: That if the preceding Treaties had no Effect at all, it was to no purpoſe, that they had made choice of a Place to confer in, that the Mediation of the King of *Sweden* had been deſired, and that Paſports had been granted. Thereupon the *French* Ambaſſadors diſpatched a Courier to their Maſter, on whoſe Part the Propoſitions of a Truce and a free Trade were again offer'd, as being the firſt ſtep towards a Peace; but theſe being ſtill rejected, they now replied to the Anſwers made by the *Imperialiſts* and *Spaniards*, that they were ſo ſtrictly limited to their Inſtructions, that they durſt not exceed or change any thing from the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, as the Baſis propos'd to them by the King their Maſter; and that conſequently it was in vain for the Allies to require any thing beyond the Articles of the ſaid Treaty. This Reply was far from ſatisfying the Allies, who gave the *French* to underſtand, by the Mediator, that their laſt Declaration being directly contrary to what had been fully regulated, and abſolutely agreed on in the Preliminaries, it could have no other Tendency, than to break off the Treaty, or at leaſt to draw it into length. The Mediator himſelf being of the ſame Opinion, he did thereupon lay the full Pretenſions of the Allies before the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who made him Anſwer: That the retarding the Negotiation ought with more Reaſon, be charged upon the Allies, the laſt Inſtrument that had been preſented on the Emperor's part, being conceived in ſuch Articles, which they foreſaw *France* neither could, nor ought to accept; and that the *Spaniards* propoſing the *Pyrenean* Treaty for the Baſis of this, made the *French* inſiſt upon that of *Nimeguen*. To this the Mediator replied, That he could not believe that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was offended, that all and ſingular the Allies had join'd together in the laſt Anſwer, ſince that Affair was common to them all; that they were of Opinion *France* would have declar'd the ſame thing, were ſhe in the ſame Condition *Spain* found her ſelf in, to wit, that the Peace of the *Pyrenees* ſhould be renewed in

A. C. 1697.

A. C. 1697. its full Force. At the ſame time, the Allies offer'd it as their Opinion, that for the avoiding of theſe Difficulties and Diſputes, the *French* ſhould anſwer each of their Propoſitions apart, which was at length agreed to.

The laſt Inſtruments preſented by the *Imperialiſts*, were not pleaſing to divers of the Allies, who pretended they had other juſt Complaints to make againſt *France*, in order to Redreſs. The Elector of *Hanover*'s Plenipotentiary inſiſting, he ought to have a Place in the Aſſembly, as an Electoral Miniſter, occaſioned alſo ſome Diſpute, which being left to the Deciſion of the Mediator, he gave it in favour of that Plenipotentiary. Soon after, the *Imperialiſts* and the *French* gave in reſpectively their Projects of Peace; but all the Articles of the latter being drawn, Word for Word, from the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, the ſame were rejected by the Allies, as being too oppoſite to the Intereſt of the Empire; and becauſe there was often mention made of the Allies of *France*, it being notoriouſly known ſhe had none in the War, unleſs the *Turks* were meant by it; wherefore it was inſiſted upon, that the *French* ſhould more fully explain themſelves, and give in a clearer Project. On the other hand, the *French* in the beginning of *July*, required the Mediator to exhort the Allies to avoid Delays, and apply themſelves effectually to the terminating this tedious Work. To this the Mediator anſwer'd. That he did not ſee how the Allies retarded the removing of thoſe Obſtacles that lay in the way; but that theſe Delays were occaſion'd by the *French* themſelves, in ſending thoſe Points that were undecided to *Paris*, in order to conſult their Maſter thereupon. That the ſincere Intentions of the Allies were manifeſted from their having deſir'd that other extraordinary days ſhould be appointed to hold their Conferences, which the *French*, on their Part, had declined; and that the Allies were not ignorant of the Deſigns of the *French* Court, who had nothing in view but the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. As ſoon as the Mediator had given an account of all this to the Allies, they reſolved to conſult together daily, in order to find out

a way to ſhorten their Buſineſs; and in the firſt Conference it was concluded, that the *French* ſhould anſwer to every Point in Difference as propoſed by the Allies; which when the others came to know, they deſired to be inform'd according to what manner the Allies were willing to decide the firſt Point; to the end that having once ſeen the beginning of the Treaty, they might be able to conjecture whether they had Power enough to treat and conclude without any futther Orders from their Maſter. But the *French*, at the next Meeting, inſiſted, that nothing could add a greater weight to the Buſineſs, than to treat according to the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and to change ſome Articles therein, where there ſhould be Occaſion. The Mediator at the Requeſt of the Allies replied, that they were not to treat according to the Treaty of *Nimeguen* only, but alſo according to that of *Weſtphalia*, ſince both together had been reciprocally propoſed and accepted of in the Preliminaries; and that conſequently the Allies requir'd, that the *French* ſhould form a Project according to thoſe two Treaties, to which Project the Allies would promiſe a quick Anſwer. The *French* requir'd time to deliberate upon it; which while they were doing, the Imperial Ambaſſadors promis'd to thoſe of the Electors, that they would ſoon communicate to them all the Articles they ſhould put forwards to the end all Differences between them might be adjuſted. A. C. 1697.

After ſeveral Conſultations, the *French* declar'd they had not ſufficient Power to anſwer to the different Propoſals of the *Imperialiſts*, but that they would give in a Project to the *Spaniards*, if they would accept of it; which the Mediator acquainted the Allies with, adding that the *French* ſtill pretended they had no other Power to treat, than according to the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; whereupon the Miniſters of the Allies, in a particular Conference, came to an unanimous Reſolution, never to conſent to it; that Treaty being contrary to the Intereſts of almoſt all the Princes and States that ſent them. In the mean time, the Electoral Miniſters could not well digeſt the Propoſal of the Imperialiſts, that

A. C. 1697. in Dignities, and Ceſſions, there ſhould be no Regard had to any other, except the Ambaſſadors of the higheſt Characters; for they inſiſted, that they ought to be treated with upon an equal foot with the reſt: Hereupon the *French* declar'd, that they would uſe the Plenipotentiaries of the Electors in the ſame manner, as the Emperor's Miniſters did; and honour the reſt ſo, in all publick Acts, as to give no occaſion of Complaints. As to the Main of the Treaty, the *Spaniards* did at laſt conſent that the *French* ſhould give in their Project, to which they would return an Anſwer. This they were prevail'd to do, upon an Aſſurance from the Mediator, that the ſame ſhould be made up of the Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimeguen*, he having told the *French*, that the Articles they ſhould propoſe ought to be regulated by thoſe two Treaties, upon default whereof, no Advance could be made in the Negotiation. Whilſt the *French* Miniſters were buſie about framing their Project, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*'s Plenipotentiary did very earneſtly preſs them to get a full Power to treat with him in particular, ſince his Maſter had formerly declared War againſt *France*; and the Deputies of the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia* too inſiſted, to have ſatisfaction made them by *France*, for the Damages they had ſuſtained during the War: But all this to little purpoſe.

To quicken the ſlow advances of the Treaty, the Miniſters of *Sweden* and *Denmark* did both declare to the *French*, that their Maſters would be conſtrained to join their Forces to thoſe of the Allies, to cut off by the Sword, all the unneceſſary Difficulties which *France* raiſed to protract the Negotiation: Whereupon, the *French* gave * in their Project of Peace, founded on the forementioned Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimeguen*; the main Articles of which, as to the Empire, were, 'An Offer to make 'void ſeveral Reunions made on that ſide, by the 'Chambers of *Mentz* and *Beſançon* and the Sove'reign Council of *Briſac*, ſince the Treaty of *Ni*'*meguen*. To reſtore the City of *Strasburg*, or to 'give as an Equivalent for it, the City and Caſtle 'of

Project of Peace given in by the French

* July 20.

'of *Friburg*, and the Towns of *Briſac*, and *Philips-* A. C.
'*burg*, with the Fort of *Kiel*, in the Condition they 1697.
'were at preſent; to demoliſh the Fortifications of
'*Hunninghen*, on the other ſide of the *Rhine*; to
'reſtore *Lorrain* to the Duke of that name, in the
'ſame manner as it was offer'd at the Treaty of
'*Nimeguen*, that is, in the ſame Condition it was
'poſſeſſed by Duke *Charles* in 1670. and the City
'of *Nancy*, upon certain Conſiderations; with the
'demoliſhing of divers Places, ſuch as *Mont-Royal*,
'*Traerback*, &c. As for the *Spaniards*, the *French* of-
'fer'd to give them the City and Country of
'*Luxemburg*, and the Country of *Chinay*, or in lieu
'of them, ſome other Places hereafter to be nam'd,
'for which there was a Blank left in the Project.
'That all Reunions ſince the Treaty of *Nimeguen*
'ſhould be made void; that the City and Caſtle of
'*Dinant* ſhould be deliver'd to the Biſhop of *Liege*;
'and that all other Places taken on both ſides du-
'ring the War, ſhould likewiſe be reſtor'd. The
Spaniards ſeem'd, in the main, to be pretty well ſa-
tisfied with the *French* Conceſſions: But the Impe-
rial Miniſters made a tedious, and, as ſome thought,
an unreaſonable Anſwer to the Project; which
the *French* did not much regard, their chief
Aim being to ſatisfy the reſt, upon what Terms
they were willing to give them, in order to break
off the Grand Confederacy; and by that means to
preſerve part of their Acquiſitions on the *Rhine*,
ſince there was ſo little Proſpect of having any
thing elſewhere. After the delivery of the Project
of Peace, the King of *France*, finding much time
ſpent to little purpoſe, by carrying on a Treaty in
Writing, order'd his Plenipotentiaries to agree to
the Propoſals the Imperialiſts had made not long
before, of treating by Word of Mouth; and tho'
the 10th of *September* was the utmoſt the *French*
would give, to accept their Offers; yet 'tis re-
markable, that ſince their Diſappointment in *Po-*
land, they began to be more tractable than be-
fore.

A. C. 1697.

Upon the 17th of *Auguſt* an extraordinary Conference was held at *Ryſwick*, which laſted almoſt a whole day, and wherein the Method agreed on of Treating by Word of Mouth, was firſt put in Practiſe. Not many Days after came the News of the Taking of *Barcelona* by the *French*, after one of the moſt vigorous Sieges that had been known in any Age. This made the *Spaniards* very uneaſie, and very preſſing to have the Peace ſign'd upon the Conditions offer'd by *France*; and more eſpecially, ſince by the Memorial given in to the Mediator on the firſt of *September*, there had been an Offer made to reſtore this Place alſo, to the Catholick King, upon a ſlight Conſideration of a few Villages belonging to the *Chatelenie* of *Aeth* to be yielded to the *French*, for the conveniency of the Trade of the Inhabitants of *Tournay*. But by how much the more condeſcending the *French* ſeemed to be with the *Spaniards*, the ſtiffer they became with the Empire, now poſitively inſiſting upon the keeping of *Strasburg*, and that the Emperor ſhould reſt contented with the Equivalent, which, they ſaid, would be more conſiderable to him, ſince he would have the entire Sovereignty of thoſe Towns that *France* quitted; whereas *Strasburg*, if reſtored, muſt have been ſet at its own Liberty, as a free Imperial City. If the *Imperialiſts* were ſtartled at this new Project, they were not leſs ſurpriz'd at the ſhort time prefix'd by *France*, for their Anſwer, which was the 20th of *September*; and after which the moſt Chriſtian King would no longer be oblig'd to thoſe Offers. This was ſtill the more mortifying to them, ſince they began now to be ſuperior in Force to the *French*, and to act offenſively on the *Rhine*; not to mention their Jealouſies, leſt ſome of the Allies ſhould ſign a Separate Peace and leave them out; which occaſion'd ſome Heats between the Confederates.

Another Project. Sept. 1.

On the other hand, the *French* Plenipotentiaries were amaz'd at the profound Silence of the Miniſters of the Allies, concerning their laſt Memorial: But it ſeems the concluſion of the Peace was to be owing to the ſame Genius, who had been the Soul of the

the War; I mean King, *William.* His Majeſty, wiſely conſidering that the uſual Forms, and incident *Chicaneries* of a ſolemn Negotiation, were no ſmall hinderance to the Progreſs of the Treaty, thought fit to commit his Perſonal Intereſts, and thoſe of his Dominions, to the Arbitration of Two Men of the Sword, to wit, the Earl of *Portland*, on his *Britannick*, and the Mareſchal de *Boufflers*, on his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Part. Accordingly the Royal Confederate Army being encamp'd at *Cockleberg*, near *Bruſſels*; and the *French* under *Villeroy*, *Catinat* and *Boufflers*, not far from thence, at *Iſeringue*, *Vive St. Eloi*, and *Pepinge*, the Earl of *Portland*, as from himſelf, demanded a private Interview with Monſieur *de Boufflers*, which being readily granted, the two Generals * met at an equal diſtance from their reſpective Camps, attended by the ſame number of Guards, and accompanied by ſeveral Officers of Note. This Preliminary Conference was ſoon follow'd by three others; at the laſt † of which, the two Negotiators, after they had been ſome Time in the open Field, retir'd into a Houſe in the Suburb of *Hall*, where they had Pen, Ink and Paper, and in an Hour, adjuſted ſeveral Points, that the Plenipotentiaries at *Ryſwick* would not have agreed upon in a Year. On the ſecond of *Auguſt* *Portland* and *Boufflers* ſign'd the Paper they had drawn up ſome Days before; wherepon his Majeſty * left the Army, and went to *Dieren*; from whence he diſpatch'd that Earl to the *Hague*, to acquaint the Congreſs, *That as for what concern'd his Majeſty and his Kingdoms, all Matters were ſo adjuſted with* France, *that this would occaſion no Delay in the general Peace; and therefore he earneſtly preſt the other Allies, and particularly the Emperor, to contribute all that in them lay towards concluding ſo great a Work.*

A. C. 1697.

Interviews between the Earl of Portland *and Mareſchal de* Boufflers.

* June 10. N. S.

† July 26. N. S.

The King leaves the Army.

* Aug. 3.

The frequent Interviews between King *William*'s Favourite, and Mareſchal *de Boufflers* occaſion'd divers Speculations. On the one hand the *Jacobites*, who againſt all Reaſon flatter'd themſelves, that tho' a Treaty of Peace was carried on at his Majeſty's own Palace, yet he ſhould be left out of it, ſaw by theſe Conferences their hopes entirely baffled; And on the other

Various Conjectures about Portland's *and* Boufflers *Interviews:*

A. C. 1697.

other hand, a great many People, and even ſome of his Majeſty's beſt Friends began to ſuſpect that his Majeſty had entred into a private Agreement with the King of *France*, in favour either of King *James*, or his Iſſue, upon Account of his *Britannick* Majeſty's having the Peaceful enjoyment of his Dominions during Life; and being acknowledg'd as King of *Great Britain* by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: Which ill-grounded ſuſpicion was three years after fully remov'd by King *William*'s effectual promoting the Settlement in the Proteſtant Line. Others gave out that my Lord *Portland*, and Monſieur *Boufflers*, had only agreed that King *James*'s Queen ſhould have her Dowry paid her by *England*, in ſuch a manner, as if her Husband was really Dead; but that afterwards ſhe refus'd to accept it: And others again, have ſince imagin'd, not without ſome Probability, that in theſe Interviews was laid the firſt Foundation of the famous *Treaty of Partition*, which was afterwards concluded between King *William* and the King of *France*: But theſe are meer Conjectures; and will remain ſuch, till the Earl of *Portland*, or the Mareſchal *de Boufflers* are pleas'd to reveal what paſt betwixt them; which has been hitherto kept ſecret.

The Peace Sign'd between England, Spain, *and* Holland, *Sept.* 20. *N. S.*

The critical day appointed by *France* being come, when either a happy Peace, or a long and bloody War, was to determine the Fate of Chriſtendom, the *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, after a long Conference with thoſe of *France*, having adjuſted all Matters remaining in difference between any of them, did reſpectively ſign the Treaty, a little after Midnight; and then complimented each other, upon the finiſhing of that important Negotiation.

The Miniſters of the Empire proteſt againſt it.

The Imperial and Electoral Plenipotentiaries, who, moſt of them, were all the while preſent in the Hall, were ſo far from conſenting to what was done, that on the contrary, they requir'd the Mediator to enter a Proteſtation, 'That this was the ſecond time; that a ſeparate Peace had been concluded with *France*, (meaning that of *Nimeguen* for one) wherein the Emperor and Empire, had been excluded; And that the States of the Empire, who had been impos'd upon thro' their own over-credulity,

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nipotentiaries, and particularly *Don Bernardo de Quiros*, by way of Excuſe, replied: That he had a long time been made acquainted with his Catholick Majeſty's Pleaſure, not to delay the Signing of the Treaty, which had been agreed on before; And if he had obey'd thoſe Orders, the *French* would not have taken *Barcelona*: But that having deferr'd the Concluſion of that Treaty, at the perſwaſion of the Imperial Miniſters, he had given the *French* Time to make themſelves Maſters of that important Place, which Succeſs embolden'd their Plenipotentiaries to change their Language, and thereby he had himſelf run the Hazard of incurring his Maſter's Diſpleaſure. The Truth is, the *Spaniards* could not but perceive, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* could have ſav'd *Barcelona* this Year, if they had pleas'd; But that they rather declin'd it, with an Intention to bring the *Spaniards* the more readily to accept the Offers of the *French*. And indeed thoſe two Powers having in a manner, born the whole Burden of the War, both by Sea and Land, whereby their reſpective Subjects were reduc'd to great Straits, eſpecially as to their Trade; it could not ſeem ſtrange that they were forward to ſign a Glorious and Advantageous * Peace.

* *See the Articles of Peace in the Appendix.*

All this while the Abdicated King of *England* made but an indifferent Figure in his melancholy Retirement at St. *Germains*: The *French* King's Promiſe to that unfortunate Prince, and open Declaration, to all *Europe*, that he would never lay down Arms till he had reſtor'd him to his Throne, had rais'd his late *Britannick* Majeſty's Hopes to a great height. But he found by ſad Experience how little the Promiſes of Sovereigns are to be rely'd on, when their own Intereſt comes in competition: After a tedious War, dubiouſly * maintain'd, the King of *France*, being exhauſted both of Men and Money, thought it Prudence to clap up a Peace, and reſtore to his Neighbours all the Conqueſts he had made upon them ſince the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; which he was the more enclin'd to do, in hopes, that having diſarm'd and broke the Confederacy, he might get all

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A. C. 1697.

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The Intereſt of King James left unregarded.

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A. C. 1697. all again at the Death of the King of *Spain*; who for many years had been in a pining, lingring ſtate of Health; and who, at the concluſion of the Peace of *Ryſwick* was in ſo deſperate a condition, that the *French* Court thought he could not live a Month longer. On the other hand his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, being ſenſible that a Treaty could not be ſet on Foot, not only without owning King *William*, but alſo (as a Conſequence of that Acknowledgment) without abandoning King *James*; He neither did inſiſt that a Miniſter from that unfortunate Monarch ſhould be admitted to the Conferences at *Ryſwick*; which Propoſal was unanimouſly rejected by the Allies; nor would the *French* Plenipotentiaries meddle with that Prince's Manifeſto. King *James*'s Expectation of the *French* King's Protection being thus diſappointed; and his Majeſty finding that his *Pardons* as well as his *Threats*, had no effect upon his Subjects, he was perſwaded to publiſh his ſaid Manifeſto, containing *both a ſummary Account of the Reaſons that ſhould engage the Confederate Catholick Princes to promote his Reſtora- An Expoſtulation of the Injuſtice done Him*; *and a Proteſtation againſt what was done at* Ryſwick, *as null, in reſpect to the violation of his Rights*; Of which no notice was taken by any of the Allies. As to the late King's Friends in *England*, they were ſo enrag'd to ſee him forſaken by the King of *France*, that they could not forbear venting their bitter † Invectives againſt

† The following *Latin* Epigram was made upon that Occaſion.

Pompeium Pharius *tradit*, Lodoix*que* Jacobum:
Regibus infidis Hoſpes uterque perit.
Vilior at Gallus, *quam Gens malefida* Canopi;
Hoc admiſiſſes tunc, Photine, *Nefas?*
Prodidit hic Socium, Victori Victus Amicum:
Aſt Victor Victo tradidit ille ſuum.

gainſt his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; for which ſome of them were committed to Priſon and Fined; the ſame being a violation of the late Treaty between the Crowns of *England* and *France*. A. C. 1697.

The Proteſtant *French* Refugees in *England*, *Germany* and *Holland*, were at this Time, no leſs diſappointed, than the Royal Exile in *France*, K. *W.* having on all Occaſions declar'd himſelf their Protector, they reaſonably expected that he would alſo prove their Deliverer; and never conclude a Peace with *France*, without obliging their natural Sovereign to reſtore them both to their Eſtates, and the free Exerciſe of their Religion, in their own Country. Upon this Preſumption, ſeveral Conſultations were held in *London*, by the *French* Miniſters, and the moſt conſiderable Perſons among the Refugees there, wherein it was debated, in what Method they ſhould make their Applications to the Plenipotentiaries at *Ryſwick*; and upon what Terms they ſhould agree to their Reſtoration, which ſome amongſt them, look't upon as infallible. The Reſult of theſe Aſſemblies being tranſmitted to Monſieur *Jurieu*, the Head of all the *French* Refugees in *Holland*, he, with his uſual Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe, addreſt himſelf to King *William*, who directed the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries to open that Matter, at a Diſtance, to the *French* Ambaſſadors. The *Dutch* Miniſters follow'd his Majeſties Orders, but the King of *France*, to whom this Overture was communicated, expreſſing an inſuperable Averſeneſs to it, and urging, that as He did not pretend to preſcribe King *William* any Rules about his Subjects, ſo He expected the ſame Liberty as to his own, which he look'd upon as the great Prerogative of a Sovereign; his *Britannick* Majeſty inſiſted no farther upon it. *French Refugees Diſappointed.*

Before we proceed, we muſt take notice of Monſieur *Pointi*'s Expedition into the *Weſt-Indies*, which deſerves a Place in this Hiſtory, not only becauſe it has made a great Noiſe in the World, but principally, becauſe it has been the Opinion of many People, that it might have been diſappointed by his *Britannick* Majeſty's Fleets. M. *Pointi*, having fitted out a Squadron of Men of War, at the Charge of a Company erected *Mr. Pointi's Expedition.*

A. C. 1697. erected by the *French* King's Permiſſion for that purpoſe, ſet out from *Breſt* towards the Beginning of the Year, and in fifty five Days arriv'd before St. *Domingo*. Here he was conſiderably reinforc'd, and being alſo joyn'd by the Buckaniers and Free-Booters in thoſe Parts, he proceeded to put his Deſign upon *Carthagena*, in Execution. He received no ſmall Aſſiſtance in this Project from one *Venner*, an *Engliſh* Man who had ſerv'd the *Spaniards* many Years, and who drew him ſeveral Plans of that wealthy Town; by which Monſieur *Pointi* judg'd there was a Neceſſity of poſſeſſing himſelf, upon his firſt Arrival, of a conſiderable Poſt, call'd *Noſtre Dame de la Pouppe*; or elſe the *Spaniards* would have an Opportunity to carry off whatſoever they were deſirous to ſave. Having been unſucceſsful in this Attempt, thro' the Situation of the Place, he bent his Efforts againſt the Fort of *Bocca Chica*, of which, in a ſhort time, he made himſelf Maſter, notwithſtanding the Difficulties he met in approaching it; and the Daſtardlineſs of the Buckaniers in his Service. The taking of this Fort was ſoon follow'd by the Surrender of that of St. *Lazarus*, after which *Carthagena* it ſelf was inveſted, both by Sea and Land. The Place was attack'd and defended with a great deal of Vigour; but the *Spaniſh* Succours not coming in Time, and all Things being now ready for an Aſſault, the Garriſon thought fit to agree to a Capitulation whereby they were to march out thro' the Breach, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, and four Pieces of Cannon; but, for the reſt, that all Silver, without Reſerve, ſhould belong to the Conqueror; and that ſuch of the Inhabitants, as ſtaid behind, ſhould enjoy all they had excepting their Plate.

Carthagena *taken*, May *6th*. 1697.

In purſuance of theſe Articles, the Governor march'd out of *Carthagena*, and *Pointi* enter'd it on the *6th* of *May*, but tho' the Latter, according to the Agreement, was to have all the Silver, how to come at it, was no ſmall Difficulty. At laſt he bethought himſelf of an Expedient, ordering it to be publiſh'd, That he would give the Tenth to the Proprietors, of whatſoever they honeſtly brought him, and a Tenth to them that ſhould inform him of

of any Perſons that concealed their Effects; to which he added his Threats of immediate Puniſhment on formal Diſobedience; which had the deſired Effect upon the Generality of People. Neither were the Churches and Religious Houſes ſpared, being robb'd and riffled of ſeveral maſſy Images of Gold and Silver, and other precious Ornaments; tho', after all, the Booty fell much ſhort of Monſieur *Pointi*'s Expectation; for the Place having taken the Alarm before his Arrival, all the Women of Quality and others with their Jewels, and 120 Mules laden with Gold were gone a great way out of his Reach: And how baſely ſoever the Buckaniers ſerv'd him in this Expedition, they had their aſſign'd Proportion of the Spoil; with which, nevertheleſs, ſome of them were not ſatisfied. A. C. 1697.

The *French* not thinking it adviſable, or poſſible, to keep this Conqueſt ruin'd the Fort of *Bocca Chica* on the laſt day of *May*, and on the firſt of *June* put out to Sea, ſtanding for Cape *Tuberon*; when an Advice-Boat from *Petit Guaves* came and inform'd them, that 13 *Engliſh* Men of War were arriv'd on the 27*th* of *April* at *Barbadoes*, to look after them. This made Monſieur *Pointi* alter his Courſe for the *Streight* of *Bahama*, till ſix at Night, when he fell in with the *Engliſh*, who proved to be much Stronger than he was informed; and who preſently took one of his Fly-boats, on Board of which there was a conſiderable quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion. While this was doing, half the *Engliſh* Fleet, that were got within Reach of the Enemy, ſeem'd to decline Fighting, till the reſt, to Leeward, could come up to the Action which gave the *French* an Opportunity of getting before them: On the other hand, the Advanc'd Part of the *Engliſh* Fleet having got the Windward of the *French*, and within leſs than Cannon-ſhot, Monſieur *Pointi*, who ſaw the Neceſſity of Fighting, gave the Signal for the Engagement; But the *Engliſh* Admiral, *Nevill*, reckoning there was no Safety for the *French*, but to go before the Wind for the *Streights* of *Bahama*, ſlackned his Way, propoſing to get ſo much a Head of them as to hinder their Paſſage. Hereupon the *French*, at the cloſing of the Night tack'd about, and found

Pointi falls in with, and eſcapes Admiral Nevill.

C. A. 1697.

found the Succeſs of their working the next Day; for they could reckon no more than fourteen Ships following them in a Line, and they not ſo high, by far, as the Day before, which made the *French* continue the ſame Board, till they got within 20 Leagues of *Carthagena*, where they were on the 9*th* of *June*, and the next Day got clear off of the *Engliſh* Fleet.

Having made ſo narrow an eſcape, the *French* Sailed for *Newfound-Land*, and on the 4*th* of *Auguſt* put in for Water at *Conception-Bay*. From hence they Steer'd their Courſe to that of St. *John*'s, where lay a Squadron of *Engliſh* Ships under Commodore *Norris*; who ſuppoſing the *French*, (now mightily weakned by Sickneſs) to be much ſtronger than they were, declin'd putting out to fight them, and ſo they eſcaped this Second danger as they did afterwards a Third from ſix *Engliſh* Men of War, that attack'd them in their Paſſage from thence into *France*; which, they confeſſed was more than they themſelves could have expected, conſidering the pitiful Plight they were reduc'd to; and for which nevertheleſs no Body was ever call'd to Account, to any Purpoſe. To make ſtill things worſe on the ſide of the *Engliſh*, not only Admiral *Nevil* died in the *Weſt-Indies*, but moſt of the other Commanders: So that of all the Captains that went out there was only one that return'd; and ſuch a Mortality had raged among the Seamen, that there were ſcarce Hands enough to bring the Ships Home. Let's now return to *Ryſwick*.

Pointi *arrives in* France, *Aug* 19*th*.

Truce between the Empire and France Sept. 11*th*.

Tho' the *Imperialiſts* were not a little concern'd at the Proceeding of their Allies, yet they thought it adviſeable to agree to a Ceſſation of Arms, and Expreſſes were immediately diſpatch'd to the reſpective Armies upon the *Rhine*, to give over any further Acts of Hoſtility. However, before Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had notice of it, he had made himſelf Maſter of the Caſtle of *Eberenburg*, and was preparing to lay Siege to *Kirn*. But what was ſtill more mortifying to the Imperial Miniſters, was, that Advice had not come a few days ſooner of the Great Victory obtain'd at *Zenta*, over the *Turks*, by the Emperor's Forces commanded by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*; which Succeſs would, in all probability, have

The Turks *defeated by* P. Eugene, Sept. 11*th*.

made *Spain* and the reſt leſs eager to Sign the Peace; and the *French* leſs ſtiff with the *Imperialiſts.* A. C. 1697.

Not many days after the Concluſion of the fore-mention'd Truce between the Empire and *France*, ſeveral Ambaſſadors of the Allies waited upon King *William* at *Loo*, where it was conſulted what pre-cautionary Meaſures could to be taken to prevent the Violation of the Peace lately concluded, and 'twas whiſper'd that an offenſive and defenſive Alli-ance was enter'd into, or rather renewed between the Confederates. Now the Ambaſſadors of the Empire happening to complain again, how much they were wrong'd by a precipitate Treaty, they were anſwer'd That they ought to impute it to themſelves, as hav-ing been often advis'd to put in their Demands without Delay, and not to retard the Negotiation; and that they ſhould not have flatter'd themſelves that more advantageous Conditions could have been got thereby; ſince the *French* inſiſted ſtill upon the firſt, from which they would never recede. The Im-perialiſts ſeeing their Expoſtulations had no Effect, bent their Thoughts upon adjuſting the remaining Points in Controverſie with *France*: The main diffe-rence ſeem'd to be about *Strasburg*, and ſince they could not obtain its being reſtored, they inſiſted to have the Equivalent for it ſomewhat enlarg'd; as alſo that beſides *Landau*, all the Places taken by *France* on that ſide, ſince the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, ſhould be yielded up, and *Fort-Louis* reſign'd to the Duke of *Lorrain*; But the *French* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd, they had no Power to exceed their Or-ders, and therefore could, by no means, comply with theſe Demands: So that there was yet but little Ap-pearance of bringing Matters to a final Accommoda-tion.

The Treaty between France and the Empire carried on

But what is moſt remarkable in the whole Courſe of this important Negotiation, is the warm Zeal which the *Proteſtant* Princes of the Empire ſhew'd upon this Occaſion for the Intereſt of their Religion: For their Ambaſſadors being met together at the Houſe of the Elector of *Mentz's* Plenipotentary, they nam'd four Deputies, who deliver'd a Memorial to the Me-diator wherein they demanded, That at *Strasburg*,

A. C. 1697. (which now the *Imperialiſts* inclin'd to leave in the Hands of the *French*) and other Cities of *Alſatia*, which belong'd to *France*, by virtue of former Treaties, the *Lutheran* Religion ſhould be tolerated, and enjoy all thoſe Rights and Immunities it had in the Year 1624. To this the *French* demanded eight days to anſwer: But what Miſunderſtanding ſoever there might appear to continue between them and the *Imperial* Plenipotentiaries, as to the other Points, they did perfectly well agree, or rather combine together, to have a Clauſe inſerted in the IVth Article of the Treaty between the Empire and *France*, importing, That the *Popiſh* Religion ſhould be exercis'd in the ſame State it was now in the reſpective Places that were to be deliver'd up; without any Notice taken of the Reformed; At which the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Princes, were ſo offended that they refus'd to ſet their Hands to the Treaty when concluded, and publiſh'd a Declaration containing in ſubſtance: 'That the ſaid Clauſe was entirely 'oppoſite, 1. to the fundamental Laws of the Em-'pire, that is to ſay, as well to the Peace of Religi-'on, in the Year 1555. wherein it was agreed, *That 'the Companions and Aſſociates of the* Ausburg *Con-'feſſion, ſhall remain in the quiet Poſſeſſion of the Eccle-'ſiaſtical Eſtates and Rents belonging to them, and that 'they ſhall not be moleſted by any Proceſs of Law upon 'that occaſion*; as more eſpecially to the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, which ought to be look'd upon as the Baſis and Foundation of this Peace; for that the expreſs Words of that Treaty are, That the Sole 'and only Foundation of the Reſtitution, and of 'the Performance which ought to follow it, by 'reaſon of the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, ought to be the 'Year 1624. and reſpectively in the *Palatinate*, be-'fore the Commotions in *Bohemia*, till the Con-'troverſies about Religion ſhall be amicably termi-'nated. 2*dly*, To the Capitulation of the Empe-'ror and the King of the *Romans*, whereby the Con-'cluſion of the ſaid Peace of Religion, and of the 'Peace of *Weſtphalia* that follow'd it, are confirm'd. '3*dly*, To the Inſtruction given to the Deputies of 'the Empire at the preſent Treaty of Peace, which

Declaration of the Proteſtant Plenipotentiaries againſt the Clauſe inſerted in the Treaty between the Empire and France, *about* Religion.

'preſcribes

'prescribes as well to the *Catholicks* as *Evangelists*, A. C.
'after what manner they ought to act in these 1697.
'Words, *That all Things both Ecclesiastical and Politi-*
'*cal, of which any Alteration may have been made, shall*
'*be restor'd to their first Condition, according to the Re-*
'*gulation of the Peace of* Westphalia: which In-
'struction was confirm'd by his Imperial Majesty.
'4*thly*, To the particular Instruction which the De-
'puties of the Confession of *Ausburg* have receiv'd
'from the Evangelick Body. 5*thly*, to the particu-
'cular Orders of their Masters tending to the same
'end. 6*thly*, To the Guaranty of the Peace of *West-*
'*phalia*, with which the most Christian King is in-
'trusted. 7*thly*, To the Preliminaries of that Peace
'which were the Foundation of the Treaties that
'follow'd. 8*thly*, To the Project and Declaration
'the Ambassadors of *France* deliver'd the 20*th* of
'*July*, and 1. of *Sept.* wherein no mention is made of
'any such dangerous Alteration in the Peace of
'*Westphalia*. 9*thly*, To the preceding Article
'of the Peace of *Ryswick*, according to which the
'Treaties of *Westphalia* aed *Nimeguen* are look'd
'upon as the Basis of the present Peace; and because
'it is also added, that *immediately after the Ratifica-*
'*tions, the said Treaties shall be duly put in Execution,*
'*in respect of the Spiritual and Temporal, and shall be in-*
'*violably observ'd for the future.* For as to the Clause
'that follows, *if it shall be expresly derogated from it*
'*by the present Treaty*, it is certain that it was only
'to be understood of the Temporal, and not of the
'Spiritual, as may be manifestly inferr'd from the
'Passage already cited, and by many others of the
'*Westphalian* Treaty; For it was there concluded,
'and more especially in the Vth Article, Paragraph
'9. of the Treaty of *Osnabrug*, That *They of the Com-*
'*munion of* Ausburg *should not be molested for the Time*
'*to come, in any manner whatever, in the Possession of*
'*such Estates of the Church, which they enjoy'd; but that*
'*they should be for ever secure from all Prosecutions of*
'*Law and Violence, till the Contests about Religion*
'*should be determin'd.* 10*thly*, To the separate Ar-
'ticles of the Treaties past with the King of *Great*
'*Britain*, and the States General of the United Pro-

C. A. 1697.

vinces; by which his Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, were left at Liberty to conclude or not conclude the Peace, by a Time prefix'd in the Conditions, that had been ſtipulated in the Project and Declaration of *France*. 11. Moreover, they alledg'd, that the ſaid Clauſe gives too great a ſhock to the Union and Tie of Concord, that reign'd in all the States of the Empire. 12. That ſince his Imperial Majeſty's Ambaſſadors had refuſed to take notice of the general Remonſtrance of the Evangelicks, concerning the Execution only of the 3d. Article of the Peace, by which the Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimguen*, are laid down as the Baſis of the preſent Treaty; becauſe the ſaid Execution in the Empire, no way concern'd *France*, but only the Emperor and the Empire. 13. Seeing alſo that the Embaſſy of his Imperial Majeſty had not only refus'd to take any cognizance of the particular Remonſtrances of ſome of the Evangelicks, by which they deſir'd to provide for the Reeſtabliſhment of their Religion in the Provinces which were to be reſtor'd to the *Roman* Empire, looking upon theſe Remonſtrances as ſuperfluous, becauſe they no way concern'd the moſt Chriſtian King; and as being already compriz'd under the Regulation of the 3d. Article: Beſides, that they rejected a general Remonſtrance of the Evangelicks, for the Preſervation of the Evangelick Religion, in the City of *Strasburg*, and in *Alſatia*, upon the Stipulations of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, there was no Reaſon that the Embaſſy of *France* ſhould pretend the Admittance of this Clauſe, or that the Emperor's Embaſſy ſhould admit it; and make an alteration ſo contrary to the ſaid Peace, in the Territories of the Empire, in reference to Eccleſiaſtical Affairs. 14. Therefore the ſaid *Proteſtant* Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries could not give their Conſent to the Clauſe ſo often mention'd, contrary to their Orders and their Conſciences, without doing ſome notable Prejudice both to their Maſters, and all the reſt who upheld the Peace of *Weſtphalia*; more eſpecially perceiving, upon Reading the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, after it was Sign'd, that certain Things were inſerted,

no

not only in this Article, but in ſeveral other Places, without their knowledge, and at the ſame time other Things omitted, which did not ſlightly concern the Evangelicks; and of which Report would be made to the States of the Empire. 15. That tho' it was propos'd by way of Expedient, that the Evangelicks ſhould Sign the Treaty of Peace, in hopes the Affair would be accommodated, there were but Three who did it upon particular Reaſons; the reſt refuſing their Conſent, becauſe their Inſtructions expreſly enjoyn'd 'em the contrary, the Diſpute being about a change of State, in regard to Eccleſiaſtick Affairs, within the Territories of the Empire. And they thought they might the better do it, becauſe the Embaſſadors of *France* had very often excus'd themſelves, during the Courſe of the Negotiation, pretending they had not his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Orders, in Things of leſs Importance. 16. That thus after mature deliberation, another Expedient was Propounded, which was to defer Signing the Treaty till the Proteſtant Princes of the Empire ſhould be inform'd of all Things, and ſhould declare themſelves upon this Affair, either at *Ratisbon*, or at the Time of the Ratification. Wherefore the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries of the Elector of *Saxony*, Dutchy of *Deux-Ponts*, *Saxa-Gotha*, Duke of *Brunſwick-Zell*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, Duke of *Saxe-Coburg*, Margrave of *Bareith*, Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel*, and Dutchy of *Holſtein Gluckstadt*, earneſtly deſired the Ambaſſadors Mediators, that this their Remonſtrance might be inſerted in their Regiſter; and that they might have an Act given them to confirm the preſenting it: Proteſting alſo, at the ſame Time, that their Maſters were no leſs Zealous for the Peace, than the reſt of the Princes of *Europe*, and that it was great Grief to them, that they could not Sign in their Maſters Name, by Reaſon of this unexpected Difficulty.

A. C. 1697.

Treaty Sign'd between the Empire and France.

To make an end of this memorable Negotiation, the Conferences continu'd at *Ryſwick*, between the *Imperial* and *French* Plenipotentiaries, till the 30th of *October*, when all Things were agreed on, and

Octob. 30.

See the Appendix

A. C. 1697. the Treaty Sign'd, two days before the time limited by *France* was expir'd. And tho' this Peace with the Empire was not ſo advantageous to it, nor the Reſtitution of *Lorrain* in ſo ample a manner as was expected; yet it muſt be own'd, that the Power of *France*, was now extreamly reduc'd, if it be conſider'd, That ſhe gave up many conſiderable Towns in *Germany*, which ſhe had been long poſſeſs'd of, particularly the important Place of *Briſac*; That by the taking of *Cazal*, and the Peace of *Savoy*, ſhe had entirely loſt her Footing in *Italy*; That the ſame Barrier was left in *Catalonia* as before; and that there was a ſtronger Frontier in the *Low Countries*, by her Reſtitution of all ſhe took ſince the beginning of the War, with the Addition of *Luxemburg* and *Dinant*. The *French* themſelves, who did not enter into the Views of their Monarch, were ſo ſenſible of this, and ſo little pleas'd with the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, that they made very ſevere Reflections on Meſſieurs *Harlay*, *Crecy* and *Cailliere*, their Plenipotentiaries, whom they traduced in their Lampoons, which were publickly Sung in *Paris*, and over all the Kingdom of *France*; whilſt the Courage, Reſolution and Wiſdom of King *William*, to which this great Work was principally owing, were Celebrated and Admir'd throughout all the World.

'Twas the Admiration of thoſe Eminent Virtues that drew the Czar of *Muſcovy*, * the moſt Potent Prince of the North, out of his own Dominions; and made him traverſe vaſt Tracts of Land to receive his Majeſty's Inſtructions; wherein he prudently imitated the Queen of *Sheba*, who, many Ages before, had done the ſame, to hear the Wiſdom of *Solomon*. And becauſe he could not appear in other States, with that Majeſty and Splendor which he had in his own Empire, he condeſcended to go, *incognito*, among the Ambaſſadors, whom to cover his Journey, he ſent to *Holland* and *England*. After theſe Ambaſſadors had had their Audience of the States-general at the *Hague*, they were admitted to that of his *Britannick* Majeſty, at *Utrecht*; which being over, his Majeſty and the Czar met in a ſmall Gallery, into which they entered

* Peter Alexowits.

An Interview between the Czar of Muſcovy, *and King* William, Sept. 11. N. S.

ed, both at a Time, out of the adjoyning Rooms, and hearty Embraces, and Compliments being paſt on both ſides, they had a long Conference together about the Poſture of Affairs, wherein the Czar highly applauded his Majeſty's indefatigable Endeavours, and conſtant Aim to reduce *France* within his ancient Limits. The *Ruſſian* Emperor's Eſteem for King *William* being highly increas'd by this Interview, and confirm'd by ſeveral other Conferences he had with his Majeſty, he reſolv'd to viſit that happy and powerful Nation, who had ſo great a Prince to their Sovereign. Accordingly the Czar follow'd King *William* into *England*, where he was magnificently entertan'd, with all his numerous Retinue, at his Majeſty's own Charge, and had private Conferences not only with his Majeſty, but with the Princeſs and Prince of *Denmark*, who contributed not a little to his diverſion, and at the ſame time rais'd his Surprize by a Splendid Ball, at which were preſent the brighteſt Beauties in *England*. During his ſtay in *London*, his *Czariſh* Majeſty endeavour'd to inſtruct himſelf in the knowledge of ſeveral uſeful Arts, unknown to his barbarous Subjects, and more particularly, in that of Navigation; with deſign to Build a Fleet both on the *Baltick*, to advance the Trade of his Empire, and on the Black Sea, to annoy the *Turks*: Which Project however, has not been yet put in Execution. There were not wanting thoſe who cenſur'd that Prince for leaving his Dominions after this manner: I will not altogether excuſe him, but content my ſelf to ſay, that his Example is never to be follow'd, till there ariſe again ſo great a Man as King *William*; whoſe Merit may, in ſome meaſure, juſtifie the Curioſity of ſeeing him.

A. C. 1697.

The Czar *comes over into* England. Jan. 11. 169⅞.

Earl of Portland *Nam'd Ambaſſador to* France.

Not long after the concluſion of the Peace, King *William* Nam'd the Earl of *Portland* to be his Ambaſſador Extraordinary in *France*; which Honour tho' it rais'd no ſmall Jealouſie among the *Engliſh*, yet ſeem'd due to that Favourite, by having had ſo great a ſhare in bringing the War to a happy Period. Much about the ſame Time his Majeſty created the Lord Viſcount *Villiers*, one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Ryſwick*, Earl of *Jerſey*; and gave him the Character of his Ambaſſador to the *States-General*; And

The Viſcount Villiers *made Earl of* Jerſey, *and Ambaſſador to the* States-General.

A. C. 1697. having ſettled ſeveral important Matters, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Prince *Vaudemont*, and very honourably paid off the Foreign Troops in his Service, his Majeſty went from *Zeuleſtein* to the *Hague*. Here his Majeſty receiv'd the Compliments not only of the States-General, the States-Provincial, Council of State; and of all the Ambaſſadors, and Publick Miniſters of the Allies; but likewiſe of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who had a private Audience † of his Majeſty in his Cloſet. The like demonſtrations of Reſpects, were paid to his Majeſty by the ſame *Perſons*, on his Birth-Day; * which both at the *Hague*, and in *London*, was Solemniz'd with extraordinary Rejoycings: The King having given a Magnificent Ball at the firſt of theſe Places, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Denmark*, at the latter. Not many Days † before, the Peace, by the Lords Juſtices Order, was proclaim'd in *London*, with univerſal Joy; and about Three Weeks after their Excellencies having receiv'd Information, that the Duke of *Berwick*, Sir *George Barclay*, *Harriſon*, *Durant*, Colonel *Parker*, and ſeveral other ſuſpected Perſons, under the Favour of the Treaty of Peace, which had open'd the free Paſſage between *France* and *England*, were come over upon ſome treaſonable Deſigns, they iſſued out their Proclamation for the Apprehending of the ſaid Perſons, promiſing the Reward of One Thouſand Pounds for every one of them.

† Nov. 7. N. S. *The King comes to the* Hague.

† Nov. 9. N. S.

* Nov. 14. N. S.

The Peace Proclaim'd in London.

Oct. 19. *Proclamation to apprehend ſeveral Perſons.*

† Nov. 11.

The King Lands in England. Nov. 14. O. S.

The King having regulated with the *States-General* the Number of Forces which they thought neceſſary to be kept on Foot the next year, his Majeſty Embark'd for *England* on the 13th of *November*, and the next Morning ſafely Landed at *Margate*. The ſame Day his Majeſty went to *Canterbury*, where he receiv'd the Congratulations of the Magiſtrates, and the Clergy, upon his happy Return with Peace. On the Fifteenth his Majeſty lay at *Greenwich*, and the next Day gave to *England* the moſt glorious Shew that ever the Nation ſaw: I mean their Sovereign, Triumphing over all his open Enemies; not by a bloody Battle, but, what is far more honourable to a Chriſtian Prince, by forcing them to ſue for

The King paſſes thro' London in Triumph. Oct. 16.

for Peace. The King, at the Requeſt of his Loyal City of *London*, to honour them, by paſſing thro' the ſame publickly, Set forth in his Coach from *Greenwich*, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and attended by the great Officers of State, and a numerous Concourſe of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Privy Council, Judges and divers other Perſons of Quality of the three Kingdoms; And being come to St. *Margarets-Hill* in *Southwark*, was there receiv'd by the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen in their Formalities on Horſeback. His Lordſhip alighting, preſented to the King the City-Sword, and receiv'd it backagain, with his Majeſty's directions to carry it before him. The Recorder alſo alighting made a ſhort Congratulatory Speech to his Majeſty; which being over, they proceeded from thence to *Whitehall*. A Detachment of about 100 of the City Trained-Bands, in Buff-Coats led the way, from the Bridge to *Charing-Croſs*; Theſe were follow'd by two of the King's Coaches, and one of Prince *George's*; the two City Marſhals, with their Men; the Sheriffs Officers with Javelins, preceded by two of the City Trumpets. Next came the Lord Mayor's Officers on Horſeback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant in Livery; next the King's Banner, born by the Common Hunt, preceded by three of the City Trumpets; The Common Cryer and Sword-Bearer; the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, all on Horſeback, in Scarlet Gowns; each Alderman below the Chair, with four Footmen each; the Meſſengers of the Chamber, and Knight Marſhal's-Men, attending the Proceeding in their proper Stations. Next to theſe march'd the King's Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, follow'd by the Serjeant Trumpet with his Mace; the Heralds of Arms, according to their ſeveral Claſſes, between the Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, all bare-headed, and each attended by a Servant; Then the Lord-Mayor of *London*, on Horſeback, in a Crimſon Velvet Gown, with his Collar and Jewel, bearing the City Sword, in the middle between *Clarencieux* King of Arms on the Right

A. C. 1697.

A. C. 1697. Right Hand, Supplying the Place of *Garter* King at Arms, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers on the Left, Supplying the Place of the Usher of the Black Rod; the Lord-Mayor being attended by four Servants, and each of the other by two.

Next appear'd the King, in a rich Coach of State, (which was lately presented to him by the *States General*) accompanied by Prince *George*, with the Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber in Waiting, and attended on each side by his Majesty's Equeries, Footmen, and the Yeomen of the Guard, led by their Officers, and follow'd by his Majesty's Life-Guards, and a long Train of Coaches, all with Six Horses, of the Great Officers, Nobility, and others, according to their respective Degrees, Ranks and Qualities, in the same Order as they came from *Greenwich*. The Streets were Lined and Guarded in *Southwark* by the Militia of *Surrey*, and of the *Tower* Hamlets; from the Bridge to *Walbrook* by three Regiments of the City Militia; from thence to St. *Paul's* Church yard, by the Liveries of the several Companies; from thence to *Temple-Bar*, by the other three Regiments of the City, and thence to *White-Hall* by the Militia of *Middlesex*, and his Majesty's own Guards; The City Conduits rnning with Wine all the while.

Thus thro' the joyful Huzzaing Populace in the Streets, and amidst an infinite Number of Spectators of both Sexes, who crowded not only the Windows and Balconies, but the very Tops of Houses, the Triumphant Cavalcade proceeded to *White-Hall*, where the Lord Mayor attended his Majesty to the Foot of the Stairs leading up to the Guard-Chamber, and having taken his leave of his Majesty, his Lordship and the Aldermen were conducted into the Lodgings, and treated with a noble Supper by the Lord Steward. The whole Ceremony was perform'd with great Order and Magnificence: The Cannon at the Tower were discharg'd at his Majesty's taking Coach, and at his passing over the Bridge: The Foot-Guards gave three Volleys in St. *James's* Park; and the Evening coneluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other popular Demonstrations of Duty and Affection.

The

The first thing his Majesty did after his arrival at *Kensington*, was to appoint by a Proclamation, the 2d of *December* for a solemn Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, in Acknowledgment of the publick Blessing in the Conclusion of the General Peace; and at the same † time another Proclamation was publish'd, to prolong the Prorogation of the Parliament to the 3d of *December*, on which day his Majesty requir'd the Lords and Commons to give their Attendance at *Westminster*, for the dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs. The same day the University of *Oxford* presented an Address to his Majesty, wherein they congratulated his prosperous Return to his Kingdoms in Peace, Safety and Honour: The University of *Cambridge* waited upon his Majesty two days after, on the same account; and in Imitation of those two learned and illustrious Bodies, most of the Corporations throughout his Majesty's Dominions made him the same duteous and loyal Compliments. But of all these numerous Addresses none seem more feelingly to express what his Majesty had done for this Nation, than that of the Mayor, Burghesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of *Plimpton-Earle* in the County of *Devon*, which was presented by Sir *Thomas Trevor*, and *Courtenay Croker* Esq; their Representatives in Parliament. 'The Silence of us, said the 'Addressers, your most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, 'hitherto, may be excusable from our Astonish-'ment at such a Revolution, such a Confederation, 'such a War, and such a Peace, as your Majesty has 'carried on to Perfection. When we call to Mind 'the many Royal Voyages and Campaigns your 'Majesty has made, and to how many Deaths, from 'secret and open Designs, your inestimable Life 'has been expos'd, we find our selves under the 'greatest Obligation of Thanks and Praises to Al-'mighty God for its Preservation. When we look 'abroad, we cannot but observe that your Majesty 'has raised *England*'s Prowess and Honour, and led 'forth her Forces to noble and renown'd Atchieve-'ments, so *that the Kingdom never made such a Figure*

A. C. 1697.

† Nov. 17.

Addresses to the King upon the Peace.

in

A. C. 1697.

'*in the World as in this your Reign.* But when we 'look at Home, and conſider how your Majeſty 'has reſcued our Religion, Laws and Liberties '(Intereſts moſt valuable to us, as Men and Chri'ſtians) we acknowledge our ſelves indebted to 'your tranſcendent Courage, Wiſdom and Good'neſs, for the greateſt Bleſſings that Subjects can re'ceive from a Prince. It is our Duty, and no leſs 'our Intereſt; to make all the Returns we are ca'pable of, by doing and undergoing what is with'in our Power, for the Defence and Maintaining 'of your Sacred Perſon and Rightful Government. They concluded with a Prayer to God, *That his Majeſty, who had given them Deliverance and Peace, might have Quiet, Safety, and a proſperous Courſe of Glory for many Years, Reigning over a* Remembring, *and conſequently,* Grateful *and* Obedient People. The Addreſs from the College of Phyſicians in *London*, on the ſame Occaſion, as it was ſet off in a more nice and elegant Dreſs, ſo it expreſs'd more fully all the great things King *William* had atchiev'd, not only for *England*, but all the reſt of *Europe*; and therefore it is by no means to be omitted in this Place:

Addreſs of the College of Phyſicians.

'We humbly crave Leave, *ſaid that learned, illuſtrious, and uſeful Body*, to congratulate your Majeſty's ſafe 'Return into theſe your Kingdoms, whoſe Battels 'you have fought, whoſe Religion you have de'fended, whoſe Laws and Liberties you have pre'ſerv'd. All *Europe* acknowledges your Majeſty 'for their great Deliverer: Your wiſe and early 'Foreſight firſt united their different Intereſts: 'Your Prudence gave Life to their Alliance, and 'ſupported the Confederacy: Your Conduct go'vern'd their Force, and they were inſpir'd with 'Valour from your Example. By a ſteddy and in'vincible Courage you have ſurmounted ſuch Dif'ficulties, and perform'd ſuch Actions, as no for'mer Age could equal, and Poſterity will ſcarce 'believe. And now at length having finiſh'd a 'tedious War, againſt a moſt *Politick and Powerful Enemy*, you are return'd with the beſt kind of 'Victory, and the nobleſt Triumph, *an Honourable Peace.* It has been heretofore ſaid of the *Engliſh*,

'liſh, That what they got by *Arms*, uſually they loſt in *Treaties*: Your Majeſty has reverſt this Sentence; and, by the Advantages you have gain'd at *Ryſwick* for us, and other Nations abroad, it apppears to the World that 'tis alike impoſſible to over reach you in Council, and to overcome you in the Field. At Home you have eſtabliſh'd your Empire, not only over the Perſons, but the Hearts and Affections of your People; where may your Majeſty long reign with Health, Happineſs, and Honour. This, Sir, *ſaid they in the Concluſion*, is, and ought to be the Prayer of every good Subject and True hearted *Engliſhman*; But in a peculiar manner it becomes this our Society, which owes its Being to your Royal Predeceſſors, and the Priviledges it enjoys to your Majeſty's Favour. A C. 1697.

The Duke of Burgundy married to the Princeſs of Savoy.

Whilſt the Court of *England* was daily crowded with Congratulating Addreſſers, that of *France* was Wantoning in Revels upon the Marriage of the Duke of *Burgundy* with the Princeſs of *Savoy*. This memorable Solemnity was perform'd with all the Splendor imaginable; the *French*, out of a Vanity peculiar to their Nation, (which was now countenanc'd by the Intimation of their Monarch, that he would take it well if every Body would Honour the Feſtival, to the utmoſt of his Ability) ſtriving to outdo one another in Finery; both to gain the King's Favour, and to dazzle the Eyes of Foreigners, who, ſince the Concluſion of the Peace, arrived in great Crowds at *Paris*. The Extravagance of the *French* Courtiers upon this Occaſion is ſcarce to be believed, ſome of them having bought Cloaths that were worth more Money than their Eſtates. Strangers were indeed ſurprized at this Magnificence; and would undoubtedly have thought that *France* was ſtill in her former flouriſhing Condition, had they been led blindfold to *Paris*, and not ſeen the Miſery of the Kingdom, before they reach'd its Capital City.

The Rejoicings in *England*, on the day † appointed to celebrate his Majeſty's ſafe Return, and the happy Concluſion of the Peace, tho' not ſo

† Dec. 2. O. S.

ſplendid

A. C. 1697. *The Thankſgiving day obſerv'd.*

ſplendid as thoſe of *France*, were yet more general and more hearty. His Majeſty came to *Whitehall* Chappel to ſet a Pattern to his Subjects in the general Thankſgiving: After Sermon, which was preached by the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, his Majeſty was pleas'd to dine with the Earl of *Rumney*, and in the Evening ſaw the Fireworks, which his Lordſhip had cauſed to be prepar'd in St. *James*'s-Square. The Quire of St. *Paul*'s was firſt open'd the ſame day, and at Night there were Bonfires and Illuminations in all parts of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, with other Demonſtrations of publick Satisfaction. The only Perſon who could not ſhare this univerſal Joy was the Lord *Jermyn*, who had the Misfortune to have one of his Eyes put out by a Squib thrown into his Coach, as he went along *Fleetſtreet*; which occaſion'd the making of a Law, not many Weeks after, *to prevent the Throwing and Firing of Squibs, Serpents, and other Fireworks.*

The Lord Jermyn *has one of his Eyes put out by a* Squib.

The Parliament *meets,* Dec. 3. *The King's Speech to them.*

The next day the Parliament being met, purſuſuant to their Prorogation, the King addreſt himſelf to the Lords and Commons in theſe words: 'The War which I enter'd into by the Advice of 'my People, is, by the Bleſſing of God, and their 'zealous and affectionate Aſſiſtance, brought to 'the end we all propos'd, an Honourable Peace; 'which I was willing to conclude, not ſo much to 'eaſe my ſelf from any trouble or hazard, as to free 'the Kingdom from the continuing Burthen of an 'Expenſive War. I am heartily ſorry my Subjects 'will not at firſt find all that Relief from the Peace, 'which I could wiſh, and they may expect; but 'the Funds intended for the laſt Year's Service 'have fallen ſhort of anſwering the Sums for which 'they were given, ſo that there remain conſiderable Deficiencies to be provided for. There is 'a Debt upon account of the Fleet and the Army. 'The Revenues of the Crown have been anticipated by my Conſent, for the publick Uſes, ſo 'that I am wholly deſtitute of Means to ſupport 'the Civil Liſt; and I can never diſtruſt you will 'ſuffer this to turn to my Diſadvantage, but will 'provide for me during my Life, in ſuch a man-

'ner

'ner as may be for my Honour, and for the Ho- A. C.
'nour of the Government. Our Naval Force be- 1697.
'ing encreaſed to near double to what it was at
'my Acceſſion to the Crown, the Charge of main-
'taining it will be proportionably augmented, and
'it is certainly neceſſary for the Intereſt and Re-
'putation of *England*, to have always a great
'ſtrength at Sea. The Circumſtances of Affairs
'abroad are ſuch, that I think my ſelf obliged to
'tell you my Opinion, that for the preſent, *Eng-*
'*land cannot be ſafe without a Land-Force*; and I
'hope we ſhall not give thoſe that mean Us ill, the
'opportunity of effecting that under the Notion of
'a Peace, which they could not bring to paſs by
'a War. I doubt not but you, Gentlemen of the
'Houſe of Commons, will take thoſe Particulars
'into your Conſideration, in ſuch a manner as to
'provide the neceſſary Supplies, which I do ear-
'neſtly recommend to you. My Lords and Gen-
'tlemen, That which I do moſt delight to think
'of, and am beſt pleaſed to own, is, That I have
'all the Proofs of my People's Affection that a
'Prince can deſire: And I take this Occaſion to
'give you the moſt ſolemn Aſſurance, That as I
'never had, ſo I never will, nor can have, any In-
'tereſt ſeparate from theirs. I eſteem it one of
'the greateſt Advantages of the Peace, that I ſhall
'now have Leiſure to rectifie ſuch Corruptions or
'Abuſes as may have crept into any Part of the
'Adminiſtration during the War, and effectually
'to diſcourage Prophaneneſs and Immorality; and
'I ſhall imploy my Thoughts in promoting Trade,
'and advancing the Happineſs and flouriſhing E-
'ſtate of the Kingdom. I ſhall conclude with
'telling you, that as I have, with the hazard of
'every thing, reſcu'd your Religion, Laws and
'Liberties, when they were in the extreameſt Dan-
'ger, ſo I ſhall place the Glory of my Reign, in
'preſerving them entire, and leaving them ſo to
'Poſterity.

Thereupon the Houſe of Lords made an Addreſs *The Lords Addreſs.*
to his Majeſty, wherein having 'Congratulated his
'happy Return, accompanied with the Bleſſings
'of

A. C. 1697.

'of a ſafe and honourable Peace; which, next under God, they were ſenſible was owing to his 'Courage and Conduct; they told him That after the Hazards and Labours he had ſo long ſuſtain'd for the Good of *Europe*, there wanted nothing but this to compleat the Glory of his Reign; 'and aſſur'd his Majeſty, that they ſhould never 'be wanting in their Endeavours to aſſiſt his Majeſty in maintaining that Quiet which he had ſo 'glorioufly reſtor'd to theſe his Kingdoms, and in 'contributing all they could to the Safety of his 'Perſon, and the ſecuring the Peace and Proſperity of his Government. His Majeſty, in Return, 'aſſured their Lordſhips of his kindneſs, and told them, 'he hop'd this Peace would be ſo bleſs'd, that they 'might long enjoy it.

The King's Anſwer.

His Majeſty's Speech did variouſly affect the Commons: Some thought ſome Expreſſions in it too Magiſterial: Others ſeem'd to be offended at his Majeſty's putting them in Mind, of what he had done for the Nation: Others again diſtruſted the great Promiſes of what he would do for them, and many others began to be jealous of what he had told them, *That* England *could not be Safe without a Land-Force*: As if his Majeſty meant to keep a *Standing Army*, to invade their Liberties, in the Defence of which the Nation had ſpent ſo vaſt a Stock of Blood and Treaſure. However, they did, not many days after, * preſent an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they told him; 'That they who 'had ſo frequently waited on his Majeſty, with 'the Tender of their Aſſiſtance for carrying on 'the War; came now to congratulate his Majeſty upon the happy Concluſion of it, in a Peace, 'ſo honourable and advantageous to the Nation, as 'ſufficiently juſtified the Wiſdom of the Commons, 'in adviſing, and his Majeſty's Conduct in the 'Proſecution of it. That the Proſpect of the Benefits his People would receive from the Peace, 'was very pleaſing; that the Honour his Majeſty 'had reſtor'd to *England*, of holding the Ballance 'of *Europe*, gave his Subjects great Content; but 'what his Commons were moſt affected and de-

* Dec. 9. *The Commons Addreſs to the King.*

'lighted

'lighted with, was, That his Majeſty's ſacred Perſon would now be ſecure from thoſe many and great Dangers, to which he had ſo often expoſed it, for their ſakes; nothing being ſo evident as that his Majeſty's return in ſafety was a Bleſſing more welcome to his People than Peace, and receiv'd with greater Demonſtrations of Joy. That therefore with Hearts full of Affection, Duty and Gratitude; They did aſſure his Majeſty, in the name of all the Commons of *England*, that this Houſe would be ever ready to aſſiſt and ſupport his Majeſty; who, by putting a Period to the War, had confirmed them in the quiet Poſſeſſion of their Rights and Liberties, and ſo fully compleated the glorious Work of their Deliverance. To this Addreſs his Majeſty anſwered: *That nothing that related to the Peace pleaſed him ſo much, as the Satisfaction they had in it; and as they had aſſiſted him in the War, beyond all Expreſſion, ſo he did not doubt, but they would be as zealous in maintaining the Peace.* A. C. 1697. *The King's Anſwer.*

Before we proceed, 'tis neceſſary to take notice that this Houſe of Commons was compos'd of three ſorts of Perſons: The firſt were altogether in the Court Intereſt; not only becauſe ſome of them had profitable Places in the Government, but alſo becauſe they were all entirely ſatisfied, that King *William* had nothing but the Good of the Nation in Proſpect; and that he would never encroach on their Liberties. The Second, Who ſtiled themſelves the Country-Party, and moſt of whom the Court look'd upon as Diſaffected, were ſuch as never approved the Methods by which the Revolution was accompliſh'd; who always entertain'd a Jealouſie of King *William*, and therefore, upon ſeveral Occaſions, endeavour'd to croſs his Deſigns. The Third, and moſt dangerous, tho' feweſt in Number, were thoſe who hitherto had warmly ſtickled for the preſent Government; but who, at the ſame time, were ſecretly laying the Foundation of a Common-Wealth. 'Twas through the Encouragement of the latter, and the indefagitable Induſtry of ſome Men of deſperate Fortunes *Different Parties in the Houſe of Commons.* *Growth of the Common-wealth Party.*

A. C. 1697

and Principles, that the Nation was now over run with the Works of the boldeſt and moſt learned Advocates for a Republick, ſuch as *Hobbs*, *Milton*, *Ludlow*, *Harrington*, and *Algernoon Sidney*; ſome of which Books appear'd under the Patronage of the Chief Magiſtrates of the City of *London*; and whoſe Title Pages, as it were in Defiance of Monarchy, were publickly affixed to the Gate of the Royal Palace of *Whitehall*. This ſhort Account of the different Inclinations of the Commons being premiſed, let's now enter upon their Proceedings.

A Supply voted, † Dec. 9.

That Honourable Body having voted † a Supply, and order'd an Account to be laid before them of the Deficiencies of the laſt Year's Aids; of the Arrears of the Army and Navy, and of the Debts charged on the Revenue, They conſider'd in a Grand * Committee, the State of the Nation, and what Forces ſhould be disbanded, was the main Point in Debate. The Court Party, who were for preſerving part of the Army, alledg'd, That the Nation was ſtill unſettled, and not quite deliver'd from the Fear of King *James*; that the Friends of that Abdicated Prince were as bold and as numerous as ever; and himſelf ſtill protected by the King of *France*, who having as yet, reform'd none of his Troops, was conſequently as formidable as before; That if the Army was entirely disbanded, the Peace which was obtain'd at the Expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure, would be altogether precarious, and not only *England*, but all *Europe*, lie, once more, at the Mercy of that ambitious Monarch, an inveterate Enemy to King *William*, the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of Chriſtendom; whom the Neceſſity of his Affairs, not his Inclination, had reconciled. On the other hand, the Country-Party and the Republicans, who upon this occaſion, ſpoke the ſame Language, tho' diametrically oppoſite in their Views, both in this Debate *vivâ voce*, and in Print, repreſented the Danger of keeping a Standing Army. Urging, 'That it is abſolutely deſtructive to the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* 'Monarchy; That no Legiſlator ever founded a 'free Government, but avoided this, as a Rock a-

* Dec. 10. *Reaſons for not diſbanding the Army.*

Arguments againſt a Standing-Army.

'gainſt

'gainſt which his Common-Wealth muſt certain- A. C.
'ly be Shipwrack'd; That the *Iſraelites*, *Athenians*, 1697.
'*Corinthians*, *Achaians*, *Lacedemonians*, *Thebans*,
'*Samnites*, and *Romans*, whilſt they kept their Li-
'berty, were never known to maintain any Soldiers
'in conſtant Pay within their Cities, nor ever ſuf-
'fer'd any of their Subjects to make War their
'Profeſſion; well knowing that the Sword and
'Sovereignty always march hand in hand; And
'therefore they train'd their own Citizens and the
'Territories about them perpetually in Arms, and
'their whole Common-Wealths by this means be-
'came ſo many ſeveral form'd Militias; That a
'general Exerciſe of the beſt of their People in the
'Uſe of Arms was the only Bulwark of their Li-
'berties; and was reckon'd the ſureſt way to pre-
'ſerve them both at Home and Abroad; the Peo-
'ple being ſecur'd thereby as well againſt the Do-
'meſtick Affronts of any of their own Citizens, as
'againſt the Foreign Invaſions of ambitious and
'unruly Neighbours. That in thoſe Days there
'was no Difference between the Citizen, the Sol-
'dier, and the Husbandman, for all promiſcuouſ-
'ly took Arms when the publick Safety required
'it, and afterwards laid them down, with more
'Alacrity than they took them up; but never
'lodg'd them in the Hands of any who had not
'an Intereſt in preſerving the publick Peace, and
'did not fight *pro Aris & Focis*. They added, that
'the *Romans* maintain'd their Freedom, till their
'Empire encreaſing, neceſſity conſtrain'd them to
'erect a conſtant ſtipendiary Soldiery, either for
'the Holding or Winning of Provinces, which gave
'*Julius Cæſar* an opportunity to debauch his Army,
'and then upon a pretended Diſguſt, totally to o-
'verthrow that famous Common-Wealth; That if
'they enquired how the *Swedes*, *Danes*, and *French*,
'and other unhappy Nations had loſt that precious
'Jewel, Liberty, and the *Engliſh* as yet preſerv'd it,
'they ſhould find that their Miſeries and our Hap-
'pineſs proceed from this, that their Neceſſities or
'Indiſcretion, had permitted a Standing Army to
'be kept amongſt them, and our Situation, rather

A. C. 1697.

‘ than our Prudence had hitherto defended us from
‘ it. That our Conſtitution depending upon a due
‘ Ballance between King, Lords and Commons,
‘ and that Ballance depending upon the mutual
‘ Occaſions and Neceſſities they have of one ano-
‘ ther, if this Cement be once broke, there is an
‘ actual Diſſolution of the Government; That this
‘ Ballance could never be preſerv'd but by an Uni-
‘ on of the natural and artificial Strength of the
‘ Kingdom, that is, by making the Militia to con-
‘ ſiſt of the ſame Perſons that have the Property;
‘ or otherwiſe the Government was violent and a-
‘ gainſt Nature, and could not poſſibly continue,
‘ but the Conſtitution muſt either break the Army,
‘ or the Army would deſtroy the Conſtitution. That
‘ it is univerſally true, that where-ever the Militia
‘ is, there is, or will be, the Government in a
‘ ſhort time; and therefore the Inſtitutors of the
‘ *Gothick* Ballance (which was eſtabliſh'd in all Parts
‘ of *Europe*) made the Militia to conſiſt of the ſame
‘ Parts as the Government, where the King was
‘ General; the Lords, by virtue of their Caſtles
‘ and Honours, the great Commanders; and the
‘ Freeholders, by their Tenures, the Body of the
‘ Army; ſo that it was next to impoſſible for an Ar-
‘ my thus conſtituted, to act to the Diſadvantage
‘ of the Conſtitution. Upon this Occaſion they
‘ took notice of thoſe, who, in the late Reigns could
‘ hardly afford the King the Prerogative that was
‘ due to him, and which was abſolutely neceſſary
‘ to put in Motion this Machine of our Govern-
‘ ment; who could not with Patience hear of the
‘ King's Ordinary Guards, and yet could now diſ-
‘ courſe familiarly of Twenty Thouſand Men to
‘ be maintain'd in times of Peace; That if they
‘ thought to make their Court this way, they would
‘ quickly find themſelves out-flatter'd by the Par-
‘ ty they fear'd, who had been long the Darlings of
‘ Arbitrary Power, and whoſe Principles as well
‘ as Practiſes taught them to be Enemies to all the
‘ legal Rights, and juſt Liberties of their Native
‘ Country; and ſo they would be made uſe of on-
‘ ly to bring together the Materials of Tyranny,

‘ and

'and then must give place to more expert Ar- A. C.
'chitects to finish the Building. They insisted, that 1697.
'tho' they were secure from any Attempts of this
'kind during his present Majesty's Reign, yet, since
'no Virtue or Pitch of Glory would exempt that
'most excellent Prince from Paying the common
'Debt to Nature, they ought not to entrust any
'Power with him, which they did not think
'proper to be continued to his Successors. That
'*Oliver Cromwel* turn'd out that Parliament under
'which he serv'd, by the Assistance of an Army;
'which must be allow'd to have had as much Vir-
'tue, Sobriety, and publick Spirit, as has been
'known in the World amongst that sort of Men.
'As to the Objection, that the Republicks of *Venice*
'and *Holland* maintain'd great Armies, and yet had
'not lost their Liberty, 'twas answer'd, that neither
'keep any Standing Forces within the Seats of
'their Government, that is, within the City of
'*Venice*, or the great Towns of the United Pro-
'vinces; but they defend these by their own Bur-
'ghers, and quarter their Mercenaries in their con-
'quer'd Countries; And tho' they should admit that
'an Army might be consistent with Freedom in a
'Common-Wealth, yet it is otherwise in a free
'Monarchy; for in the former, 'tis wholly in the
'disposal of the People, who nominate, appoint,
'discard and punish the Generals and Officers, as
'they think fit, and 'tis certain Death to make any
'Attempt upon their Liberties; whereas in the lat-
'ter the King is perpetual General, may model
'the Army as he pleases, and it would be call'd
'High-Treason to oppose him. That tho' some
'Princes, as *Lewis* XI. and others laid the Foun-
'dation of their Tyrannies without the immediate
'Assistance of an Army, yet they all found an
'Army necessary to establish them; or otherwise a
'little Experience in the People of the Change of
'their Condition, would have made them disgorge
'in a Day that ill gotten Power they had been
'acquiring for an Age. That if they look'd thro'
'the World, they should find in no Country, Li-
'berty and an Army stand together; so that to

A. C. 1697.

'know whether People are free or Slaves, it is neceſ-
'ſary only to ask, whether there is an Army kept
'amongſt them? And the ſolution of that Prelimina-
'ry Queſtion reſolves the doubt. That it is the Mis-
'fortune of all Countries, that they ſometimes lie
'under an unhappy neceſſity to defend themſelves
'by Arms againſt the Ambition of their Governors,
'and to fight for what's their own; Now if the King
'had Twenty thouſand Men before hand, or even
'much leſs than half that Number, the People could
'make no Effort to defend their Liberties, without
'the Aſſiſtanee of a Foreign Power, which is a Re-
'medy moſt commonly as bad as the Diſeaſe. That
'if we had not a Power within our ſelves to defend
'our Laws, we were no Government; for *England*
'being a ſmall Country, few ſtrong Towns in it,
'and theſe in the King's Hands, the Nobility diſ-
'arm'd by the Deſtruction of Tenures, and the Mi-
'litia not to be rais'd but by the King's Command,
'there could be no Force levied in any Part of *En-*
'*gland*, but muſt be deſtroy'd, in its Infancy, by a few
'diſciplin'd Regiments. That if, beſides this, Peo-
'ple conſider'd the great Prerogatives of the Crown,
'and the vaſt Intereſt the King had and might ac-
'quire by the Diſtribution of ſo many profitable Of-
'fices of the Houſhold, of the Revenue, of State, of
'Law, of Religion and the Navy; together with
'the Aſſiſtance of a Powerful Party, who had been
'always the conſtant Friends to Arbitrary Power,
'whoſe only Quarrel to King *William* was, that he
'had knock'd off the Fetters, which they thought
'they had lock'd faſt upon the Nation; if, ſaid they,
'any one did conſider this, he would be con-
'vinc'd that they had enough to guard themſelves
'againſt the Power of the Court, without ha-
'ving an Army throw'n into the Scale againſt
'them. That they had found oftener than once,
'by fatal Experience, the Truth of this; for
'if they look'd back to the late Reigns, they ſhould
'ſee this Nation brought to the brink of Deſtruction,
'and breathing out the laſt Gaſp of their Liberty.
'That if King *Charles* I. had had five Thouſand Men
'before hand with his People, the latter had never
'ſtruck a ſtroke for their Liberties; or if the late

'King

'King *James* would have been contented with Arbi- A. C.
'trary Power, without bringing in Popery, he 1697.
'would have bound the Nation Hand and Foot be-
'fore this Time. That moſt of the Nations in-
'ſtanc'd in before, were enſlav'd by ſmall Armies.
'That *Oliver Cromwel* left behind him but 17000
'Men; And the Duke of *Monmouth*, who was the
'Darling of the People, was ſuppreſs'd with Two
'thouſand. Nay, *Cæſar* ſeiz'd *Rome* it ſelf with Five
'Thouſand, and fought the Battle of *Pharſalia*, where
'the Fate of the World was decided, with 22000
'Men; And that moſt of the Revolutions of the
'*Roman* and *Ottoman* Empires ſince, were caus'd by
'the Pretorian Bands, and the Court-Janizaries, the
'former of which never exceeded eight, nor the lat-
'ter Twelve thouſand Men. That if no greater
'Numbers could make ſuch Diſturbances in thoſe
'vaſt Empires, what would double the Force do in
'*England?* That thoſe who argued for an Army con-
'feſt it themſelves, when they ſaid, we might be
'ſurpriz'd with Ten or Fifteen thouſand Men from
'*France*, and having no regular Force to oppoſe
'them, they would over-run the Kingdom; for if
'ſo ſmall a Force could oppoſe the King, and the Mi-
'litia, with the united Power of the Nobility, Gen-
'try, and Commons, what would an equal Power
'do againſt the People; when ſupported by the
'Royal Authority, and a never failing Intereſt that
'would attend it, except when it acted for the pub-
'lick Good? Now becauſe the contrary ſide al-
'ledg'd, that this Army was not deſign'd to make a
'Part of the Conſtitution, but to be kept only for a
'little Time, till the Circumſtances of *Europe* would
'better permit the Nation to be without them; It
'was demanded, when they thought that Time
'would be? Whether in the Life of King *James?* or
'after his Death? Whether the Nation ſhould have
'leſs to fear from the Youth and Vigour of the
'Titular Prince of *Wales*, than now from an un-
'happy Man ſinking under the Load of Age and
'Misfortunes? Or whether *France* would be more
'capable of offending us, juſt after this tedious and
'conſumptive War, than hereafter, when ſhe ſhould
'have had a Breathing Time to repair the Calami-

A. C. 1697.

'ties ſhe had ſuffer'd by it? And anſwering their own Queſtions in the Negative, they Concluded, 'That the Army could never be Disbanded with ſo 'much Safety, as at this Time. They urg'd, that 'a Continuation of them now, was an Eſtabliſhment 'of them for ever; for whilſt the Circumſtances of '*Europe*, ſtood in the preſent Poſture, the Argument 'would be equal to continue them; That if the State of '*Europe* ſhould alter to the Advantage of *France*, the 'Reaſon would go ſtronger, and we ſhould be told 'we ſhould encreaſe our Number; But if there ſhould 'be ſuch a Turn of Affairs in the World, that we 'were no longer in Apprehenſion of the *French* Pow'er, they might be kept up without our Aſſiſtance; 'That the very Diſcontents they might create ſhould 'be made an Argument for the continuing of them; 'But if they ſhould be kept from oppreſſing the Peo'ple, in a little Time they would grow habitual to 'us, and almoſt become a Part of our Conſtitution, 'and by degrees we ſhould be brought to believe 'them, not only not dangerous, but neceſſary. That 'King *Charles* II. being conniv'd at in keeping a few 'Guards, (which were the firſt ever known to an '*Engliſh* King, beſides his Penſioners and his * *Beef-Eaters*) He inſenſibly encreas'd their Number, till 'he left a Body of Men to his Succeſſor, great e'nough to tell the Parliament, he would be no lon'ger bound by the Laws he had Sworn to; and 'under the Shelter and Protection of theſe, he rais'd 'an Army that had put a Period to our Government, 'if a Complication of Cauſes, (which might never 'happen again) had not preſented the Prince of *Orange* 'with a conjuncture to aſſert his own and the Nation's 'Rights. That tho' we had ſo lately eſcap'd this 'Precipice, yet Habit had made Soldiers ſo familiar 'to us, that ſome who pretended to be Zealous for 'Liberty, ſpoke of it as a Hardſhip to his preſent 'Majeſty, to refuſe him as many Men as his Pre'deceſſors; not conſidering, that the Raiſing them 'then was a Violation of the Laws, and that his 'Government was built upon the Deſtruction 'of theirs. As to what was ſaid, that the Na'tion needed be in no Apprehenſions of Slavery, 'whilſt they kept the Power of the Purſe in their

* So are vulgarly call'd, the Yeomen of the Guard.

'OWN

'own Hands, 'twas replyed, that this was very true, but that it was as certain, that an Army would raiſe Money, as that Money would raiſe an Army. That if they could ſuppoſe that our Courtiers deſign'd nothing but the publick Good; yet they ought not to hazard ſuch unuſual Virtue, by leading it into Temptation: But that they were afraid this was not an Age of Miracles, eſpecially of that ſort; and that our Heroes were made of courſer Allay, and had too much Droſs mix'd with their Conſtitutions, for ſuch refin'd Principles. That whereas it was alledg'd, that let the Conſequence of an Army be what it would, the Nation could not be without one; and if they muſt be Slaves, they had better be ſo to a Proteſtant Prince than a Popiſh, and the worſt of all Popiſh ones, the *F.* King; it was anſwer'd, that Tyranny wants no Epithet, for *Proteſtant* and *Popiſh* are both alike; which however, they had little Reaſon to fear, whilſt they kept the Seas well guarded. That there is no Country ſo ſcituated for Naval Strength as *England*, which being well applied, is able to give Laws to the Univerſe; That if they kept a competent Part of it well arm'd in Times of Peace, it was the moſt ridiculous Thing in the World, to believe any Prince would have Thoughts of Invading us, unleſs he propos'd to be Superior to us in Naval Power; for the Preparations neceſſary for ſuch an Undertaking, would alarm all *Europe*, give both to us and our Confederates Time to arm, and put our ſelves in a Poſture of Defence; and whoever conſider'd that the Prince of *Orange* with 600 Ships brought but 1400 Men, and the mighty *Spaniſh* Armada, (then the Terror of the World) Embarked but 18000, he would be aſſur'd, that no Invaſion could be ſo ſudden upon us, but we ſhould have Time to get ready our whole Fleet, bring ſome Forces from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and prepare our own Militia, if there ſhould be occaſion for it; Eſpecially in Times of Peace, when we ſhould have the Liberty of all the Ports of *France*, and ſhould, or might, have Intelligence from every one of them. As to what was ſaid, that ſuch a Wind

A. C. 1697.

'might

C. A. 1697.

'might happen as might be favourable to the Enemy, and keep us within our own Ports, it was answer'd, that as *France* lies to *England*, that is almoſt impoſſible; for if we lie about *Falmouth* or the *Lands-end*, no Fleet from *Breſt* can eſcape us, without a Miracle; And if the Deſign be to invade us from any Part in the Channel, a very few Ships, (which might ſafely lie at Anchor) would certainly prevent it; But that it was not to be conceiv'd, that that cautious Prince would be at a vaſt Expence for the Contingency of ſuch a critical Wind; or would ſend an Army into a Country where their Retreat would certainly be cut off, when the failing in any Part of his Deſign would certainly bring a new War upon him, which lately coſt him a third Part of his People, a great many large Countries and ſtrong Towns, with all the Honour he had heap'd up by his former Victories, to get rid of. As to the Objection, that the Officers of the Fleet might be corrupted; or that a Storm might ariſe, which might deſtroy it all at once; They replied, That theſe Fears would be remov'd by a *Well-Train'd Militia*; That the Policy of the Court in the late Reigns, was with the utmoſt Art and Application to diſarm the People, and make the Militia uſeleſs, to countenance a Standing Army, in order to bring in Popery and Slavery; and they wonder'd that thoſe who pretended to be Patriots in this Reign, would take Advantage of the traiterous Neglect and infamous Policies of the laſt; That the Nobility, Gentry, and Free-holders of *England* might well be truſted with the Defence of their own Lives, Eſtates and Liberties, without having Guardians and Keepers aſſign'd them; and that they would certainly defend them, with more Courage and Vigour than Mercenaries, who have nothing to loſe, nor any other Tie to engage their Fidelity, than their Pay, which they might have from the Conqueror. That in order to make the *Militia* of *England* uſeful, the ſame might be reduc'd to 60000, and a third Part of thoſe kept by Turns in conſtant Exerciſe; That a Man might be liſted in the *Militia* till he be Diſcharg'd

'by his Maſter, as well as in the Army, till he be A. C.
'Diſcharg'd by his Captain; And the ſame Horſe 1697.
'might be always ſent forth, unleſs it could be made
'appear that he was Dead or Maim'd; That the pri-
'vate Soldiers of the Army, when they ſhould be
'diſpers'd in the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom,
'might be ſent to the *Militia*, and the inferior Offi-
'cers of the Army, in ſome proportion, command
'them; and laſtly, that the Laws for ſhooting in
'*Croſs-Bows* might be chang'd into *Firelocks*, and a
'competent Number of them be kept in every Pa-
'riſh for the young Men to exerciſe with on Holy-
'days, and Rewards offer'd to the moſt expert, to
'ſtir up their Emulation. That theſe and other
'like Things might be done, and ſome of them were
'done in our own Plantations, and the Iſlands of
'*Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, as alſo in *Poland*, *Switzerland*,
'and the Country of the *Griſons*; which are Nations
'much leſs conſiderable than *England*, have as formi-
'dable Neighbours, no Sea, nor Fleet to defend them,
'nothing but a *Militia* to depend upon, and yet no one
'dares attack them. That in the late War as great
'Performances had been done by the *Vaudois* in *Savoy*,
'the *Miquelets* in *Catalonia*, and the *Militia* in *Ire-*
'*land*, as can be parallel'd in Hiſtory; That ſo it
'would be in *England*, if the Court would give their
'hearty Aſſiſtance in promoting this Deſign; if the
'King would appear in Perſon at the Head of
'them, and give Rewards and Honour to ſuch as
'ſhould deſerve them. And becauſe it might be
'objected, that ſuch a *Militia* as this is a *Standing-*
'*Army*, and would be as dangerous, and much
'more chargeable, it was anſwer'd, That there can
'be no Danger from an Army where the Nobility
'and chief Gentry of *England* are the Commanders,
'and the Body of it made up of Free-holders, their
'Sons and Servants; unleſs it could be conceived
'that they would all join in an unnatural Deſign to
'make void their own Titles to their Eſtates and Li-
'berties; and as for the Charge, that it ought not
'to enter in Competition with the Preſervation of
'our Laws and Liberties. As to the Diſaffected,
'who were mention'd as a Reaſon to keep up

Standing

A. C. 1697.

‘ Standing Forces, it was ſhrewdly replied, that ‘ no King of *England* in any Age had deſervedly ‘ more Intereſt than the preſent; and if during ‘ ſuch an expenſive War, in which the Nation ‘ had conſumed ſo much Blood and Treaſure; ‘ paid ſuch vaſt and unequal Taxes; loſt ſo many ‘ Thouſand Ships, and bore a ſhock by recoining ‘ the Money, which would have torn up another ‘ Nation from its Foundation, when moſt Coun- ‘ tries would have ſunk under the Misfortune, and ‘ repin'd at their Deliverance, if, ſaid they, at that ‘ time, the King had ſo great and univerſal an Inte- ‘ reſt, there could be no doubt but in times of ‘ Peace, when the People ſhould reap the Fruits of ‘ that Courage and Conduct he had ſhewn in their ‘ Defence, he would be the moſt belov'd and glo- ‘ rious Prince that ever filled the *Engliſh* Throne. ‘ Moreover, they made Uſe of an Argument which, ‘ at firſt Bluſh, look'd like a Paradox, to wit, that the ‘ moſt likely way of reſtoring King *James*, was ‘ maintaining a *Standing-Army* to keep him out: ‘ To prove this, they ſaid, That King *William*'s ‘ Safety ſtood upon a Rock, whilſt it depended up- ‘ on the ſolid Foundation of the Affections of the ‘ People, which is never to be ſhaken, till 'tis evi- ‘ dent that there is a form'd Deſign to overthrow ‘ the Laws and Liberties of the Nation; but if they ‘ kept a Standing Army, all muſt depend upon the ‘ uncertain and capricious Humours of the Soldiery, ‘ which in all Ages have produc'd more violent and ‘ ſudden Revolutions, than ever have been known in ‘ unarm'd Governments. That there is ſuch a ‘ Chain of Dependance amongſt Soldiers, that if ‘ two or three of the Chief Officers ſhould be diſ- ‘ oblig'd, or have Intrigues with *Jacobite* Miſtreſſes, ‘ or if the King of *France* could once again buy his ‘ Penſioners into the Court or Army, or offer a ‘ better Market to thoſe that were in already, there ‘ ſhould be another Revolution, and the People be ‘ only idle Spectators of their Ruin; That of ‘ Twenty ſix *Roman* Emperors, Sixteen were depo- ‘ ſed and murder'd by their own Armies, and with- ‘ out fetching Foreign Examples, that the two Ar- ‘ mies

'mies, that had been kept up in *England* in times A. C.
'of Peace, both had turn'd out their own Maſters. 1697.
'That the firſt under *Cromwel* expell'd that Parlia-
'ment under which they had fought ſucceſſively
'for many Years; afterwards under General *Monk*
'they deſtroy'd the Government they had ſet up,
'and brought back King *Charles* II. who wiſely diſ-
'banded them, leſt they might have turn'd him
'out again; That the other Inſtance was freſh
'in every one's Memory, how King *James's*
'Army join'd with the preſent King. That no
'more could be expected from Men of diſſolute
'and debauch'd Principles, who call themſelves *Sol-*
'*diers of Fortune*; who make Murder their Profeſ-
'ſion, and enquire no further into the Juſtice of
'the Cauſe, than how they ſhall be paid; and
'who having no other Profeſſion or Subſiſtence
'to depend upon, are forced to ſtir up the Ambiti-
'on of Princes, and engage them in perpetual
'Quarrels, that they may ſhare of the Spoils they
'make. To all theſe they added the leſſer Incon-
'veniencies attending a *Standing-Army*, as frequent
'Quarrels, Murders and Robberies; the Deſtru-
'ction of all the Game in the Country, the
'Quartering upon publick, and ſometimes private
'Houſes; the influencing Elections of Parliament
'by an artificial Diſtribution of Quarters; the ren-
'dring ſo many Men uſeleſs to Labour, and almoſt
'Propagation, together with a much greater De-
'ſtruction of them, by taking them from a labori-
'ous way of Living, to a looſe idle Life; and be-
'ſides this, the Inſolence of the Officers and the
'Debaucheries that are committed both by them,
'and their Soldiers in all the Towns they come in, to
'the Ruin of multitudes of Women, Diſhonour of
'their Families, and ill Example to others; and a
'great Train of Miſchiefs, almoſt endleſs to enume-
'rate. However they concluded, that they did
'not think it reaſonable that the Army ſhould be
'ruin'd by that Peace, which by their Courage
'and Fidelity they had procur'd for their Country;
'and therefore the Parliament, out of Generoſity and
'Gratitude,

A. C. 1697.

'Gratitude, ought to give them a Donative proportionable to their Commiſſions.

The Diſbanding of the Army voted.

After a long Debate the Committee of the whole Houſe came to this Reſolution, *That all the Land-Forces of this Kingdom, that had been rais'd ſince the 29th of* September 1680. *ſhould be paid and disbanded*; which being reported to † the Houſe, and the

† Dec. 11. Courtiers Motion, *that the ſaid Report be recommitted*, rejected, the Houſe agreed with the Committee in the ſaid Reſolution. Three Days after they took into Conſideration the Services of the Officers and common Men, who, amidſt ſo many Hardſhips, Dangers and Diſappointments, in Nine ſucceſſive Campaigns, had recover'd the declining Reputation of the *Engliſh* Valour, and preſerv'd the Kingdom from the Aſſaults of the moſt Potent Empire that perhaps was ever erected in the World.

† Dec. 14. Wherefore the Houſe of Commons, * paſt a Vote, *That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee, who were to conſider of the Supply, that they ſhould likewiſe conſider of a Gratuity to be given to ſuch Officers and Soldiers of the* Engliſh *Army, who were or ſhould be disbanded*; and, at the ſame time order'd Mr. *Hammond*, and Mr: *Moyle* to bring in a Bill, *to enable Soldiers who ſhould be disbanded, to exerciſe their Trades in any Town or Corporation throughout the Country*. Now to provide for the Security of the Kingdom, when the

† Dec. 17. Army ſhould be disbanded, they † appointed ſeveral Members to prepare and bring in a Bill *to regulate*

* Dec. 18. *the Militia and make them more uſeful*. And * reſolved that *Ten Thouſand Men were ſufficient for a Summer and Winter Guard at Sea for the Year* 1698.

† Dec. 20. *Part of the Army diſbanded or reduc'd.*

The King was very much diſſatisfied with theſe Reſolutions; not but that his Majeſty was willing to eaſe his *Engliſh* Subjects of the Charge, and free them from the Apprehenſions of a Standing Army; (for which purpoſe at his laſt coming over, he had caus'd ſeveral Regiments of Horſe, Dragoons and Foot to be disbanded; others to be reduced, and ſent moſt of the latter either to *Scotland* or *Ireland*;) But his Majeſty did not think it proper abſolutely to comply with the Commons, as to the Licentiating all the Troops that had been raiſed ſince the

Year

Year 1680. whereby he muſt leave himſelf and his Kingdoms too much expoſs'd. A. C. 1697.

The Commons, on the 20th of *December*, took the Supply into Conſideration, and Reſolv'd, *That in a juſt Senſe and Acknowledgment of what great things his Majeſty had done for theſe Kingdoms, the Sum of* 700000 *l.* per Annum, *be granted to his Majeſty during his Life for the Support of the Civil* Liſt; which Reſolution was the next day approv'd, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of ſome Members, who mov'd that it ſhould be recommitted. About three Weeks after the King went to the Parliament, and gave his Royal Aſſent to an *Act to prevent the further Currency of any Hammer'd Silver Coin, for Recoining ſuch as was now in Being, and for the making out new* Exchequer *Bills, where the former Bills were or ſhould be filled up by Indorſements; An Act againſt correſponding with the late King* James *and his Adherents; An Act for the continuing the Impriſonment of ſeveral Conſpirators; And an Act to give further time for the Adminiſtring of Oaths relating to Tallies and Orders, and for the eaſier diſpatch of publick Buſineſs in the* Exchequer, *and in the Bank of* England. The ſame day the Houſe of Commons agreed to the Reſolutions which had been taken in a Grand Committee, about the Supply, to wit, 'First, That the Sum of Three Hundred and Fifty 'Thouſand Pound be granted to his Majeſty, for 'Maintaining Guards and Garriſons for the Year '1698. *Secondly*, That a Supply be granted to his 'Majeſty, which together with the Funds already 'ſettled for that purpoſe, ſhould be ſufficient to anſwer and cancel all *Exchequer* Bills, iſſued, or to be 'iſſued, not exceeding Two Millions Seven Hundred Thouſand Pounds; and *Thirdly*, That a Supply be granted to his Majeſty for the ſpeedy 'Paying and Disbanding the Army. Four † days after the Houſe regulated the Bounty that ſhould be given to every Trooper, Foot-Soldier, and Non-Commiſſion Officer, upon their being licentiated; voted a Supply of 250000 for that Charge, and reſolved, that Proviſion be made, for giving Half-pay to the Commiſſion-Officers (his Majeſty's natural Born

700000 *l.* per An. *voted for the Civil Liſt.*

Act paſt. Jan. 14. 1698.

350000 l. *voted for Guard and Garriſons.*

† Jan. 18.

And 250000 l. *for diſbanding the Army.*

A. C. 1698. Born Subjects) disbanded or to be disbanded, till they ſhould be fully paid off and clear'd, and otherwiſe provided for. They order'd, at the ſame time, that a Liſt be laid before them of ſuch Commiſſion-Officers as were to enjoy the Benefit of the preceding Reſolution, but the Court, who was unwilling to let the Commons know how few of the Regiments were actually disbanded, took Care that this Liſt was not preſented to them; and when the Commons preſt the King to it, by an Addreſs, his Majeſty put them off by telling them, *He would comply with their Deſire, as ſoon as conveniently he could.*

Other Sums granted, Jan. 22. Beſides the forementioned Sums the Commons granted 536000 Pounds for making good the Deficiency of the Aid of four Shillings in the Pound, and 940000 Pounds for ſupplying the other Deficient Subſidies granted the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; and having afterwards taken the Arrears of the Army into Conſideration, they reſolv'd, that the Sum of 1254000 Pounds was neceſſary to clear the Arrears of Pay due to the Land-Forces, according to the Eſtabliſhment, from the 1ſt of *April* 1692. to the laſt day of *September* 1697. beſides 940815 *l.* for Subſiſtence; 28295 *l.* for Contingencies, 5000 *l.* for the General Officers; and 75000 *l.* for the Guards and Garriſons; in all 2348102 *l.* And that there was but 855502 *l.* remaining in the Hands of the Pay-maſter of the Army, the firſt day of *January* 169⅞.

* Feb. 1. 2348102 *l.* *for Arrears due to the Army.*

Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply. To raiſe the Sums which the Parliament had voted neceſſary for Disbanding the Army, Paying off of Quarters, and Paying of Seamen, and towards making good of Loans, and the Deficiencies of former Funds, they reſolv'd † to lay an Aid of three Shillings in the Pound upon Land, by way of Aſſeſſment upon every County; in Proportion to the Rates of the firſt four Shillings Aid granted in 1691. by which means they prevented any future Deficiency of this Fund. The * next day, they conſider'd the Account of what was due to ſome of his Majeſty's Allies, both for Arrears of Subſidies, and for

† Feb. 9.

* Feb. 10.

for Payment of Auxiliaries, and reſolv'd, That 180000 Rix-Dollars were due to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; 250000 Rix-Dollars to the Landtgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*; 121223 Rix-Dollars to the Dukes of *Wolfenbuttle*; 149997 Rix-Dollars to the Biſhop of *Munſter*; 50000 Rix-Dollars to the Dukes of *Hannover* and *Zell*; 25000 Rix-Dollars to the Duke of *Holſtein*; and 200000 Rix-Dollars to the King of *Denmark*, both upon the foremention'd Account, and in Conſideration of an intire Prohibition of Commerce between that Crown and *France*. They alſo reſolv'd, That there was due the Sum of 177000 Pounds to the Contracters for Bread and Forage. Four Days † after they further examin'd into the Debt of the Nation, and reſolved, That the Sum of 1392742 *l.* was due, upon the ſeveral Heads of the Eſtimate of the General Debt of the Navy; 204157 Pounds to the Office of Ordnance; 340708 *l.* for Tranſports for reducing of *Ireland*; 125785 *l.* for other Tranſport-Service; and 49929 *l.* for Quartering and Cloathing the Army rais'd by Act of Parliament in 1677. and diſbanded by another Act in 1679.

A. C. 1698.

976220 *Rix-Dollars, that is about* 200000 l. *due to the Allies.*

177000 l. *for Bread and Forage.*

† Feb. 15.

1392742 *l. to the Navy.*

Other Debts.

It being impoſſible for the Nation to acquit this vaſt Debt at once, the Commons reſolv'd to do it by Degrees, and therefore voted, *Firſt*, That of the Debt due for clearing the Army, from the 1ſt of *April* 1692, to the laſt day of *September* 1697. amounting to 1254000 *l.* the Sum of 139066 *l.* be rais'd in the Year 1698. which would clear the Army to the firſt Day of *April* 1693. *Secondly*, That the Sum of 203450 *l.* be rais'd for the clearing the Arrears of Subſiſtence to the Troops in *England*, between the firſt Day of *January* 1696. and the firſt day of *Auguſt* 1697. *Thirdly*, That 450816 *l.* be raiſed for clearing the Arrear of Subſiſtence to the Troops in *Flanders*, to the 4th day of *October* 1697. *Fourthly*, That the Sum of 50000 *l.* be raiſed for the General Officers. *Fifthly*, That 137990 *l.* be raiſed for clearing the Arrears of Subſiſtence, due to the Troops in *Flanders* from the 4th of *October* 1697. to the laſt day of *December*. *Sixthly*, That the Sum of 1100117 *l.* be raiſed for the Navy; to wit,

* March 10th. *Part of the great Debt of the Nation voted to be paid.*

A. C. 1698. 100000 *l.* for Wear and Tear; 600000 *l.* for Seamen's Wages, in part of 1862849 *l.* due on that Score; 16389 due to the Regiſter'd Seamen; 24000 Pounds for the Sallaries of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and other Officers, and for Contingencies; 28663 *l.* for the Half-pay Sea-Officers; 9007; Pounds for Penſions to ſuperannuated Sea-Officers, and Widows; 15927 *l.* for the Charge of the Yards; 848 *l.* for the Muſter-Maſters of the Out-Ports; 43399 *l.* for Wages to Ships and Veſſels in Ordinary; 19608 *l.* for Victuals of the Ships in Ordinary; 32558 *l.* for Harbour-Moorings; 35848 *l.* for Ordinary Repairs of the Navy; 55520 *l.* for the two Marine Regiments; and 37286 *l.* for the Charge of the Office for Regiſtering Seamen. *Seventhly*, That the Sum of 60000 *l.* be allowed for the Ordnance; and, *Eightly*, That Proviſion be made towards Payment of the Principal and Intereſt of the Tranſport-Debt; all which Sums they reſolved to raiſe in the Year 1698.

† April 7. *Other Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply.* In Order to that, beſides the Land-Tax already voted, they † laid a Duty upon all Coal and Culm, over and above the Duties already Payable; and reſolv'd, * That the fourth Part of the clear Value of all the Beneficial Grants from the Crown of *England*, or *Ireland*, and all the forfeited Eſtates, which had been reſtor'd by the Crown, by Reverſal of Outlawry, or otherwiſe, ſince the 29th day of *May* 1660. be applied to the Uſe of the Publick. They alſo † continued the *Poll* or *Capitation-Tax* for one Year longer; laid * a Duty upon all Coals imported from *Scotland*, or other Parts beyond Sea; Doubled † the Duties upon Stampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper; until the 1ſt day of *Auguſt* 1706. continued the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Spices; as alſo the Duty payable by Hawkers and Pedlars, for the Term of three Years, to commence from the Expiration of the preſent Duties upon them; * laid a further Duty upon Salt; doubled † the Duties upon all Luſtrings and Alamodes imported; enlarged the time for purchaſing Annuities, upon the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for granting the ſame; and becauſe even all this was not able to anſwer the

* April 9.

† Apr. 14.

* Apr. 16.

† Apr. 28.

* May 7.

† May 14.

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Neceſſities of this Year, the Commons reſolv'd, † That towards raiſing a Fund for two Millions, the Duties upon Salt granted before and during this Seſſion, and the Additional Duty upon Stampt Velum, Parchment and Paper, voted three Weeks before, be granted to his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, redeemable by Parliament. A. C. 1698. † May 19 *A Fund of two Millions voted.*

By this time the Commons were enter'd on the Buſineſs of the *Eaſt-India* Trade, which had been depending many Years, and was look'd on as ſo nice and difficult, that it had been referr'd to the King and his Council, and back again by them to the Parliament. The Old Company having offer'd to advance 700000 *l.* at four *per Cent.* for the Service of the Government, in Caſe the Trade to *India* might be ſettled on them, excluſive of all others, the Houſe ſeem'd inclin'd to embrace their Propoſal; when another Number of Merchants, of whom one *Shepherd* was the Chief, and who were protected by Mr. *Montague*, *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*, propos'd to the Houſe to raiſe two Millions at Eight *per Cent.* on Condition the Trade to *India* might be ſettled on the Subſcribers, excluſive of all others; They alſo propos'd, that theſe Subſcribers ſhould not be obliged to trade in a Joint-Stock, but if any Members of them ſhould afterwards deſire to be Incorporated, a Charter ſhould be granted to them for that Purpoſe. The Houſe judg'd this new Overture not only to be more advantageous to the Government, but likewiſe very likely to ſettle this controverted Trade on a better Foundation than it was on before; A Bill was therefore † order'd to be brought into the Houſe for ſettling the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* on thoſe who ſhould Subſcribe the Two Millions, according to the Limitations beforemention'd, and the following Reſolutions, *Firſt*, 'That every Subſcri-'ber might have the Liberty of Trading Yearly, to 'the Amount of his reſpective Subſcription, or 'might aſſign over ſuch his Liberty of Trading to 'any other Perſon. *Secondly*, That his Majeſty be 'empower'd to Incorporate ſuch of the ſaid Sub-'ſcribers, as ſhould deſire the ſame. *Thirdly*, That 'the Powers and Priviledges for carrying on the

Affairs of the Eaſt-India *Trade.*

† May 26. *Bill to Settle the* New-Eaſt-India *Company.*

A. C. 1698.

'*East-India* Trade, ſhould be ſettled by Parliament; '*Fourthly*, That the ſaid Subſcribers ſhould enjoy 'the ſaid Eight Pounds *per Cent.* and Liberty of 'Trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, excluſive of all others, 'for the Terms of Ten Years, and until the ſame 'ſhould be redeem'd by Parliament. *Fifthly*, That 'every Perſon Subſcribing Five Hundred Pounds, 'have a Vote, and no Perſon to have more Votes 'than one. *Sixthly*, That all Ships laden in the '*Eaſt-Indies* ſhould be oblig'd to deliver in *England*. '*Seventhly*, That no Perſon that ſhould be a Mem'ber of any Corporation Trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, 'ſhould trade otherwiſe than in the Joint-Stock of 'ſuch Corporation of which he was a Member. '*Eighthly*, That Five Pounds *per Annum*, *Ad valo'rem*, upon all Returns from the *Eaſt-Indies*, be paid 'by the Importer, to be placed to the Account of 'the Subſcribers, towards the Charge of ſending 'Ambaſſadors, and other extraordinary Expences; 'And, *Ninthly*, That over and above the Duties now 'payable, a further Duty of one Shilling and Ten 'Pence *per* Pound weight, be laid upon all wrought 'Silks imported from *India* and *Perſia*, to be paid 'by the Importer. This Bill being accordingly brought into the Houſe, the *Old-Eaſt-India* Company preſented a Petition againſt it, to which the Commons had ſo much regard, as to offer them to ſettle this Trade upon them, if they would accept it on the ſame Terms and Limitations, on which the others were contented to take it; and which the Parliament judg'd moſt advantageous for the Kingdom; but the Members of the Old Company having rejected this Propoſal, the Commons paſt † the Bill in favour of the new Adventurers.

† June 25.

Reaſons of the Old-East-India *Company againſt the Bill.*

The *Old-Eaſt-India* Company follow'd the Bill to the Upper-Houſe, where they were heard by their Council, Sir *Thomas Powis*, and Sir *Bartholomew Shower*, who repreſented, 'That this Bill invaded 'their Property, and ruin'd many Families; That 'in the Charters granted them by Queen *Elizabeth*, 'King *James* I. King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. 'it was ſuggeſted, that their Corporation was for 'the Honour of *England*, for the Encreaſe of Navi'gation,

gation, and the Advance of Trade; That the ſaid Charters contain'd a Grant of the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, to the Company, excluſive of all others; That by ſome of them they were conſtituted the Lords Proprietors of *Bombay*, and of the Iſland of St. *Helena*; That by theſe Grants they were induced to think they had a Right in Law to the Trade, at leaſt that they ſhould have an uncontroverted Title to the Lands; And that on this Preſumption, and relying on the publick Faith and Credit of the Great Seal of *England*, they had expended above a Million in Fortifications; and acquir'd Revenues of 44000 *l. per Annum*, and many Settlements and Priviledges; That in the Year 1691. the Houſe of Commons had made a Reſolution, *That the* Eaſt-India *Trade ſhould be carry'd on in a Joint-Stock, excluſive to all othees.* That their Company was confirm'd and ſettled by three Charters granted by his preſent Majeſty on the 7th of *October*, and 17th of *November* 1693, and 28th *September* 1694. That upon the Security of theſe Charters the Company conſented to a new Subſcription; That there was a-new ſubſcrib'd 744000 *l.* and the Money brought in during the ſitting of the Parliament, and that nothing was done, ſaid or offer'd againſt his Majeſty's Charter of Regulations; ſo that upon the Publick Faith, (at leaſt tacitly given) 781 New-Adventurers, of which many were Widows and Orphans, did ſubſcribe a large Part of their Subſtance to ſupport this Trade, during a hazardous War, for the Profit and Honour of *England*; And that the New-Adventurers thought they might without any hazard ſubſcribe on the ſecurity of a Charter which was ſo plainly deſign'd by his Majeſty to preſerve the *Eaſt-India* Traffick, then in danger of being loſt. That on the 10th of *June*, after the Bill now depending before their Lordſhips was brought in, the Company did agree to ſubmit their preſent Stock to a Valuation of 50 *l. per Cent. viz.* 20 *l. per Cent.* for their dead Stock, and 30 *l. per Cent.* for their quick Stock, which they were contented to warrant at the ſaid Sums; and upon

A C. 1698.

A. C. 1698. ‘ theſe Terms, they offer'd to open their Books ‘ for new Subſcriptions, in order to raiſe the two ‘ Millions; that afterwards to aſcertain the Pay- ‘ments of the ſaid two Millions, they had a gene- ‘ral Court on the 20th of *June*, in which they a- ‘greed to an immediate Subſcription by private ‘ Adventurers of 200000 *l.* to be paid at the firſt ‘ Payment, ſubject to make good the ſubſequent ‘ Payments, which Subſcription was accordingly ‘ made. That it has been the conſtant Practiſe in ‘ Farms, Bargains and Offers of the like Nature, not ‘ to cloſe with a new Propoſal, till the firſt Bidder ‘ be ask'd, whether he is able to advance further? ‘ and that notwithſtanding their Charters, and the ‘ Right they had to the Trade, they were early told ‘ their Propoſal ſhould be oppos'd, tho' they of- ‘fer'd the two Millions in Queſtion. And laſtly, ‘ That the Bill allow'd Foreigners as well as the ‘ King's Subjects to ſubſcribe to the two Millions, ‘ whereby they would be let into the Secrets and ‘ Myſteries of this Trade, which might produce Ef- ‘fects very pernicious to the General Intereſt of the ‘ Nation. To this the Council for the New-Sub-

Their Reaſons anſwer'd.

ſcribers replied, ‘ That in the Recital of their Char- ‘ters the Old Company had omitted to give an ‘ Account of the Proviſoes inſerted therein, *viz. That the reſpective Kings that granted them, reſerv'd a Power to make them void upon three Years Warning*; That the King by his Charter could not grant the Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* excluſive of all others; and that ſeveral Recoveries had been made againſt them at Law for proſecuting ſuch pretended Right. That as the Crown has not a Power to grant ſuch a Right, ſo his preſent Majeſty had not in Fact granted any ſuch Right *excluſive*. That when they mention'd the Reſolution of the Commons in 1691, They omitted their other Reſolution, *That it was lawful for all Perſons to trade to the* Eaſt-Indies *unleſs reſtrain'd by Act of Parliament*; neither did they take notice of the two Addreſſes, made by the Houſe of Commons to the King in 1691. and 1692. to diſſolve the Company. That on the 14th of *November* 1692. Sir *Edward Seymour* declar'd to the Commons a Meſſage from

from his Majeſty, importing, 'That his Majeſty A. C.
'had requir'd the *East-India* Company to anſwer 1698.
'directly, whether they would ſubmit to ſuch Re-
'gulations, as his Majeſty ſhould judge proper and
'moſt likely to advance the Trade? And the Com-
'pany having fully agreed to it, and declar'd their
'Reſolution in Writing, his Majeſty had command-
'ed a Committee of his Privy Council to prepare
'Regulations, which they did, and offer'd them to
'the Company; but that notwithſtanding their De-
'claration of Submiſſion, they rejected almoſt all the
'material Particulars, ſo that his Majeſty finding,
'that what poſſibly the Houſe of Commons might
'have expected, and indeed was neceſſary to pre-
'ſerve this Trade, could not be perfected by his
'own Authority alone; and that the Company could
'not be induced to conſent to any ſuch Regula-
'tions, as might have anſwer'd the Intentions of
'the Houſe of Commons, and that the Concurrence
'of the Parliament was requiſite to make a com-
'pleat and uſeful Settlement of this Trade, he had
'directed all the Proceedings in this Matter to be
'laid before them, and recommended to them the
'preparing ſuch a Bill, in order to paſs into an
'Act of Parliament, as might eſtabliſh this Trade
'on ſuch Foundations, as were moſt likely to pre-
'ſerve and advance it. 'Twas alſo urg'd againſt the
Old Company, that their Charter being become void
by their Non-Payment of the Tax impos'd upon
them by Parliament, they obtain'd a new Charter
the 7th of *October* 1693. by indirect Means, having
that Year paid Eighty odd Thouſand Pounds out
of the Companies Stock, for ſpecial Service; That
this Charter was conteſted before the Queen and
Council by thoſe they call'd *Interlopers*, upon the
Hearing whereof it was unanſwerably prov'd, that
the King had not, by Law, a Power to grant the
Trade to ſome Perſons excluſive of others, and that
the Companies Affairs were then in ſuch a Condi-
tion, that it would be a plain Cheat to others, that
ſhould come in upon their Stock. That however,
Law and Reaſon failing, they had Recourſe to other
Methods, and great Sums of Money were diſtribu-

A. C. 1698. ted (as it was acknowledged before a Committee of both Houſes of Parliament) to get another Charter; but that thoſe who were concern'd to adviſe his Majeſty in Point of Law, were ſo juſt to their Truſt, as to take care that no Right of Trade, excluſive of others, was granted, and alſo that the Company ſhould ſubmit to ſuch Alterations, Reſtrictions, and Qualifications as the King ſhould make on the 29th of *September* 1693. following; and ſo on the 17th of *November* 1693. a new Charter of Regulations was made, and another the 28th of *September* 1694. wherein, amongſt other things, was this Proviſo: *That if it ſhould appear to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, that the ſaid two Charters, or any other Charters heretofore granted, ſhould not be profitable to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, or to this Realm, that then and from thenceforth, upon and after three Years Warning to be given to the ſaid Company, by the King,* &c. *the ſame ſhould ceaſe, be void and determin'd.* That it appear'd by the Proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in 1694. how this Charter was obtain'd, which had more in it of Private Promiſes than publick Faith; that it was not to be wonder'd, that the Parliament took no Notice of the Matter, whilſt the new Subſcribers paid in their Money, when it was conſider'd that, according to Sir *Baſil Firebraſs*'s Depoſitions, *there were ſeveral Contracts, ſome to the value of* 60000 *l. on Account of procuring a new Charter, and others to the value of* 40000 *l. on Account of procuring an Act of Parliament.* That by ſuch Means the matter might be over-look'd for a while, but it was not long before the Parliament took publick notice of it; and if the greater Affairs of the Nation had not been ſo urgent, and the Seſſion been ſo near an end, perhaps the Company might have had Juſtice done them then, and had been paſt complaining of any imaginary injuſtice done them now; That therefore it was plain, that it was not for the Profit and Honour of the Nation, and to ſupport the Trade, that the New-Subſcribers came in, but that they were deluded into it by a Charter obtain'd by indirect ways, and by the Hopes of an Act of Parliament

to

to confirm it, to be obtain'd in the ſame manner. That the Trade would have been much better preſerv'd, and more to the Honour of the Nation, if no ſuch underhand Practiſes had been carried on; That if ſome Perſons thinking themſelves to have a greater Reach than others, or being deceived by the Old Company's making his Majeſty believe their Stock to be worth 750000 Pounds, and by afterwards ſharing 325000 Pounds of the New-Subſcribers Money amongſt themſelves, or by the Perſons failing them who had promis'd to get an Act of Parliament, or by Loſſes at Sea, or by what other Means ſoever it were, happen'd to fail in their Expectation, no Body was anſwerable for it but themſelves; eſpecially ſince they had warning enough by the Tranſactions before the Council. 'Twas alledged further, That in *Edward* III. and Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reigns upon Complaint in Parliament of Patents granted for Monopolies, moſt of them were immediately revok'd, and the reſt left to the Law; That in King *James* the 1ſt's time an Act of Parliament paſt, to make void a Charter for the ſole Trade to *Spain*, and another againſt all Monopolies; That tho' the Patents for ſome Trades with Joint-Stocks, (whilſt the Trades for which they were granted were in their Infancy) have been permitted for the ſettling of a Trade, and till the firſt Adventurers have reap'd ſome reaſonable Compenſation for their firſt Undertaking and Adventures, yet afterwards when thoſe Trades have encreaſed and become great, the Wiſdom of the Nation has always thought fit, to open a way for the Kingdom to receive a general Benefit thereby. That it never was eſteemed a Breach of the publick Faith, or a Derogation either from the Credit of the Great Seal, or from the Honour of our Kings to have their Patents annulled by Parliament, when the Grants were thought by that Grand Council of the Nation not to be profitable, or to be againſt the common Right of the Subject; and that no King or Queen thought themſelves bound in Honour or Conſcience not to paſs an Act of Parliament to make void ſuch Patent,

A. C. 1698.

A. C. 1698. tent. That the King being buſied in the many arduous Affairs of the Kingdom cannot be ſuppoſed to know always what he might legally grant, and is oftentimes deceived in his Grants, and for that Reaſon they are often annulled by the ordinary Courſe of Law; and ſo might this Company's Patent have been: For all Perſons having a Right by Law to Trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, unleſs excluded by Parliament, the King by his Charter could not grant to the Company any new Right to the Trade, beſides the Priviledges of an incorporated Body; but that the Commons juſtly bearing a high Veneration to his preſent Majeſty, who had run ſo great Hazards, and perform'd ſo glorious Atchievements for the Honour and Good of the Nation, had notwithſtanding taken care in this Bill, that nothing ſhould interfere with his Majeſty's Patent; That by this Patent the Old Company had indeed Power to trade to the *Eaſt-Indies* and other Priviledges, but without any expreſs Clauſe to exclude others, or any Covenant (as was in the former Charters from the Crown) that his Majeſty would not grant Licenſe to others, to trade thither during the continuance of the ſaid Charter; ſo that even according to the Charters themſelves, all other Subjects of *England* had a Right to trade to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and many actually traded thither without any hinderance. That tho' the Old Company talk'd ſo much of their Dependance on the Security of their Charters, yet they themſelves were convinc'd, that their Right was not well founded, ſince they had formerly laid out ſo much Money to get an Act of Parliament to confirm their Charters, and had lately offer'd to lend 700000 Pounds to the Government, to have the Trade to themſelves excluſive of all others. As to their offering afterwards, to raiſe Two Millions, it was anſwer'd, That they made no ſuch Offer with an Intention that it ſhould take Effect, but only as an Amuſemrnt to gain time, and ſo to baffle the Bill; for when they agreed to ſubmit their Stock to a valuation of 50 *l. per Cent.* They knew very well, that others did not value it at any thing near ſo much; and as to their Subſcribing 200000 Pounds,

Sub-

Subject to make good the ſubſequent Payments of the Two Millions, that it was only to obtain what they had been ſo long aiming at, *viz.* an Act of Parliament *excluſive*, for the Sum of 200000 Pounds, whereby the King would be defeated of a much more conſiderable Loan; others delivering in Subſcriptions for about 1200000 Pounds. And finally, that the Old Company heretofore thought it an Advantage to admit Foreigners into their Trade, and that many were actually now in the preſent Company, tho' they were pleas'd to argue againſt it. The Lords weighed the Reaſons on both ſides, and chiefly conſider'd that the Old Company's Propoſal to lend the Two Millions, was like to prove ineffectual, by reaſon that ſome of their Principal Members were known to have no great Affection to the preſent Government; ſo that upon mature deliberation their Lordſhips gave their Concurrence to the Bill; which ſoon † after receiv'd the Royal Aſſent. A. C. 1698.

The Bill paſt. † July 5.

The Bill being paſs'd, the Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty for taking Subſcriptions towards the raiſing of Two Millions, and for ſettling a *New-Eaſt-India* Company, laid upon their Books at *Mercers-Hall*, on *Thurſday* the 14th of *July* 1698. and ſuch was the Zeal which People of all Ranks, and even Foreigners, ſhew'd on this Occaſion to aſſiſt the Government and promote the Trade of the Nation, that on the *Saturday* following the whole Sum, and ſomething above it, was ſubſcrib'd: Nay, 'tis very probable that Two Millions more had been ſubſcrib'd, had not the Books been ſhut up before the diſtant Corporations, private Men in remote Counties, and Merchants beyond Sea could remit their Commiſſions for the great Sums they intended to ſubſcribe. The Diſpatch of ſo great a Work, in leſs than three days time, after the Nation had born ſo chargeable a War for ſo many Years, ſurpriz'd and amaz'd all the World: And as it greatly mortified all thoſe who were joyfully aſſur'd that his Majeſty would be diſappointed of this Supply, ſo it gave our Neighbouring Nations an aſtoniſhing Image, both of the Opulence of *England*, and the ſtrength of the Govern-

A New Eaſt-India Company erected.

A. C. 1698. Government. This Tranſaction, view'd in all its Circumſtances, is indeed ſo very ſtrange and wonderful, that the like is not to be found in Story; and 'twill be a hard matter for Poſterity to believe it. This was owing to the Wiſdom of this Parliament, who had ſo much Skill in touching the Springs of the People's Affections, that notwithſtanding all the Loſſes they had ſuſtain'd, and all the Expence they had been at, they were prevail'd with to advance this great Supply, with ſuch incredible Expedition: And by this means the Parliament, only by doubling the Duty on Paper and Parchment uſed in Proceedings at Law, and that on Salt, raiſed a Supply of Two Millions, which to have done by any other ways, was at that time a Matter of the higheſt Difficulty. Now for the making up of the King's Revenue, the Commons † reſolved, *That of the Hereditary and Temporary Exciſe, Poſt-Office, ſmall Branches of the new Subſidies of Tunnage and Poundage, continued to the firſt Day of* February 1699. *Seven Hundred Thouſand Pound be granted to his Majeſty, during his Life, and that whatſoever the ſaid Revenues ſhould exceed Seven Hundred Thouſand Pound yearly, ſhould be appropriated to ſuch Uſes as ſhould be directed by Parliament.* And becauſe the Glaſs-makers, and Tobacco-Pipe-makers did juſtly complain of the grievous Taxes that had been laid on their Manufactures, the Commons * reſolved, to take off half the Duties now upon Glaſs-Wares, and the whole Duties upon Stone and Earthen Wares, and Tobacco-Pipes, and to grant to his Majeſty an Equivalent by laying a further Duty upon Whalebone, and upon *Scotch* Linnen imported. As for the Act for applying the fourth Part of the Forfeited Eſtates to the Uſe of the Publick, ſo many People petition'd againſt it, that no Progreſs was made in it.

† May 28. *The King's Revenue provided for.*

† June 25.

The African Trade regulated.

Beſides the *Eaſt-India* Trade, the Commons took into Conſideration that of the *African* Company; which had long wanted a due Regulation: And upon Account of the neceſſity of keeping up Forts and Caſtles, for the Defence of *Engliſh* Factories on the

the Coaſt of *Guinea*, there being no regular Government among thoſe barbarous People, on whoſe Protection they might ſafely rely, the Parliament made a Bill to ſettle the ſaid Company, and to enable them to maintain all ſuch Forts as they now had in their Poſſeſſion, or ſhould hereafter purchaſe, or erect, for the Preſervation of their Trade; and enacted, at the ſame time, that any of the Subjects of this Realm, as well as the ſaid Company, might after the 24th of *June* 1698. trade from *England*, or after the 1ſt of *Auguſt* from any of his Majeſties Plantations in *America*, to the Coaſt of *Africa*, between *Cape Mount*, and the Cape of *Good Hope*, both the ſaid Company, and the Free-Traders, or *Interlopers*, anſwering a Duty of Ten *per Cent.* of the Value of the Goods exported thither from *England*, or from his Majeſties *American* Plantations, towards the Maintainance of the Forts and Settlements. A. C. 1698.

The Owling *Trade provided againſt.*

Notwithſtanding the ſevere Laws that were in Force againſt ſuch as tranſport *Engliſh* Wooll to Foreign Parts, who are vulgarly call'd *Owlers*, yet many of them, encourag'd by the powerful Incentive of Gain continued their ill and clandeſtine Practiſes, to the unſpeakable Detriment of the Nation; and to the great Profit of the *French*, who had lately ſet up a conſiderable Woollen Manufacture in *Picardy*; Wherefore the Parliament, the more effectually to obviate that ſtubborn Miſchief, made many prudent Proviſions in an Act *for Explanation and better Execution of former Acts made againſt Tranſportation of Wooll, Fullers-Earth, and Scouring-Clay.*

French Smugglers diſcovered and proſecuted.

The Parliament likewiſe this Seſſion applied themſelves with great Diligence to diſcover and puniſh ſuch Offenders, who carry'd on a fraudulent and ſecret Commerce with *France*, and to the great Damage of the *Royal-Luſtring-Company* of this Kingdom, had for divers Years paſt, ſurreptitiouſly brought in, or to uſe the Word us'd among Traders, *ſmuggled* great Quantities of *French* Alamodes and Luſtrings. The firſt occaſion of this Diſcovery was a Paſs from the Admiral of *France*, for an *Engliſh* Ship, that ſerv'd at once for the *Owling* and *Smuggling* Trades; which Paſs, at the breaking out of the

A. C. 1698. the late Conſpiracy, was intercepted at the Poſt-Office, together with all the Letters, which at that time, were either coming from *France*, or ſending thither. This Paſs had a long time remain'd uſeleſs in the Hands of the Secretary of State, by Reaſon it was granted on a ſuppoſititious Name; but the ſame being communicated to Mr. *Hilary Reneu*, an eminent *French* Proteſtant Merchant, who was the chief Manager and Promoter of the Luſtring Company, and who upon ſeveral Occaſions had done ſignal Services to the Government, he by this help and other concurring Indications did at laſt find out the *Smugglers*; and having caus'd their Books to be ſeiz'd, petition'd the Houſe of Commons, in the Name of the Royal-Luſtring Company, that the ſaid Books, Letters and other Papers, in which the Contrivances to ruin the Luſtring Manufacture in this Kingdom did appear, might be laid before the Houſe and Examin'd. The Commons did favourably receive this Petition, and referr'd that Matter to the Committee of Trade, at the Head of which was then Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, who eagerly laying hold on this Opportunity to ſerve the Nation, with unwearied Application and wonderful Induſtry, made a full Diſcovery of the Smuggling Traders; to which they themſelves gave no ſmall Handle, by the ill-contriv'd and incoherent Metaphors, under which, in their Correſpondence with their Agents in *France*, they endeavour'd to conceal their unlawful Practiſes; as for inſtance, when they ſaid, *That the Cart* (meaning the Ship) *would not ſet out, becauſe of the contrary Winds.* Sir *Rowland* having made his Report of the whole Matter to the Houſe of Commons, it was reſolved, * 'That the Manufacture of Luſtrings 'and Alamodes, ſet up by the Luſtring Company, 'had been very advantageous and beneficial to this 'Kingdom, by employing great Numbers of the 'Poor, and preventing the Exportation of our Coin, 'for purchaſing of thoſe Commodities; That there 'had been a very deſtructive Trade carried on with '*France*, during the War, for importing Alamodes 'and Luſtrings, contrary to Law, whereby the 'King had been defrauded of his Cuſtoms, and our 'own

* April 20 *Reſolutions of the Commons againſt them.*

own Manufactures greatly diſcourag'd; That the ſame Veſſels which imported Alamodes and Luſtrings, did export great Quantities of our Wooll. That thereby Intelligence had been carried into *France*, during the War, and the Enemies of the Government had been convey'd from Juſtice, out of this Kingdom, (particularly *Cardel Goodman*) and had had frequent Opportunities of returning hither, to carry on their pernicious Deſigns. That by the intercepted Letter wherein the *French* King's Paſsport was incloſed, compar'd with Mr. *John Goudet*'s Handwriting, and the Copy of the ſaid Letter enter'd in Mr. *Goudet*'s Copy-Book of Letters, and by Mr. *Goudet*'s Seal, wherewith the Paſsport Letter was Sealed, it did appear, That the ſaid Paſsport was procur'd and paid by the ſaid Mr. *Goudet* and Company; That the ſaid Paſsport was ſent back in order to be renew'd, the time for which it was granted being expir'd: That *Goudet*, *Longueville* and *Barreau*, were Partners during the time this Smuggling Trade was carried on: That Mr. *Stephen Seignoret*, Mr. *Baudouin*, and Mr. *Santini*, were alſo Partners, and had imported great Quantities of *French* Alamodes and Luſtrings. That Mr. *Peter de Hearce* dealt with ſeveral Perſons in *France*, for *French* Silks, and other Commodities from *France*, under ſeveral fictitious and counterfeit Names. That *John du Maiſtre*, *Peter Barraillau*, *Diana Maſon*, *John Auriol*, *Iſaac Auriol*, *John Pancier*, *John Guyguier*, and ſeveral others had been concern'd in the Smuggling Trade. That *a Bill be brought in for the Incouragement of the Luſtring Company, and the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Luſtrings and Alamodes, and the Exportation of Wooll, and Fullers-Earth*; That *John Goudet*, *David Barreau*, *Peter Longueville*, *Stephen Seignoret*, *René Bauduoin*, *Nicholas Santini*, and *Peter de Hearce* (to whom were afterwards added *John Pierce*, *John du Maiſtre*, and *John Auriol*) be be impeach'd before the Lords of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors; and be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending this Houſe. That the reſt of the Smugglers be proſecuted by Mr. At-

A. C. 1698.

A. C. 1698. ‘ Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Sollicitor General; ‘ And laſtly, That Mr. *Hilary Reneu*, for the great ‘ Service done this Kingdom, in promoting the Manufacture of Alamodes and Luſtrings, and Diſcovering the fraudulent Importation thereof, and ‘ Exportation of Wool, deſerv'd the Countenance ‘ and Protection of the Government; And that a ‘ Bill for Naturalizing of him and his Family, be ‘ permitted to paſs this Houſe *Gratis*.

The Impeach'd Smugglers having put in their Anſwers to the Articles exhibited againſt them, and the Committee of the Houſe of Commons made their Replications, a great Diſpute aroſe between both Houſes of Parliament, the Lords inſiſting that the Tryals ſhould be at the Bar of their Houſe, where the Committee of the Commons, muſt have ſtood; And the Commons, on the other hand, inſiſting upon their having a convenient Place appointed for the Managers of the Impeachments againſt the Priſoners, whereby they might be the better enabled to make good their Charge againſt them. This gave occaſion for a Conference, which being ineffectual to accommodate the Matter, the Commons Reſolv'd, that † they would be preſent at the Tryals, as a Committee of the whole Houſe, in regard the Affair was of great Conſequence to the Trade of the Kingdom. Whereupon the Lords * acquainted the Commons, that they would proceed upon the *Monday* following upon the Tryals in *Weſtminſter*, where Seats would be provided for both Houſes. All this while the Perſons accus'd had conceiv'd no ſmall Hopes of Impunity, from the Diſagreement between Lords and Commons, but when they ſaw that Matter adjuſted, Eight of them did confeſs themſelves Guilty; Whereupon the Commons went up to the Bar of the Lords Houſe, and their Speaker in their Name having demanded Judgment againſt the ſaid Offenders, the Lords impos'd a Fine of Ten thouſand Pounds upon *Stephen Seignoret*; Of Three thouſand Pounds on *Rhene Baudoin*; Of Fifteen hundred Pounds on *John Goudet*, and *Nicholas Santini*; Of One thouſand Pounds on *Peter Dibearce*, *John Pierſe*, and *John Dumaiſtre*; And of Five hundred Pounds on *David Barrau*;

† June 20. *and* 23. *and* June 29.

† July 4. The French *Smugglers Fined.*

rau; And order'd, that they ſhould be Impriſon'd in *Newgate* until they had paid their reſpective Fines. Now leſt any Favourite ſhould be gratified with theſe Sums, the Commons addreſt his Majeſty, That they might be appropriated to *Greenwich* Hoſpital, which his Majeſty order'd to be done accordingly; to the great Diſappointment of ſeveral greedy Courtiers. A. C. 1698.

Another ſort of Offenders were, this Seſſion, Animadverted upon by the Commons, but had the good Fortune to come off unhurt. It has already been obſerv'd, of what mighty uſe *Exchequer Bills* were at this Time in the Nation, by ſupplying the Scarcity of Money, during the Recoining of the Silver Species; Now becauſe there was an Intereſt of Seven Pounds Twelve Shillings *per Annum*, allow'd upon the ſecond iſſuing the ſaid Bills out of the *Exchequer*, after they had been paid in, on any of the King's Taxes; whereas at their firſt iſſuing out of the *Exchequer*, they bore no Intereſt; this encourag'd ſeveral of the King's Officers, both in the *Exchequer*, the Cuſtoms and the Exciſe, to contrive together to get great Sums of Money by falſe Endorſements on theſe *Exchequer-Bills*, before they had circulated about, and been brought into any Branch of his Majeſty's Revenue. The moſt conſiderable Perſons that had carried on this unwarrantable Practice, were Mr. *Charles Duncomb*, Receiver general of the Exciſe; Mr. *John Knight* Treaſurer of the Cuſtoms, Mr. *Bartholomew Burton*, who had a Place in the Exciſe Office, and Mr. *Reginald Marryot*, one of the Deputy-Tellers of the *Exchequer*, which laſt to get his Pardon, compounded to accuſe the reſt. Upon a full Proof of the Matter, *Duncomb* and *Knight* who were Members of the Houſe of Commons, were firſt Expell'd the Houſe, and Committed Priſoners to the *Tower*; *Burton* ſent to *Newgate*, and Bills order'd to be brought in to puniſh them. The Bill againſt Mr. *Duncomb*, whereby a Fine of near half his Eſtate, (which at that time was judg'd to be worth 400000 Pounds) was ſet upon him, did quickly paſs the Houſe of Commons, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition that was made to it, particularly by the Attorney-

Falſe Endorſements of Exchequer Bills enquir'd into.

A. C. 1698.

General; * But being ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, and their Lordſhips being equally divided, the Duke of *Leeds* gave his caſting Vote for the Rejecting of the Bill. It was then the common Report, that Mr. *Duncomb* diſpell'd the impending Storm by a Golden Sacrifice; which however Hiſtory cannot relate as a Truth, becauſe it never came to publick Notice; But we muſt not paſs over in ſilence, that Mr. *Duncomb* being ſet at Liberty by the Order of the Houſe of Lords, without the Conſent of the Commons, the latter reſented it to that degree, that they caus'd him to be remanded to the *Tower* of *London*, where he continu'd till the end of the Seſſion. The Bills againſt *Knight* and *Burton* had the ſame Fate; and ſo all thoſe threatning Clouds that ſeem'd ready to cruſh the falſe Indorſers, ſpent themſelves in Vapour and Noiſe

* *See the Appendix.*

Mr. Duncomb comes off.

The Commons, as I ſaid before, did this year deſign to apply Part of all the Forfeited Eſtates to the uſe of the Publick; in order to which they enquir'd into the Grants made by K. *Charles* II. and *James* II. and order'd a Bill to be brought in to make them void. Afterwards they examined the Grants made by his preſent Majeſty in *Ireland*; And becauſe a Grant was † found made to Mr. *Roylton*, which Mr. *Mountague*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer* own'd to be for his Benefit; a warm Debate aroſe thereupon; and the Enemies of the latter, who were not a few, (for the Reaſons I hinted before) mov'd *that he ſhould withdraw*, which paſſing in the Negative; it was reſolv'd by a great Majority, *That it was the Opinion of this Houſe, That the Honourable* Charles Mountague *Eſq; Chancellor of the* Exchequer, *for his good Services to this Government, did deſerve his* Majeſty's Favour: A Vote that will render his Name famous to all ſucceeding Ages!

† Feb. 16. *Memorable Vote in favour of Mr.* Montague *now Lord* Halifax.

* Feb. 17. *Addreſs of the Commons againſt Impiety and Corruption of Manners.*

The next Day * the Commons, in a Body, preſented an Addreſs to the King, wherein, 'They, with 'great Joy and Comfort, remembred the Teſtimo'nies which his Majeſty had given them of his Sin'cerity and Zeal for the Reformed Religion, as E'ſtabliſh'd in this Kingdom; And in particular, 'they acknowledg'd the late Declaration his Majeſty

'had

had made from the Throne. *That he would effectually diſcourage Prophaneneſs and Immorallity*; which A. C. 1698.
chiefly, by the neglect and ill Example of too many Magiſtrates, were (like a general Contagion,) diffuſed, and ſpread throughout the Kingdom; to the great Scandal and Reproach of the Proteſtant Religion, and to the Diſhonour and Prejudice of his Majeſty's Government. Therefore, in Concurrence with his Majeſty's pious Intentions, They moſt humbly deſir'd, That his Majeſty would iſſue out his Royal Proclamation, commanding all his Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates, to put in ſpeedy execution good Laws that were now in Force, againſt Prophaneneſs and Immorality; giving due Incouragement to all ſuch as did their Duty therein. And ſince the Examples of Men in high and publick Stations, have a powerful Influence upon the Lives of others, They moſt humbly beſought his Majeſty, That all Vice, Prophaneneſs and Irreligion, might, in a particular manner, be diſcourag'd in all thoſe, who had the Honour to be employ'd near his Royal Perſon; and in all others who were in his Majeſty's Service by Sea or Land; And that his Majeſty would upon all Occaſions, diſtinguiſh Piety and Virtue, by Marks of his Favour. They further beſought his Majeſty, to give effectual Orders, for the ſuppreſſing all pernicious Books and Pamphlets, which contain'd impious Doctrines againſt the Holy Trinity, and other Fundamental Articles of the Proteſtant Faith, tending to the Subverſion of the Chriſtian Religion; And that his Majeſty's ſaid Proclamation might be order'd to be read at leaſt Four Times in the Year, in all Churches and Chappels, immediately after divine Service; And at the Aſſiſes and Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, juſt before the Charge is given, Concluding, that this Addreſs to his Majeſty proceeded from their Duty and Zeal for the Glory of God, and to the end that all their Counſels might be bleſs'd by his Divine Aſſiſtance, and might produce Honour, Safety and Happineſs, with all the Bleſſings of a laſting Peace, to his Majeſty,

A. C. 1698.

'and his People. His Majeſty's Anſwer was, *That he could not but be very well pleas'd with an Addreſs of this Nature; And he would give immediate Directions in the ſeveral Particulars they deſir'd; But that he could wiſh ſome more effectual Proviſion were made, for the Suppreſſing thoſe pernicious Books and Pamphlets, which their Addreſs took notice of.* Not many Days † after was publiſh'd his Majeſty's Proclamation, for Preventing and Puniſhing Immorality and Prophaneneſs; And the Houſe of Lords to expreſs their Zeal for ſo good a Deſign, prepar'd and paſt a Bill *for the more effectual Suppreſſing Atheiſm, Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs*, to which, after ſeveral Conferences, the Commons gave their Concurrence.

† Feb. 28. *Proclamation againſt Impiety and Immorality.*

About the ſame Time, by his Majeſty's Encouragement, not only the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, with ſeveral other Prelates, and eminent Divines, but a great many Devout and Pious Laicks, united themſelves into a Society *for the Reformation of Manners*: A Noble, and ever to be commended Inſtitution, if it was not, in a great Meaſure, rendred uſeleſs, by the Scandalous and Unwarrantable Practices of thoſe beggarly Informers, which the Society are oblig'd to employ, for the Detecting of Vicious Perſons.

Society for the Reformation of Manners.

Whilſt both the King and his Parliament were endeavouring to ſuppreſs Immorality, the Earl of *Macclesfield*, to vindicate the Honour of his Family, was forc'd to publiſh the Shame of his Marriage-Bed, and to prefer a Bill in the Houſe of Lords, to be Divorc'd from his Wife. Hiſtory does unwillingly relate the Frailties of Humane Nature, and with more Reluctance yet, the Miſchances of the Fair Sex: but this Tranſaction made, at this time, ſo much noiſe in the World, and gave afterwards occaſion to ſo many other Bills of the ſame kind, that it cannot be altogether paſt in Silence. It ſeems the Lady *Macclesfield*, about Ten years before, being weary of living with the Earl's Father, under whoſe Care her Huſband had left her, during his Abſence, beyond Sea, did retire to her Mother the Lady *Maſon's* Houſe: The Earl being return'd Home, and reſenting this Step of his Lady, which ſhe had made without his Privity, inſtead of recalling her, ſuffer'd her to live

The Earl of Macclesfield *Sues for a Divorce.*

live in a State of Separation; during which it is no wonder ſhe was tempted to break her Matrimonial Vows, ſince her Husband did not perform his; and ſince we daily ſee both Sexes prove unfaithful to one another, without any juſt Provocation. However, we ought to account the Lady *Macclesfield* virtuous till the Fruits of her Amours prov'd her otherwiſe: which was towards the latter end of the Year, 1696. when ſhe was deliver'd of a Daughter. The Death of this Child, before the Earl had heard any Thing of the Matter, with the Belief that this might be a ſufficient Warning againſt Liberties that carried ſuch viſible Effects with them, withheld him from attempting publick Satisfaction; and moreover, at the Sollicitation of his Wife's Relations, who undertook for her Conduct, for the future, his Lordſhip conſented to allow her 500 *l.* yearly, for a ſeparate Maintenance. This Treaty was hardly concluded, when the Earl being inform'd of his Lady's being deliver'd of another Child, he commenced his Suit in the Spiritual Court, for ſuch a Divorce, as might be given by that Law: But being diſappointed in his Proſecution thro' the Dilatorineſs of Eccleſiaſtical Proceedings; His Lordſhip apply'd himſelf to his Peers for a Remedy, which nothing but a Parliament could give; All the Relief which he could expect from a Sentence in *Doctors Commons*, being no more than that State of Separation, in which he and his Lady had long liv'd. He alledg'd, that it is evident, that the Divine Law admits of Second Marriages in ſuch Caſes; and that there had been Acts of Parliament for them, as well as for Baſtardizing Spurious Iſſue; That thoſe Cannons which have Prohibited Second Marriages in like Caſe, were ſo manifeſtly an Effect of the *Popiſh* Doctrine of *Marriage* being a *Sacrament*, and of the Avarice of the Court of *Rome*, to get Money for diſpenſing with them, that in the Reformation of Eccleſiaſtical Laws, prepar'd and intended in the Time of *Edward* VI. in purſuance of an Act of Parliament, of *Henry* VIII. there was expreſs Liberty given, by thoſe Canons, to marry again; which by virtue of that Act of Parliament, would have become a gene-

A. C. 1698.

A. C. 1698. ral Law, or at leaſt have occaſion'd one; That whatever Objection might be againſt ſuch a general Law, from the Temptation it might give ill People to ſeek groundleſs Diſſolutions of Marriages; yet upon extraordinary Caſes, ſuch as this was, ſuch Relief had been granted; and where it had been denied, either the Fact was not fully prov'd, or the Parties had cohabited, or, after the grounds of Diſſatisfaction, had been reconciled; That if in ſuch a Concurrence of Circumſtances, as were in his Caſe, he muſt ſtill be thought to have a Wife, and the Children ſhe had had, muſt be look'd upon as his, from the common Preſumption, till contrary Proof, in that they were Born within the four Seas; beſides, that it could not but be too great an Encouragement to Women, to make an ill uſe of a ſeparate Maintainance, which is provided for in moſt Marriage Settlements; it would be a moſt unreaſonable Hardſhip upon him, that the ſtanding Law, which is deſign'd to do every Man Right, ſhould by the Rigour of the Letter, be to him the Cauſe of the greateſt Wrong; And that for his Wife's Fault he ſhould be depriv'd of the common Priviledge of every Freeman in the World, to have an Heir of his own Body, to Inherit what he poſſeſt, either of Honour or Eſtate; Or that his only Brother ſhould loſe his Claim to both, and have his Birthright ſacrific'd to the Lady *Macclesfield*'s irregular Life.

While this Affair was depending in the Spiritual Court, the Lady *Macclesfield* inſiſted upon her Innocence, and her Agents induſtriouſly ſpread a Report, That the Earl her Husband, had been Surprized into a private Meeting with her, (by a Woman of Intrigue) at which Time he got her with Child; but this Story being confuted by the Earl's poſitive Evidence to the contrary, her Ladyſhip gave up that Point now, and only endeavour'd to make her Husband the Author of her Miſcarriages. She alledg'd, that the late Earl of *Macclesfield* had turn'd her out of Doors; That the preſent Earl notwithſtanding the Obligation ſhe had laid upon him, by Petitioning King *James* for his Life, had maliciouſly ſecluded her from Bed and Board;

Board: And therefore, if the Lords thought fit to pass this Bill of *Divorce*, she demanded *her Fortune to be refunded*; both because a *Divorce dissolves the whole Frame of the Marriage Contract*, And because it were the highest Pitch of Injustice, that a Man who was guilty of making his Wife commit Adultery, should be rewarded out of the same Wife's Fortune. This Affair occasion'd great Debates in the upper House: Some Peers representing the Danger of granting Divorces, and others, amongst whom Dr. *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury* spoke the loudest, shewing the Necessity and Lawfulness of such extraordinary Proceedings, in some particular Cases. Upon the whole Matter, the Lords pass'd a Bill *for Dissolving the Marriage between* Charles *Earl of* Macclesfield, *and* Anne *his Wife, and to illegitimate her Children*; but with a Proviso, that the Earl should refund her Fortune. This Bill being sent down † to the Commons, the Parties concern'd were both heard by their Counsel; but notwithstanding the Lady *Macclesfield*'s Opposition, the Bill was read the Third Time, and past without any Amendment, on the 15th of *March*; and confirm'd by the Royal Assent, with some (a) others,

A. C. 1698.

† Mar. 5. *Acts past* April 2. * *And* May 5.

(a) To Wit, *An Act for granting to his Majesty* 1484015 *Pounds, for Disbanding Forces, Paying Seamen,* and *an Act for Explaining an Act for the Relief of the Poor.* Note, that about a Month before, *viz.* on the 7th of *March* the King gave his Royal Assent to an *Act for Explaining another Act for laying certain Duties on Malt, Mum, Sweets, Cyder and Perry*; *An Act for satisfying Arrears of several Annuities which incurr'd between the* 17*th of* May, 1696. *and the* 17th *of* May 1697. *An Act, That all Retailers of Salt shall Sell by Weight*; *An Act for rendring the Laws more effectual, for Preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone Lace, Needle-work, Point and Cut-work*; *And an Act to prevent the Throwing and Firing of Squibs, Serpents and other Fire-works.*

on the Second of *April*, 1698. About Six Weeks after his Majesty return'd to the Parliament, and Sign'd an *Act for laying several Duties upon Coals and Culm*; *Another to execute Judgments and Decrees, saved in a Clause in an Act made in this Reign, for taking away the Courts holden before the President and Council of the Marches of* Wales; *Another for continuing the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, and Spices, for the Satisfaction of the Irish Tran-*

A. C. 1698.

ſport-Debt; *Another for the better Preventing the Counterfeiting and Diminiſhing the Coin of this Kingdom*; *Another for Determining Differences by Arbitration*; *Another for the better Payment of Inland Bills of Exchange*; *Another to Naturalize the Children of ſuch Officers and Soldiers, the Natural born Subjects of this Realm, who had been born abroad during the War*; *the Parents of ſuch Children having been in the Service of this Government*; *Another to Repeal an Act made on the* 39th *year of Queen* Elizabeth, *for Reſtraining Malſters from making of Malt*, And ſeveral private Acts.

On the 21ſt of *May* a Complaint was made to the Commons of a Printed Book, entituled, * *The Caſe of* Ireland's *being bound by Acts of Parliament in* England, *Stated*: Some Parts of which being examin'd, whereby the Authority of the Parliament of *England* was denied to be Binding of *Ireland*; a Committee was thereupon appointed, to examine further into the ſaid Pamphlet, to enquire into the Author of it; and alſo what Proceedings had been in *Ireland*, that might occaſion the ſaid Book; And an Addreſs to the King. voted, That his Majeſty would give Directions for the Diſcovery and Puniſhment of the Author. A Month after, upon the Report of the Committee, it was unanimouſly reſolv'd, 'That 'the ſaid Book was of dangerous Conſequence to the 'Crown and People of *England*, by denying the 'Authority of the King and Parliament of *England*, 'to bind the Kingdom and People of *Ireland*, and 'the Subordination and Dependance that *Ireland* 'has, and ought to have upon *England*, as being 'united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this 'Realm; and that a Bill, intituled, *An Act for the 'better ſecurity of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government*, tranſmitted under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, 'whereby an Act of Parliament made in *England*, 'was pretended to be *Re-enacted*, and Alterations 'therein made, and divers things enacted alſo, 'pretending to oblige the Courts of Juſtice, and 'the Great Seal of *England*, by the Authority of an '*Iriſh* Parliament, had given Occaſion and Incou-

'ragement

* *It was written by* William Moly-neux *of* Dublin *Eſq*; *The Dependance of* Ireland *upon* England *denied in a Book.*

The Pamphlet *cenſured.*

June 27.

'ragement to the Forming and Publiſhing the dan- A. C.
'gerous Poſitions contain'd in the ſaid Book. Four 1698.
'days after the Commons in a Body preſented an
'Addreſs to the King. Wherein they laid before *An Addreſs the King about it.* July 1.
'his Majeſty, the dangerous Attempts that had
'been of late made by ſome of his Subjects of *Ireland* to ſhake off their Subjection to, and De-
'pendance on this Kingdom, which had manifeſtly
'appeared to the Commons, not only by the bold
'and pernicious Aſſertions, in a Book publiſh'd
'and dedicated to his Majeſty, intituled, *The Caſe of* Ireland *being bound by Acts of Parliament in* Eng-
'land *Stated*; but more fully and authentically,
'by the Votes and Proceedings of the Houſe of
'Commons in *Ireland*, in their late Seſſions; and
'whereby the forementioned Bill, ſent hither under
'the Great Seal of *Ireland*, whereby they would
'have an Act paſſed in the Parliament of *England*,
'expreſly bindnig *Ireland*, to be reenacted there, and
'Alterations therein made; ſome of which amount-
'ed to a Repeal of what is requir'd by the ſaid Act
'made in *England*; and in other of the ſaid Alter-
'ations, pretending to give Authority to, and oblige
'the Courts of Juſtice and Great Seal here in *En-*
'*gland*; That this they could not but look on as an
'Occaſion and Encouragement in the Forming and
'Publiſhing the dangerous Poſitions contain'd in the
'ſaid Book; That the Conſequences of ſuch Poſiti-
'ons and Proceedings, would be ſo fatal to this
'Kingdom, and even to *Ireland* it ſelf, that they need-
'ed not be enlarg'd on, or aggravated. Therefore,
'they reſted ſatisfied that his Majeſty by his Royal
'Prudence, would prevent their being drawn into
'Example; ſo they aſſur'd his Majeſty of their rea-
'dy Concurrence and Aſſiſtance, in a Parliamenta-
'ry way, to preſerve and maintain the Dependance
'and Subordination of *Ireland*, to the Imperial
'Crown of this Realm. And they humbly beſought
'his Majeſty, That he would give effectual Or-
'ders to prevent any Thing of the like Nature for
'the future, and the pernicious Conſequences of
'what was paſs'd, by puniſhing and diſcountenan-

'cing

A. C. 1698.

'cing thoſe that had been guilty thereof; That he 'would take all neceſſary Care, That the Laws 'which direct and reſtrain the Parliament of *Ire-* 'land in their Actings, be not evaded, but ſtrictly 'obſerv'd; And that he would diſcourage all Things, 'which might in any Degree, leſſen the Depen- 'dance of *Ireland*, upon *England*. To this his Ma- 'jeſty's Anſwer was, *That he would take Care that what was complain'd of, might be prevented and redreſs- ed, as the Commons deſir'd.*

This Seſſion, likewiſe, upon Complaints made, that the Woollen Manufacture was carried on in *Ireland*, to the great Prejudice of that Staple Trade in *England*, the Commons took Care to ſtop the Progreſs of that growing Evil. They enter'd upon a Bill for that purpoſe, but it terminated at laſt in an Addreſs to the King, importing, 'That being very ſenſible, 'that the Wealth and Power of this Kingdom, do in 'a great Meaſure depend on the preſerving the 'Woollen Manufacture, as much as poſſible, en- 'tire to this Realm, that they thought it became 'them, like their Anceſtors, to be jealous of the E- 'ſtabliſhment, and the Increaſe thereof elſewhere, 'and to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent it. 'That they could not without Trouble obſerve, 'That *Ireland*, which is dependant on, and prote- 'cted by *England*, in the Enjoyment of all they have, 'and which is ſo proper for the Linnen-Manufa- 'cture, the Eſtabliſhment and Growth of which 'there, would be ſo enriching to themſelves, and 'ſo profitable to *England*, ſhould of late apply it ſelf 'to the Woollen Manufacture, to the great Preju- 'dice of the Trade of this Kingdom; and ſo un- 'willingly promote the Linnen Trade, which would 'benefit both Nations. That the Conſequence 'thereof would neceſſitate his Majeſty's Parliament 'of *England* to interpoſe, to prevent this Miſchief, 'unleſs his Majeſty, by his Authority and great Wiſ- 'dom, ſhould find Means to ſecure the Trade of '*England*, by making his Subjects of *Ireland*, to 'purſue the Joynt Intereſt of both Kingdoms; 'Wherefore they implor'd his Majeſty's Protection

The Commons Addreſs againſt the Woollen Manufacture in Ireland. July 1.

'and

'and Favour in this Matter; and that he would 'make it his Royal Care, and enjoin all thoſe he 'employ'd in *Ireland* to uſe their utmoſt diligence 'to hinder the Exportation of Wooll from *Ireland*, '(except to be imported hither) and for the diſ-'couraging the Woollen Manufactures and incou-'raging the Linnen Manufactures in *Ireland*; to 'which the Commons of *England* ſhould always be 'ready to give their utmoſt Aſſiſtance. To this Addreſs his Majeſty made Anſwer, 'That he ſhould 'do all that in him lay to promote the Trade of '*England*, and to diſcourage the Woollen and en-'courage the Linnen Manufacture in *Ireland*.

A. C. 1698.

The King's Anſwer.

Some time before a Petition from the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London-derry* in *Ireland* was preſented to the Commons; 'Setting forth their early and ſingular Services and 'Sufferings on the late happy Revolution, by the 'Securing and Defence of that City, againſt a long 'and cruel Seige, (which eminently contributed to 'the deſtroying the Deſigns of the Enemies of theſe 'Kingdoms) and ſhewing that thereby not only the 'greateſt part of City and Suburbs was demoliſh-'ed, or rendred ruinous, but alſo that their Diſ-'burſments upon this Occaſion, for Fortifying, 'providing Arms and Ammunition, raiſing and ſub-'ſiſting Forces, and other publick Loſſes, did a-'mount to a very conſiderable Sum of Money, of 'which they gave in an Account; And that as they 'had willingly expoſed themſelves, and their All, 'for the publick Intereſt and Service, ſo they had 'patiently, theſe Eight Years, lain under their Loſ-'ſes; in hopes at the end of the War to be conſi-'der'd, as they ſhould no longer remain a poor ru-'inous Spectacle to all, a ſcorn to their Enemies, 'and a Diſcouragement to his Majeſty's Well-affect-'ed Subjects: And praying the Commons to recom-'mend their Caſe to his Majeſty, for his Royal Fa-'vour, in order to their Relief in the Kingdom of '*Ireland*. The Commons upon the Report of a Committee appointed to examine this Petition, † re-ſolv'd, 'That the Allegations contain'd in it were 'true;

Petition of the City of Londonderry.

† April 9.

A. C. 1698.

true; That the publick Loſſes, Diſburſments and Damages ſuſtain'd by the Inhabitants of that City were, in the ſaid Petition, very moderately computed; That the Loſſes beſides, to particular and private Perſons, were very great; And that the Governour and Garriſon, who thro' the utmoſt Sufferings and Extremities defended the Place, did likewiſe deſerve to have ſo ſignal a Service taken into Conſideration; and the ſaid City, who had ſo eminently ſuffer'd, to have ſome ſpecial Mark of his Majeſty's Favour, for a laſting Monument to Poſterity. All this the Commons did afterwards * repreſent to his Majeſty by way of Addreſs, 'Praying, that his Majeſty would be pleas'd to make ſome Compenſation to the ſaid City, Governour, and Garriſon, by ſuch Ways and Means, and in ſuch a manner, as his Majeſty in his Princely Wiſdom ſhould think fit: To which the King made Anſwer, 'That he would take them into his Conſideration, according to the Deſire of the Commons.

* June 28. *The Commons Addreſs to the King in their Favour.*

Not many days † after, the King went to the Houſe of Lords, and having given the Royal Sanction to a great many publick and private (*b*) Bills, he

† *Acts paſt*, July 5.

(*b*) *The Publick Acts were*, 1. *An Act for raiſing two Millions, and for ſettling the Trade to the* East-Indies. 2. *An Act for laying further Duties on ſtampt Vellum, Parchment and Paper.* 3. *An Act for granting to his Majeſty an Aid by a Quarterly Poll, for one Year.* 4. *An Act for laying a further Subſidy upon Tunnage and Poundage, towards raiſing a yearly Sum of* 700000 *l. for the Civil Liſt*, &c. 5. *An Act for encreaſing his Majeſty's Duties upon Luſtrings and Alamodes.* 6. *An Act for applying to the Uſe of the Navy and Ordinance, the Overplus of the Money and Stores, which were provided for the Building Twenty ſeven Ships of War.* 7. *An Act for inlarging the time for Purchaſing certain Annuities.* 8. *An Act for the better and more orderly Payment for the Lottery-Tickets.* 9. *An Act for Licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Proviſion of Intereſt for the Tranſport-Debt, for the reducing of* Ireland. 10. *An Act for taking away half the Duties on Glaſs-Wares, and the whole Duties on Stone and Earthen Wares and Tobacco-Pipes, and for granting*

granting (in lieu thereof) new Duties upon Whale-Finns, and Scotch *Linnen.* 11. *An Act for preventing Abuſes in Collecting and Paying the Duties upon Marriages, Births, Burials, Batchelors, and Widowers.* 12. *An Act for the better preventing the Imbezelment of his Majeſties Stores of War; as alſo the Cheats and Abuſes in paying Seamen's Wages.* 13. *An Act for the more effectual ſuppreſſing Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs.* 14. *An Act to ſettle the Trade to* Africa. 15. *An Act for the better Incouragement of the Royal Luſtring Company, and for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Luſtrings and Alamodes.* 16. *An Act for the Increaſe and Preſervation of Timber in the* New-Foreſt, *in the County of* Southampton. 17. *An Act to ſtop the coining of Half-pence and Farthings, for one Year.* 18. *An Act for the exporting Watches, Sword-Hilts, and other Manufactures of Silver.* 19. *An Act for adjuſting the proportions of fine Silver and Silk, for the better making of Silver and Gold Thread.* 20. *An Act for raiſing the Militia, for the Year* 1698. 21. *An Act for the enlarging the time for Regiſtring Ships, purſuant to the Act for the preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuſes in the Plantation-Trade.* 22. *An Act for the Explanation and better Execution of former Acts made againſt Tranſportation of Wooll, Fullers Earth, and Scouring Clay.* 23. *And an Act to repeal the Act made the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for Relief of Creditors, by making Compoſition with their Debtors in Caſe two Thirds in Number and Value did agree.*

he told both Houſes, 'That he could not take leave 'of ſo good a Parliament, without publickly ac- 'knowledging the Senſe he had of the great things 'they had done for his Safety and Honour, and for 'the Support and Welfare of his People. Every 'one of your Seſſions, *continued he*, has made good 'this Character: The happy uniting of Us in an 'Aſſociation, for our mutual Defence; the Reme- 'dying the Corruption of the Coin, which had 'been ſo long growing upon the Nation; the Re- 'ſtoring of Credit, the giving Supplies in ſuch a 'manner for carrying on the War, as did, by God's 'Bleſſing, produce an honourable Peace; and, af- 'ter that, the making ſuch Proviſions for our Com- 'mon Security, and towards ſatisfying the Debts 'contracted in ſo long a War, with as little Bur- 'den to the Kingdom as is poſſible, are ſuch things

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

as

A. C 1698.

'as will give a laſting Reputation to this Parliament, and *will be a ſubject of Emulation to thoſe who ſhall come after. He added*, That beſides all this, he thought himſelf perſonally oblig'd to return his Thanks to the Houſe of Commons, for the Regard they had had to his Honour, by the Eſtabliſhment of his Revenue; That there was nothing he valued ſo much as the Eſteem and Love of his People; And as for their ſakes, he avoided no Hazards during the War, ſo his whole Study and Care ſhould be to improve and continue to them the Advantages and Bleſſings of Peace; Concluding, by earneſtly deſiring them all, in their ſeveral Stations, to be vigilant in preſerving Peace and good Order, and in a due and regular Execution of the Laws, eſpecially thoſe againſt Prophaneneſs and Irreligion. This Speech being over, the preſent Parliament was prorogu'd, and two days after diſſolv'd, and another Summon'd to meet at *Weſtminſter* on the 24th of *Auguſt*.

The Parliament diſſolved and another call'd.

July 7. *Mr.* Vernon *made Secretary of State.* Dec. 5. 1698.

The continued Attention we have given to this long and remarkable Seſſion of Parliament, has made us over-look ſeveral other Tranſactions on which 'tis neceſſary we ſhould now caſt back our view. On the 5th of *December* 1697. Sir *William Trumball* reſign'd (or to ſpeak plainly, was turn'd out of) his Place of Secretary of State; and the ſame was beſtow'd on Mr. *James Vernon*; who had formerly been Secretary to the Duke of *Monmouth*, and ſince the Revolution, chief Clerk to the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, under whom he had for ſeveral Years manag'd all the Affairs of his Grace's Office; (which his Grace could not attend becauſe of his ill State of Health) and was afterwards advanc'd to the Secretariſhip of the Lords Juſtices, during the King's abſence, which Employment he had diſcharg'd to his Majeſty's Satisfaction. On the 21ſt of the ſame Month the King having receiv'd Letters from the King of *France*, and the *Dauphin*, to acquaint Him with the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Marriage, his Majeſty appointed the Duke of St. *Albans*, one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, to return the Compliment, and on the 27th his Grace began his Journey to *France*.

The Duke of St. Albans *ſent into* France *upon a Compliment.*

The

The Day before a more remarkable Paſſage afford- A. C.
ed Matter of Diſcourſe; which was the Earl of 1698.
Sunderland's reſigning the Office of Lord Chamber-
lain; and which was occaſion'd by the Parliament, *The Earl*
being ſo uneaſie to ſee him about the King, that *of* Sunder-
they were ready to petition his Majeſty to remove land *re-*
him. *ſigns his*
Place of
Lord
Chamber-
lain.

The Earl of *Clancarty*, who had married one of *The Earl*
the Lord of *Sunderland*'s Daughters, and who during *of* Clan-
the War, had made his eſcape from the Tower of carty *ap-*
London, and fled into *France*, preſum'd, about this *prehended.*
time, to return into *England*, both under the Benefit Jan. 1.
of the Peace, and chiefly under the Protection he 1698.
expected from his Father-in-Law. On the laſt day
of *December* he arrived at *London*, and went directly
to his Lady, who could not do leſs than make him
Welcome; but he was not a little ſurpriz'd the next
Morning, when inſtead of a New-Years-Gift, upon
Information given to the Government by his own
Brother-in-Law, the Lord *Spencer*, a Meſſenger was
ſent with a Warrant to fetch him out of his Bed,
and carry him Priſoner to *Newgate*, as being attaint-
ed for High-Treaſon. However, the Earl of *Sun-*
derland interceding for him, his Majeſty contented
himſelf to baniſh the Lord *Clancarty* his Dominions.

On the Eve of *Epiphany*, thro' the Careleſneſs of a White-
Landreſs, a Fire broke out at *Whitehall*; which hall *burnt*
might eaſily have been extinguiſh'd if thoſe that Jan. 5.
came to offer their Help, had been timely admitted to
ſet their Hands to Work; but the Courtiers, as it al-
ways happens with thoſe who live in borrow'd
Lodgings, being more intent to ſave their Goods,
than to preſerve the Building, all the Body of the
Palace, with the New-Gallery, Council-Chamber,
and ſeveral adjoining Appartments, were entirely
burnt down; that famous Piece of Architecture, the
Banquetting-Houſe, for which his Majeſty was ſo parti-
cularly concerned, that he ſent Meſſenger upon
Meſſenger from *Kenſington* for its Preſervation, hard-
ly eſcaping the Violence of the Flames.

Upon the 10th of *January* the Earl of *Portland* ſet *The Earl of*
out on his Embaſſy to *France*, and in Eleven days Portland's
reach'd the Capital City of that Kingdom; having *Embaſſy to*
in France,

A. C. 1698.

in his way thither, been receiv'd with extraordinary Civility and Reſpect: The Guns were every where fir'd; Companies of Soldiers drawn up in ſeveral Places thro' which he paſſed, and others appointed for his Guard; the Officers waited upon his Lordſhip, and the Magiſtrates made him their Compliments, and brought him Preſents. Three Days after his arrival at *Paris*, his Excellency was magnificently entertain'd at Supper by the Duke *de Grammont*, with the Marſhals *de Villeroy* and *Boufflers*, the Dukes of *Valentinois*, *Clerembault* and *Roquelaure*, Count *Tallard*, whom the moſt Chriſtian King had nam'd to the Embaſſy of *England*, and ſeveral other Perſons of the principal Quality in *France*; and the next day he was admitted to a private Audience of his Majeſty, as alſo of the *Dauphin*, the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Anjou* and *Berry*, Monſieur, Madame, and the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*, by all which Royal Perſons he was ſeverally received with great marks of Kindneſs and Diſtinction; and afterwards regal'd at Dinner by the Marquiſs *de Torcy*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Duke of St. *Albans* having had at the ſame time Audience of Leave; return'd to *London* on the 5th of *February*. It is remarkable, that his Grace having brought from *France* extraordinary rich Suits of Cloaths, both for himſelf and his Dutcheſs, in which they ſhin'd on the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*'s Birth-day, the Houſe of Lords being apprehenſive that their Example would be follow'd by the reſt of the Ladies and Courtiers, to the Advancement of the *French*, and the Detriment of the *Engliſh* Manufactures, they thereupon addreſt his Majeſty to diſcourage the wearing *French* Stuffs, and the Sumptuouſneſs of Apparel.

The Earl of Portland *makes his publick Entry at* Paris. March 9. N. S.

On the 27th of *February* the Earl of *Portland* made his Publick Entry, with ſuch extraordinary Splendor, as had never been ſeen at the Court of *France*, ſince the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Embaſſy, when he came to demand in Marriage for King *Charles* the Firſt, *Mary Henrieta* of *France*. His Excellency, (I mean the Earl of *Portland*) accompanied by the Lords *Cavendiſh*, *Haſtings*, *Paſton*, *Raby*, and *Woodſtock*, his Excellency's Son; Mr. *Fielding*, Col. *Stanhope*, Mr. *Charles Boyle*, Mr. *Prior*, Secretary to the Embaſſy

Embaſſy, and ſeveral other *Engliſh* Gentlemen; and attended by a Gentleman of the Horſe, Twelve Pages, Fifty ſix Footmen, Twelve led Horſes, Four Coaches with Eight Horſes, and two Charriots with Six, was received by the Duke of *Boufflers*, and conducted to the *Hotel* reſerv'd in *Paris* for the Entertainment of Foreign Ambaſſadors, thro' multitudes of Spectators, who were aſtoniſh'd at the Grandeur and Opulence of the *Engliſh* Nation. Two days after he was admitted to his firſt Publick Audience, which, for a diſtinguiſhing mark of Honour, he had in his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, and even within the Rails round the Bed, where the King ſtood, with the three Young Princes his Grandſons, and the Count *de Thoulouſe*, the Duke *d'Aumount*, and the Mareſchal *de Noailles*. His Excellency having made his Speech in *French*, and deliver'd his Credentials, the King anſwer'd him in very obliging Terms, both in Relation to his Maſter, and himſelf; and then his Excellency preſented to the King the *Engliſh* Noblemen and Gentlemen of his Retinue; which being over, he had Audience of the *Dauphin*, and the reſt of the Royal Family.

A. C. 1698.

He has his Publick Audience. March 11 N. S.

Not only in Imitation, but by expreſs Directions, of the King of *France*, all that Court ſhew'd the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador moſt ſingular Marks of Honour and Reſpect. On the 3d. of *March* (O. S.) he receiv'd a Viſit from the Prince of *Conti*; and the ſame day paid one himſelf to the Duke of *Maine*, and the Count of *Thoulouſe*, who return'd it not many Days after. 'Tis obſervable, That in all the Viſits his Excellency made, he was attended by the ſame ſplendid and numerous Equipage, which he had at his Publick Entry; And as the Magnificence of his Table was anſwerable to the Grandeur of his Attendance, his Excellency entertain'd daily at Dinner ſome Perſon or other of the firſt Rank.

Honours done to him.

On the 12d of *April* (O. S.) his Excellency, and ſeveral of the Noble Perſons who always accompanied him, were entertain'd at Dinner by the Duke of *Orleans*, at his Houſe at St. *Cloud*, and in the Afternoon his Royal Highneſs carried them in his own

A. C. 1698.

Coaches, to ſee the Gardens. A Week after he went to *Verſailles*, and ſtaid there Four Days, being lodg'd at the *Hoſtel de Bouillon*; The firſt Day he was treated by the Mareſchal *de Boufflers*, who in the Afternoon went with his Excellency into the Gardens, and ſhew'd him the Water-works. The next Day he was invited to dine with Monſieur de *Livry*, Maſter of the King's Houſhold; And after Dinner had a long Converſation with the King in the Gardens, the Fountains playing all that while. On the 21ſt of *April* he was entertain'd by the Duke *de Beauvilliers*, and in the Afternoon view'd the Houſe of *Trianon*, and the Parks; and on the 22d return'd to *Paris*. During his Excellency's ſtay at *Verſailles*, there happen'd a Paſſage between Mr. *Prior*, the Secretary of the Embaſſy, and one of the *French* King's Officers, that deſerves to be related; As the latter with abundance of Civility, was leading Mr. *Prior* about the Apartments, among other Curioſities, he ſhew'd him thoſe fine Pieces of *Le Brun*, which repreſent the King of *France*'s Victories; and ask'd him whether King *William*'s Actions were alſo to be ſeen in his Palace? No, Sir, replied Mr. *Prior*; *The Monuments of my Maſter's Actions are to be ſeen every where, but in his own Houſe.*

He is Entertain'd Four Days at Verſailles.

A fine Repartee of Mr. Prior.

King *James* paſt his Time very indifferently all that while: for beſides the Honours which were done to the Ambaſſador of the Prince, who poſſeſs'd his Abdicated Throne, and which could not but be a ſenſible Mortification to that Unfortunate Monarch, He was inform'd, that his Excellence inſiſted upon the Removing of Him at a farther diſtance, from the King of *France*'s Preſence; Promiſing, in his Maſter's Name to give Him, and the Queen, an honourable Penſion; which would eaſe his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty from the great Charge he was at in maintaining Him, and his Family ever ſince They had taken Sanctuary in his Dominions. After the Concluſion of the late Treaty of Peace, where his Concerns were wholly over-look'd, King *James* ſeem'd to be abſolutely abandon'd to the ſiniſter Influence of his Stars; and therefore concluding that *Portland*'s Demand, would be comply'd with; his Majeſty was reſolv'd,

reſolv'd to retire to *Avignon*, and began already to inform himſelf, if he could live conveniently there; but he was agreeably ſurpriz'd, when he heard, that the King of *France*, would never give Ear to the *Engliſh* Ambaſſador's Propoſal. However, to ſhew in what an intire Confidence and Amity he deſign'd to live with King *William*, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, open'd to the Earl of *Portland* the ſubtle Project of the Diviſion of the *Spaniſh Monarchy*; which to make his *Britannick* Majeſty give into, without ſuſpecting any latent Subterfuge, the King of *France*, like a good Politician, endeavour'd to dazle his Eyes, by the extraordinary Reception he made to his Ambaſſador; and by the Marks of his Eſteem and Affection, which he gave him by ſeveral Letters; which Count *de Tallard* confirm'd by word of Mouth. A. C. 1698.

In this Interval, the Earl of *Mancheſter* being arriv'd at *Paris* in his Return to *England* from his Embaſſy to *Venice*, he, and the Earl of *Portland*, went to St. *Cloud* on the *5th* of *May*, to viſit the Duke of *Orleans*; and in the Evening to *Verſailles*, to wait on the moſt Chriſtian King, and were receiv'd at both Places with great Civility and Reſpect. Four days after, both their Excellencies had the Honour to dine with the Dauphin at *Meudon*; and the next day the Earl of *Portland*, had his publick Audience of Leave, of the Royal Family; King *William* having nam'd the Earl of *Jerſey* to ſucceed him, in the Quality of Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *France*. On the *15th* of *May* his Excellency dined at *Verſailles* with the Mareſchal *de Villeroy*, who in the Afternoon conducted him to *Marli*, to ſee the Gardens and Water-works; The next day he went to *Meudon*, where he Hunted and Supp'd with the Dauphin; and on the *17th* return'd to *Verſailles*, where he had a private Audience of the King. The following days he continued to take his Leave of the Court, and on the *27th* there being a Review of the Troops of the Houſhold in the Plain of *Archers*, where the King, the Dauphin, the Young Princes of *France*, and divers Perſons of Quality were preſent, his Excellency went thither alſo; but would, perhaps have

A. C. 1698.

forborn coming if he had known that King *James*, and the titular P. of *Wales* had likewiſe been there. The P. of *Wales*, by his Father's Directions, endeavour'd to join Converſation with the Lord *Woodſtock*; but the Lord *Portland*, his Father, knowing the young Prince's Deſign, order'd his Son to avoid him; as he did himſelf all thoſe that belong'd to the Court of S. *Germains*; tho' 'twas reported King *James* had cauſed it to be inſinuated to his Excellency, that he never pretended to make his Lordſhip anſwerable, for the ill uſage he receiv'd from him, he repreſented. At this Review, King *James* himſelf did all he could to engage the Lord *Cavendiſh*, and the other *Engliſh* Noblemen to accoſt him, but all imitated the Earl of *Portland*, who a Week * after went to *Verſailles*, and had a private Audience of the King in his Cloſet, where his Excellency took his laſt Leave; as he did afterwards of the Dauphin, and of the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, at St. *Cloud*. The King ſent the Earl the uſual Preſent of his Picture ſet with Diamonds, but with this Difference, that the Stones were worth three times as much as thoſe of other like Gifts. Beſides this, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty preſented him with all the Stamps and Prints Engraved at the *Louvre*, conſiſting in Twelve large Folios; in return of which the Ambaſſador made the King a Preſent of Nine very fine *Engliſh* Horſes. On the 8th of *June* his Excellency left *Paris*, and went to *Chantilli*, a Houſe belonging to the Prince of *Condé*, where he was entertain'd in a ſplendid manner, till the 11th; when he took leave of his Highneſs, and proceeding on his Journey in his Return to *England*, arriv'd at *Kenſington* on the 19th. Thus ended this famous Embaſſy, which coſt King *William* Fourſcore Thouſand Pounds to little Purpoſe: It having been wiſely obſerv'd, That no Ambaſſador was ever more honour'd, or leſs Succeſsful, than the Earl of *Portland*; who could obtain nothing either as to the Removal of King *James*, or in Favour of the Proteſtants of *France*, againſt whom the Proſecution, which, in many Places had been interrupted during the War, began now to rage afreſh with redoubled

* June 4.

The Earl of Portland *arrives at* Kenſington.

The Perſecution rages in France.

doubled Violence. As for the Earl himſelf, he was ſo far from getting any thing by his Embaſſy, that on the contrary, he found at his Return, that Mr. *Keppel*, who ſome Time before was created Earl of *Albemarle*, had ſo advantageouſly improv'd his Abſence, as to become entire Maſter of his Majeſty's Confidence. This new Earl, at the King's firſt coming over, was but Page to his Majeſty, till by his Artful Inſinuations, he was made Maſter of the Robes; in which Place he grew ſo far into his Majeſty's Favour, that the Earl of *Portland* did every Day loſe Ground in it. This Change did at firſt pleaſe the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, the Earl of *Albemarle* having cunningly made ſeveral powerful Friends in both Nations, who out of Envy to my Lord *Portland*, were glad to ſee another in his Place. However, tho' the firſt became now the Reigning Favourite; yet the latter did ever preſerve the Eſteem and Affection of King *William*, who ſtill employ'd him in the Management of moſt foreign Affairs, and in what related to *Scotland*. A. C. 1698.

The French and other Ambaſſadors in **England.**

On the 19th of *March*, Count *Tallard*, the *French* Ambaſſador arriv'd in *London*; and on the 28th had a Private Audience of the King at *Kenſington*. The next Day the Baron of *Simeoni*, Captain of the Guards of his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria*, had his firſt Publick Audience; And the Count *de Platten*, Chamberlain to his Electoral Highneſs of *Brunſwick*, had the ſame Day his Audience of Leave of his Majeſty. On the 4th of *April* the King went to *Newmarket*, to take the Diverſions of Hunting, and Horſe-racing; And the next Day the Univerſity of *Cambridge* paid their Duty to his Majeſty upon Occaſion of his Arrival in their Neighbourhood; being introduc'd by the Duke of *Somerſet*, their Chancellor. The *French* Ambaſſador follow'd his Majeſty to this Place, and was not a little ſurpriz'd to ſee the vaſt concourſe of Nobility and Gentry, and the great Sums of Money that were either won or loſt there. On the 16th his Majeſty return'd to *Kenſington*; and Ten Days after the Count *de Bonde*, Ambaſſador extraordinary from *Sweden* made his Publick Entry in Mourning, on the Occaſion of the Death of the

The K. goes to **New-Market.** *April* 4.

A. C. 1689. late King of *Sweden*; and on the 29th had his firſt Publick Audience of the King at *Windſor*.

On the 16th of *May* the *French* Ambaſſador made his Publick Entry, with a fine, but ſmall Retinue, like one who came rather for Buſineſs than for Shew; and on the 19th he had his Publick Audience of his Majeſty at *Windſor*, where he was ſplendidly entertain'd at Dinner. Two Days after the Earl of *Mancheſter* being return'd from his Embaſſy at *Venice*, waited on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, and was received with great Marks of Favour and Eſteem; and not long after admitted into his Majeſty's Privy Council. On the 30th of *May* the *Swediſh* Ambaſſador, return'd to the Sovereign the Garter and *George* of his Majeſty *Charles* XI. the King of *Sweden*, with the whole Habit, and other Enſigns of the Order, (wherewith he had been Inveſted in 1669.) which was done in great Ceremony at *Kenſington*.

France reap'd but ſmall Benefit from the Peace as to her Commerce; which continu'd, almoſt as dead as in Time of War. 'Tis true, ſome *Engliſh* and *Dutch* came to *Bourdeaux*, and *Rouen*, in order to take in Wine and Paper, and brought other Commodities to be Sold there. But the *Tariff* not being regulated between all the Parties; And the Treaty of *Ryſwick* mentioning only, That in relation to *Holland*, it ſhould be put upon the ſame Foot, as it was agreed in 1664. which was not yet done; and in reſpect to *England*, that Commiſſioners appointed by both Kings, ſhould meet in *London*, three Months after the Ratification, to determine all Differences; This, together with the loſs of at leaſt 20 *per Cent.* by the Money, which the King of *France*, to ſupply preſent Neceſſities, had rais'd to an extravagant Rate, oblig'd moſt of thoſe Ships to return home, without either Selling or Buying any Thing. Thereupon the *States-General*, ſent Deputies to the King of *France*, to demand the Regulation of the *Tariff*, purſuant to the late Treaty; But the Trade of *Holland* being far leſs advantageous to *France*, than that of *England*; by reaſon the *Dutch* uſe to import more of their own Commodities into that Kingdom, than they export of the Growth of it from thence; and that, on the contra-

contrary, the *Engliſh* were us'd, before the War, to ſend vaſt Sums of Money yearly into *France*, not only for Wines, Paper, Stuffs, Linnen, Hats, and Silks, but alſo for abundance of unprofitable Bawbles, the Purchaſe of which could not be made with what they Imported thither of the Growth and Manufacture of *England*; So the Court of *France* did at firſt reſolve to keep up the *Tariff* as high as poſſible, with the *Hollanders*, while they deſign'd to lower it with the *Engliſh*. But Monſieur *Phelippeaux d' Herbaut*, being ſent over hither as Commiſſary-General, from the moſt Chriſtian King, for Regulating the Commerce between the two Nations, he found inſuperable Difficulties in his Commiſſion, not only becauſe of the high Duties laid by the Parliament on all *French* Goods; and which were already appropriated to ſeveral uſes; But alſo, becauſe the *Engliſh* had, by this Time, learnt to make ſhift without the Commodities of the Product of *France*; Supplying themſelves, for the moſt part, with Wine from *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; with Linnen from *Holland*, and *Sileſia*: and with Paper, Stuffs, Hats and Silks, by the Manufactures of thoſe Goods ſet up in *England*, by the Proteſtant *French* Refugees, there. A. C. 1698.

France endeavours to reſettle its Trade with England to no purpoſe.

About this Time the King apply'd himſelf to the Forming the Family of his Illuſtrious Highneſs the Duke of *Gloceſter*, who was near entering the Tenth year of his Age; and who gave ſuch manifeſt Proofs of his forward Genius, that 'twas high Time he ſhould no longer be under the Direction of Women. The Earl of *Marlborough*, by the Princeſs's Recommendation, powerfully ſupported by his own Merit, was declar'd Governor to his Highneſs; which Choice was univerſally applauded; his Lordſhip's Qualifications for an Employment of ſo great a Truſt, being acknowledg'd by every Body; And at the ſame Time his Lordſhip was Sworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council. The Biſhop of *Salisbury* was appointed to be his Highneſs's Preceptor, having under him Mr. *Willis*, Chaplain to the King, and Dr. *Prat* to aſſiſt him in this Function; But as her Royal Highneſs had no ſhare in the Nomination of that Prelate, ſo ſhe was not over-pleas'd with it; no more than

The Duke of Gloceſter's Family form'd.

The Earl of Malborough made Governor to his Highneſs, June 19.

A. C. 1698. † Decem. 13. 1699.

rest of the Nation; Which manifestly appear'd afterwards, when it was mov'd in the House of Commons, whether a *Scotch man*, and a Person who had such Notions of Government, (some added of Religion) as the Bishop had publish'd in the Pastoral Letter that had been censur'd by that House, was qualified to be near a Prince, who was Next to the Presumptive Heir of the Crown? However, after a long Debate, the Affirmative carried it in Favour of that Prelate; but with this Proviso, that the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Dorset*, should over look his Conduct. It gave also Matter of Reflecting on the King's Partiality, that he had appointed a *German* Minister, to teach his Highness *French*; upon the Recommendation of his Majesty's Housekeeper at *Kensington*, whose Sister the *German* had Married; and that most of the other Persons who were to attend the Duke, were Nam'd without her Royal Highness's Participation; Not to mention, that his Highness had but the scanty Allowance of Seven or Eight Thousand Pounds given him; whereas double that Sum had been granted by the Commons, in the Estimate of the Civil List, for the Maintenance of his Highness's Family.

The Duke of Newcastle *Knight of the Garter install'd.*

The Lords Justices appointed. July 16.

On the 7th of *July*, the Installation of the Duke of *Newcastle*, Knight and Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter, was perform'd at *Windsor*, in great Splendor; and on the 16th the King declar'd in Council, that intending to go for *Holland*, in a short Time, he had appointed the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; the Lord *Somers*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household; the Earl of *Dorset*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, Governor to his Highness the Duke of *Gloucester*; the Earl of *Romney*, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports; the Earl of *Orford*, first Commissioner of the Admiralty; and *Charles Montague* Esquire, first Commissioner of the Treasury, to be Lords Justices of *England*, for the Administration of the Government during his Absence. Four Days after his Majesty set Sail for *Holland*, attended by a Squadron

of

of Men of War under the Command of Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*; the next Day, late in the Evening, being safely landed at *Oranie-Polder*, he lay that Night at *Honslaerdyke*, and went from thence to the *Hague*. About this Time it was declar'd, that his Majesty had granted the Honour and Dignity of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *Christopher Vane* of *Rabie-Castle* Esq; by the Title of Lord *Barnard*, Baron of *Barnard-Castle*, in the County Palatine of *Durham*. A. C. 1698. *The King lands in Holland, July 21. Christopher Vane Esq; made Lord Barnard.*

The Day before the King left *England*, the Parliament of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*; And his Majesty's Commission, constituting *Patrick* Earl of *Marchmont* (Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom) his Majesty's High-Commissioner for holding the same, was read; as likewise his Majesty's Letter to the Lord Commissioner, appointing the Viscount *Seafield*, Principal Secretary of State, to be President during this Session, and the Lord *Polworth* to Sit and Vote as Lord High-Treasurer, who being both Sworn, and having sign'd the Assurance and Association, took their Places in the usual manner. This done, his Majesty's Letter to the Parliament was read, *The Parliament of Scotland meets, July 19.* *The King's Letter to them*

'Wherein his Majesty thank'd them for the 'Proofs of their Loyalty and good Affection to his 'Person and Government, in the former Sessions of 'Parliament; and assur'd them, that he design'd to 'give them such Encouragement upon all Occasi- 'ons, as might make them find the Advantage of 'their Faithfulness and Duty to him; That he 'was sensible of their chearful Assistance, during 'the continuance of the War; which, by the Bless- 'ing of God, was now ended in an honourable 'Peace. Moreover, his Majesty acquainted them, 'That the present Circumstances of Affairs hin- 'dred him from prosecuting his Design of holding 'this Session in Person, but that the had appointed 'the of E. *Marchmont* to represent his Royal Authori- 'ty among them; being well satisfied of his Abilities 'for discharging this Trust; and having fully in- 'structed him to do whatever might be necessary 'for the Support of the Government, and Safety of 'the Kingdom. That their Enemies abroad, and 'those who were disaffected to the Government at 'home,

A. C. 1698.

'home, were ſtill ready to lay hold on all Opportunites, for carrying on their bad Deſigns; And therefore his Majeſty judg'd it abſolutely neceſſary for their Preſervation, that the Forces upon the preſent Eſtabliſhment ſhould be continued; and he did not doubt but they would provide ſutable Supplies for maintaining them. His Majeſty alſo recommended to them the raiſing Supplies to make good the Deficiencies of the Funds given in former Seſſions, for the paying the Arrears that were due, and repairing the Forts and Garriſon'd Places; The taking effectual Methods to diſcourage Vice, Immorality and Irreligion; and Unanimity, and cordial Concurrence in the Diſpatch of the Publick Affairs, that it might appear to all, they were not unmindful of the happy Deliverance they had had, from the Dangers to which their Religion and Liberties were formerly expos'd. Aſſuring them, in the Concluſion, of his Care to maintain their Religion, Laws and Liberties; and of his Royal Favour and Protection in all their Concerns. After this, the Lord High-Commiſſioner, and the Lord Preſident, enlarg'd the Reaſonableneſs of his Majeſty's Demands, in their reſpective Speeches to the Parliament; and then adjourn'd the ſame to the 21ſt; when the Parliament met again, and appointed four Committees; one to conſider of the Security of the Kingdom, one for Trade, another for Elections, and a fourth for returning an Anſwer to his Majeſty's Letter. Two days after the firſt of theſe Committees having made their Report, it was voted, *That the preſent Standing Forces of this Kingdom, were neceſſary to be continued*; and thereupon another Committee was nam'd, to find Ways and Means to raiſe the neceſſary Sums for their Subſiſtance.

In the mean time the *Scotch-India-Company* being very uneaſie upon Account of the ſtop put to their Subſcriptions by *England*, laid open their Grievances before the Parliament, in a Petition wherein they repreſented, 'That whereas the Wiſdom of 'the King and Parliament had thought fit, by two 'ſeveral ſolemn Acts and Letters Patent, under the Great

A. C. 1698.

'Great Seal of that Kingdom, to eſtabliſh their 'Company with ſuch Power, Priviledges and Immu-'nities, as were needful to encourage any ſuch New-'Undertaking in that Nation, and particularly to 'raiſe a Joint-Stock in ſuch manner as they ſhould 'think fit; and for that end, to enfranchiſe ſuch 'Foreigners as would become Partners with them; 'and to enter into Treaties of Commerce with any 'in Amity with his Majeſty for that Effect: That 'thoſe of their Number who were then entruſted 'with the Management of that Affair, did think it 'moſt natural to make the firſt Offer of ſharing 'their ſaid Priviledge with their Country-men, and 'other Neighbours in *England*, as living under the 'ſame Monarchy; and that they not only readily 'embrac'd the Offer, but in Nine Days ſubſcrib'd '300000 l. *Sterling*, as the one half of the Capital 'Stock then propoſed, and actually paid in the firſt 'fourth Part thereof; part in Specie, part in Bank-'Notes, payable upon Demand. That both Houſes 'of Parliament of *England* taking Umbrage at thoſe 'Proceedings, had not only jointly addreſſed his 'Majeſty for fruſtrating the ends of the ſaid Acts, 'but the Houſe of Commons had alſo appointed a 'Committee to examine what Methods were taken 'for obtaining the ſaid Acts of Parliament for E-'ſtabliſhing their Company; who were the Sub-'ſcribers thereunto, and who were the Promoters 'and Adviſers thereof; with Power to ſend for 'Perſons, Papers and Records: And that purſuant 'thereto, the ſaid Committee had given Orders to 'ſummon not only the *Engliſh* Subſcribers, but e-'ven ſome Perſons reſiding then in *Scotland*; as by 'the ſaid Addreſs, Votes of the Houſe of Com-'mons, and Copy of the ſaid Summons did appear: 'By all which, together with ſome other Meaſures 'then taken, their Friends in *England* were, to their 'great Loſs, Diſappointment and Retardment for-'ced to relinquiſh *their Enterprize*. That notwith-'ſtanding that Diſcouragement, not only moſt of 'Nobilty, Gentry, Merchants, and the whole Body 'of the Royal Burroughs, had upon the Inducement, 'and publick Faith of the ſaid Acts of Parliament

The Petition of the General Council of the Scotch India Company, to the Parliament, July 22.

'and

A. C. 1698.

and Letters Patent, contributed as Adventurers in raiſing a far more conſiderable Joint-Stock than any was ever before rais'd in the Kingdom for any publick Undertaking, or Project of Trade whatſoever, which made it of ſo much the more univerſal a Concern to the Natoin; But they had alſo all the promiſing Hopes of Foreign Aid, that their Hearts could wiſh, eſpecially at *Hamburgh*, where the Merchants of that City enter'd into Contract with their Deputies, to join at leaſt 200000 *l.* Sterling with them; till to their great Surprize and Loſs, the *Engliſh* Miniſters there, had, under pretence of Special Warrant from his Majeſty, put a ſtop thereto, by giving in a Memorial to the Senate of that City, not only diſowning the Authority of the ſaid Acts of Parliament and Letters Patent, but alſo threatning both Senate and Inhabitants, with the King's utmoſt Diſpleaſure, if they ſhould countenance or join with them in any Treaty of Trade or Commerce, as by the annexed Copies thereof might appear; which Memorial they pray'd might, for the better Information of his Grace and the Eſtates, be read in Parliament. That after the ſaid Memorial was by the Senate tranſmitted to the *Commercii* or Body of Merchants of that City, they to aſſert their own Freedom, had adviſed and prevail'd upon their (the *Scots*) Deputies and Agents, who were there for the time, to open Books in the ſaid Merchants-Hall, where for ſome days they ſign'd conſiderable Sums purſuant to their ſaid Contract, tho' under Condition to be void, if they ſhould not procure ſome Declaration from the King that might render them Secure from the Threatnings and other Inſinuations contain'd in the ſaid Memorirl. That as the reaſonable (nay, and unqueſtionable) Proſpect which they had of a powerful Aſſiſtance from *Hamburgh*, and ſeveral other Places (if not obſtructed as aforeſaid) had induced them to prepare a far greater Equipage at firſt, than otherwiſe they would have done; ſo the rendering theſe Meaſures abortive, had not only weaken'd their Stock, leſſen'd their

Credit,

'Credit, retarded their firſt Expedition, and diſheartned many of their Partners at Home, but even ſlacken'd their Reſolution and Power from Proſecuting, at that time, ſeveral other Branches of Foreign and Domeſtick Trades and Improvements, which they had in view, if they had not met with ſuch Obſtructions and Diſcouragements from time to time. That tho' their Company was more immediately and ſenſibly touch'd in many Reſpects by ſuch Proceedings than any other, yet they humbly conceiv'd alſo, that the *Honour and Independency of the Nation*, as well as the Credit and Authority of the Parliament, was ſtruck at thro' their ſides. That they could not as Country-men, and in Duty to that Collective Power, which gave their Company firſt a Being, but inform his Grace, his Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner, and the Right Honourable the Eſtates of Parliament of the Premiſes, to the end that the great Council of the Nation (then aſſembled) might do therein, as they in their profound Wiſdom and Diſcretion ſhould think fit. That as to what concerned their Company in Particular, they ſhould humbly beg Leave to ſuggeſt farther, that the Ships being then at Sea, on their intended Voyage, the former Treatment which their Company met with in *England*, and elſewhere, might give them juſt grounds to ſuſpect, that if either thro' multiplicity of publick Affairs, or otherwiſe howſoever, his Grace and the Right Honourable the Eſtates of Parliament, ſhould neglect the taking preſent Notice of ſuch Umbrage, the Enemies of their Company would be thereby encourag'd either directly or indirectly to purſue their former Deſigns of ruining (if poſſible) all their Meaſures. Therefore they deſir'd his Grace and the Eſtates of Parliament, to take the Premiſes into their ſerious Conſideration, to vindicate their Companies Reputation Abroad, by ſupporting the Credit of the Acts of Parliament, and Letters Patent, by which the ſame was eſtabliſhed, and wherein the Honour of the Nation was ſo much concern'd; To take effectual Meaſures for repairing the great

A. C. 1698.

'Loſs

A. C. 1698.

'Loſs and Damages which they had already ſuſtain'd thro' the unwarrantable Treatment above-mention'd; as well for preventing the like for the time to come; and withal to continue to them the Priviledges and Exemptions mention'd in the ſaid Acts of Parliament, and Letters Patent for ſome longer time, in conſideration of the time already elapſed without Execution, and their Stock lying dead without Improvement, by reaſon of the aforeſaid Obſtructions.

The Scotch Parliament's Addreſs to the King. Aug. 5.

The Parliament having maturely weighed this Petition, thought fit by way of Addreſs, humbly to repreſent to his Majeſty, 'That having conſider'd a 'Repreſentation made to them by the Council General of the Company trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, which mention'd ſeveral Obſtructions that 'they met with in the Proſecution of their Trade, 'particularly by a Memorial preſented to the Senate of *Hamburgh*, by his Majeſty's Reſident in 'that City, tending to leſſen the Credit of the 'Rights and Priviledges granted to the ſaid Company by an Act of the then preſent Parliament: 'They therefore in an humble Duty laid before his 'Majeſty the whole Nation's Concern in that Matter; and they did moſt earneſtly entreat, and moſt aſſuredly expect, that his Majeſty in his Royal 'Wiſdom would take ſuch Meaſures as might effectually vindicate the Undoubted Rights and 'Priviledges of the ſaid Company, and ſupport the 'Credit and Intereſt thereof. And as they were in 'Duty bound to return his Majeſty's moſt hearty 'Thanks for the gracious Aſſurance his Majeſty had 'been pleas'd to give them of all due Encouragement, for promoting the Trade of that Kingdom; 'That ſo they were thereby encouraged humbly to 'recommend to the more eſpecial Marks of his 'Royal Favour, the Concern of the ſaid Company, 'as that Branch of their Trade, in which they and 'the Nation which they repreſented, had a more 'peculiar Intereſt.

The Company having thus engaged the Parliament to eſpouſe their Intereſt, they ſeconded their Addreſs by a Petition to the King, importing, 'That

'whereas

'whereas the Parliament had by their Addreſs been pleas'd to recommend the Concerns of the Company to his Majeſty, for ſupporting the Credit and Intereſt thereof, which had already ſuffer'd in a great Meaſure, by reaſon of the ſeveral obſtructions which they had met with in the Proſecution of their Trade, particularly by a Memorial given into the Senate of *Hamburgh*, by his Majeſty's Miniſters there; Theſe encouraged them with all humility to lay before his Majeſty; That as the ſaid Memorial was given in to the Senate of *Hamburgh* in a moſt ſolemn and publick manner, ſo they humbly conceived, that the Effects thereof could not be taken away, but by ſome Intimation made to the ſaid Senate, that they might enter into Commerce with them as freely and ſecurely in all reſpects as they might have done, before the giving in of the ſaid Memorial. That in conſideration of the Damages ſuſtain'd by the Company, his Majeſty would be pleas'd for their Encouragement, as a gracious Mark of his Royal Favour, to beſtow upon them the two ſmalleſt of the Frigates then lying uſeleſs in *Bruntiſland* Harbour; And that in Regard of the time loſt by reaſon of the ſaid Obſtructions, his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleas'd to continue the Priviledges granted by Act of Parliament to the ſaid Company, of being Cuſtom free for ſuch longer time, as his Majeſty ſhould think fit. This Affair occaſioning great Heats and Diſcontents in the Parliament, the Lord High-Commiſſioner put a ſtop to their Proceedings towards the beginning of *September*, and adjourn'd them to the 25th of *November*.

A. C. 1698.

The Court of Directors Petition to the King. Aug. 10.

During this interval, there being a Letter ſent from Mr. *Stevenſon*, the Company's Agent at *Hamburgh*, to the Court of Directors of the Company on the 4th of *November*, concerning the *Hamburgh* Memorial, and another of the 18th of the ſame Month; this occaſion'd another Letter from the Directors of the Company to the Lord *Seafield*, Secretary of State, wherein they declar'd, 'That they had by 'Order of the Council General of their Company, 'tranſ-

A Letter from the ſame to the Lord Seafield Secretary of State, Nov. 29.

A. C. 1698.

'transmitted the Copies of two Letters received 'from their Company's Agent at *Hamburgh* to his 'Lordſhip; upon the reading whereof the day be- 'fore, at a Meeting of the ſaid Council General, 'they were not a little ſurpriz'd at the Contents, 'conſidering the many repeated Aſſurances they 'had formerly by Letters and word of Mouth, 'and even in Parliament, That the King had given 'orders to his Miniſter at *Hamburgh*, with relation to 'the Memorial given in to the Senate of that City, 'againſt their Company; But after ſome reaſoning 'thereupon, and conſidering how far his Lordſhip's 'frank Undertaking, when in *Scotland*, as well as 'the Station he was in, did engage his beſt Endea- 'vours to procure the Company Juſtice, and vindi- 'cate the Company's Rights in that Matter, they 'had ordered them, (the Court of Directors,) to 'tranſmit the ſaid Copies to his Lordſhip, and ex- 'pected his Lordſhip's Anſwer to that, and their 'late Petition to his Majeſty, before they remon- 'ſtrated any further with relation thereunto. Here- upon the Secretary, on *December* 13. enſuing, ac- quainted the ſaid Court of Directors, by a Letter ſent to Sir *John Schaw*, Preſident to the ſaid Court, *That he would take the firſt convenient Opportunity he could have, to repreſent the Matter to the King, but could not yet expect to have it, his Majeſty being very much em- ploy'd in the Affairs of the* Engliſh *Parliament.*

His Lordſhip's Anſwer. Decemb. 13.

Affairs of Ireland.

The Parliament of *Ireland*, being, according to their laſt Adjournment, met at *Dublin*, on the 27th of *September*, the Lords Juſtices addreſt themſelves to both Houſes in this manner: *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The Lords Juſtices Speech.

'We have called you together by his Majeſty's Com- 'mand, as ſoon as the Seaſon of the year would per- 'mit us to do it, with your Conveniencies, being 'very deſirous to ſend you thoſe Bills which we 'tranſmitted the laſt year; And which are ſo great 'Proofs of the Continuance of his Majeſty's Affecti- 'on to you, that whoſoever conſiders them, and 'thoſe Acts already paſs'd this Parliamennt, will 'be convinc'd, That as you owe to his Majeſty 'your Deliverance and preſent Safety, ſo he deſigns

'you

'you ſhall likewiſe owe to him your firm Eſtabliſh- A. C.
'ment, and future Proſperity. 1698.

'Amongſt thoſe Bills, there is one for Encourage-
'ment of the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures:
'At our firſt meeting, we recommended to you
'that Matter, and we have now endeavour'd to
'render this Bill practicable and uſeful for that ef-
'fect, and as ſuch, we now recommend it to you.
'The Settlement of this Manufacture will contri-
'bute much to people in the Country, and will be
'found much more advantageous to this Kingdom,
'than the *Woollen Manufacture*, which being the ſet-
'led Staple-Trade of *England*, from whence all Fo-
'reign Markets are ſupply'd, can never be encoura-
'ged here for that purpoſe; whereas the Linnen and
'Hempen Manufactures, will not only be encoura-
'ged as conſiſtent with the Trade of *England*, but
'will render the Trade of this Kingdom both uſeful
'and neceſſary to *England*.

'We hope the great Debt due at *Midſummer*, 1697.
'will be paid, by what you have formerly given
'and deſign'd for that purpoſe. The King has, ſince
'the Peace, thought fit to ſend hither a Part of
'thoſe Forces who ſerved abroad during all the War,
'having disbanded the greateſt Part of thoſe who
'ſerv'd here, with a Reſolution notwithſtanding to
'continue the Subſiſtence to the Officers, until they
'can be otherwiſe provided for. His Majeſty ex-
'pects that you will enable him to ſupport
'the Charge of the preſent Eſtabliſhment, which
'ſhall be laid before you, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of*
'*Commons*, with an account of what the Revenue
'produc'd for one year from the ſaid *Midſummer*,
'1697.

'We muſt inform you, that there hath been ſo
'great Remiſsneſs in the Management of the pre-
'ſent Poll; that very little of that Money is yet re-
'ceiv'd. We are ſo ſenſible of the neceſſity and uſe-
'fulneſs of the *Barraques*, that we have advanc'd
'the Money neceſſary to go on with them, ſo faſt as it
'could be employ'd, and hope you will enable us to
'finiſh all thoſe you ſhall think neceſſary for eaſing

A. C. 1698.

the Country in Quarters. *My Lords and Gentlemen*, We have taken all Occaſions to aſſure his Majeſty of your Loyalty and Zeal for his Service: You will judge beſt of the Effects of thoſe Aſſurances, when you conſider his Majeſty's whole Conduct in every thing which concerns you. We can never doubt of ſuitable Returns on your Part, but joyn with you in hearty Acknowledgments of the Bleſſings we enjoy under ſo great and juſt a Prince; and in earneſt Prayers to God for the long continuance of ſo glorious a Reign, ſo neceſſary for the Eſtabliſhment of the Church, and for a laſting Settlement of your Happineſs and Proſperity.

The Commons Addreſs to the Lords Juſtices.

Both Houſes Voted Thanks to their Excellencies, for the Speech; and the Commons expreſt theirs in the following Addreſs: 'We the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled, being the Repreſentatives of a People reſtored to the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and free Enjoyment of their Civil Rights, Liberties and Properties by his Majeſty's Courage and Conduct, are deſirous to lay hold of every Opportunity to expreſs the Senſe and Gratitude of our Hearts for thoſe ineſtimable Benefits. And it is a great Addition to our Happineſs, to be aſſur'd by your Excellencies, (that as his Majeſty has been pleas'd already to paſs ſeveral excellent Acts in this Parliament,) ſo there will Bills be laid before us this Seſſion, which may ſecure us a firm Eſtabliſhment and Proſperity for the future: Such Laws we have long wanted and wiſh'd for; But it is reſerv'd to his Majeſty's Goodneſs alone to be the Author of them to us.

'We pray leave to aſſure your Excellencies, That we ſhall heartily endeavour to eſtabliſh the Linnen Manufacture, and to render the ſame uſeful to *England*, as well as advantageous to this Kingdom; and that we hope to find ſuch a Temperament in reſpect to the Woollen Trade here, that the ſame may not be injurious to *England*. And as we have, to our utmoſt Abilities, granted Supplies, which have hitherto with Honour ſupported and defrayed the Expences of the Eſtabliſhment, we ſhall a-

'gain

'gain take the ſame into our Conſideration, when A. C.
'laid before us, and come to ſuch Reſolutions there- 1698.
'on, as become Dutiful and Loyal Subjects.

'We are ſenſible how neceſſary the Erecting Barraques is, for eaſing the Country of Quarters, and 'pray your Excellencies the ſame may be proceeded 'on.

And that his Majeſty may effectually receive thoſe 'Aids already granted him by this Parliament; we 'ſhall take into our Enquiry, thro' whoſe Defaults 'or Remiſsneſs the preſent Poll hath been ſo ſlowly 'paid, and anſwer'd into the Treaſury: And by 'all dutiful Deportment, will continue to deſerve 'the Character your Excellencies have, with great 'Truth, repreſented us under to his Majeſty, of be-'ing a People zealous for his Majeſty's Service, and 'firm in our Loyalty to the Crown of *England*; 'for which Juſtice done us, we owe, and with all 'Acknowledgments return your Excellencies our 'moſt humble and hearty Thanks. To this Ad-'dreſs their Excellencies made the following An-'ſwer. Gentlemen, *There are ſo many Expreſſions of 'Loyalty and Zeal for his Majeſty's Service in your Ad-'dreſs, that we receive it with great Satisfaction; and 'are very glad, that by repreſenting it to his Majeſty, 'we ſhall confirm in him the good Opinion he hath of your 'Intentions for his Service, and the Proſperity of this 'Kingdom.*

On the 1ſt of *October*, the ſame day the aforemen- † Oct. 1.
tioned Addreſs was preſented, the Commons read for the firſt time a Bill for confirming the Eſtates and Poſſeſſions held and enjoy'd under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; and order'd Heads to be brought in for a *Bill for incouraging of Plantations and Improvements in that Kingdom.* Nine days after * the Committee appointed to take into Conſide- * Oct. 10.
ration the Lords Juſtices Speech, reported, *That it was their Opinion that a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, and that it was neceſſary that the Woollen Trade of* Ireland *be regulated*; to which Reſolutions the Houſe unanimouſly agreed. On the 17th of the ſame Month, a Motion was made, that an Addreſs be preſented to the Lords Juſtices of that Kingdom,

A. C. 1698. to intercede with his Majesty, that the five Regiments of *French Protestants*, then in *Ireland*, should be disbanded, but the same past in the Negative. Five * days after, the Commons read the Bill *for the better security of his Majesty's Royal Person and Government*, and took particularly into their Consideratien, that Clause which had been voted out by the majority of Ten Voices, relating to the *Roman Catholicks* taking the new Oaths, and after a long Debate threw out the Bill; but at the same time, they appointed a Committee to bring in the Heads of a *Bill to prevent the Estates of Protestants to come to* Papists, *and to encourage Persons to turn Protestants.* On the 14th the Committee appointed to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, reported their Opinion, which was, First, That an Additional Duty be impos'd on the Old and New Drapery of that Kingdom, that should be exported, Freezes excepted; to which the House agreed; And Secondly, That a Tax be laid on all beneficial Grants of Lands and Tenements made by his Majesty, and her late Majesty, to which the House disagreed; and instead of it, they * afterwards resolved to lay a further Tax of 30000 Pounds upon Lands, over and above the 90000 alreadv impos'd upon them. The Bill for Levying these Sums being compleated, the Lords Justices adjourn'd the Parliament, and then took a Progress into the Country, in order to view the State of several Places in that Kingdom, and give such Instructions as they thought convenient for the Security of the Government, and the Good of the Subject.

* Nov. 17.

* Oct. 22.

Having taken a Prospect of what was transacted this Year, in these three Kingdoms, let us take notice of what was done beyond Sea, and first of all, attend King *William*, whose Thoughts were still employ'd about procuring and confirming the Repose of Christendom, both by mediating a Peace between the *Christians* and Turks; and by providing against the Pretensions that *France* might set up upon the Death of the King of *Spain*; who was reduced to a most languishing Condition. His Majesty having assisted at the Assembly of the States of *Holland*,

land, and that of the *States General*; and given Audience to several publick Ministers, particularly to the Envoy of *Lorrain*, who notified to his Majesty the Marriage of the Duke his Master with *Mademoiselle*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, his Majesty † went to *Loo*, attended by the Earls of *Essex*, *Portland* and *Selkirk*, and several other Persons of Quality. He had not been long there, before he was waited upon by the Count *de Tallard*, a cunning and vigilant Minister, who had Orders not to suffer his Majesty to cool upon the Proposal made by the King of *France* to the Earl of *Portland*, of coming to an Agreement with his *Britannick* Majesty, concerning the Succession of the Crown of *Spain*; which Overture King *William* had communicated to his Chancellor before he left *England*. The *French* Ambassador having prest his Majesty for an Answer, the Earl of *Portland*, by his Majesty's Order, writ a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, wherein it was mention'd, That Count *Tallard* having declar'd an Accomodation might be found out in relation to the *Spanish* Succession, his Majesty had founded *France* upon the Conditions, which were in Substance, That the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria* should have the Kingdom of *Spain*, the *Indies*, and the *Low-Countries*, and all that depended upon the *Spanish* Dominions; except *Naples* and *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, the Province of *Guipuscoa* on this side of the *Pyrenees*, *Fontarabia*, and *St. Sebastian*, *Final*, and the Places in *Tuscany* of which *Spain* stood Possessed, in Consideration of which, *France* was absolutely to renounce the Right it pretended to the Succession of *Spain*; and as for *Milan*, it was to be given to the Archduke *Charles*, the Emperor's second Son.

A. C. 1698.

† Aug. 6. N. S.

Negotiation of the first Treaty of Partition.

At the same time time the King did himself acquaint my Lord *Somers*, by Letter, That he had order'd Mr. *Vernon* not to communicate the Propositions made by Count *Tallard*, *to any other besides his Lordship, and to leave to his Lordship's Judgment, to whom else he would think proper to impart them; to the end that his Majesty might know his Lordship's Opinion upon so important an Affair; which required the greatest Secrecy, and wherein no time was to be lost, if*

The King's Letter to the Lord Somers about it. Aug. 15.

A. C. 1698.

it was fit this Negotiation should be carried on. For that purpose, his Majesty commanded my Lord *Somers, to send him the full Powers under the Great Seal, with the Names in Blank to treat with Count* Tallard; which his Majesty *believed might be done secretly, that none but his Lordship and* Vernon, *and those to whom his Lordship should have communicated it, might have knowledge of it; and so that the Clerks* themselves, *who were to write the Warrant, and the full Powers might not know what it was.* And moreover, to press the Necessity of this Treaty, his Majesty acquainted his Chancellor, That, *according to all intelligence, the King of* Spain *could not out-live the Month of* October, *and that the least Accident might carry him off* before that time.

Mr. *Vernon* having sent the Earl of *Portland's* Letter to my Lord *Somers*, who was then at *Tunbridge* for the Benefit of the Medicinal Waters of that Place, his Lordship immediately return'd the said Letter to Mr. *Vernon*, and desir'd him to communicate the Contents of it to my Lord *Orford*, Mr. *(Charles) Montague*, and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, which his Lordship thought *the best way of executing the King's Commands; At the same time letting them know, how strictly his Majesty requir'd that it should remain an absolute Secret*: Which caution made Mr. *Vernon* impart it to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* only; as he afterwards acquainted my Lord *Somers*.

Some time after, Mr. *Montague* and Mr. Secretary *Vernon* going down to *Tunbridge*, they and my Lord *Somers* debated this important Affair; and thereupon his Lordship writ a Letter to his Majesty, acquainting him, 'That upon the whole Discourse,

The Lord Somers's Answer to the King.

'Three things had principally occur'd to be humbly suggested to his Majesty: *First*, That the Entertaining a Proposal of this Nature, seemed to be 'attended with very many ill Consequences, if the *French* did not act a sincere Part; But that they 'were soon at ease, as to any Apprehension of that 'sort, being fully assur'd his Majesty would not act, 'but with the utmost nicety, in an Affair wherein 'his Glory, and the Safety of *Europe* were so highly concern'd. That the Second thing consider'd

'was,

was, the very ill Prospect of what was like to happen upon the Death of the King of *Spain*, in Case nothing was done previously towards the providing against that Accident, which seem'd probably to be very near; the King of *France* having so great a Force, in such a Readiness, that he was in a Condition to take Possession of *Spain*, before any other Prince could be ready to make a stand. That his Majesty who was so perfectly inform'd of the Circumstances of Parts abroad, was the best judge whether this was the Case: But that so far as related to *England*, it would be want of Duty not to give his Majesty this clear Account, *That there was a Deadness and Want of Spirit in the Nation universally, so as not at all to be disposed to the Thought of entering into a new War*; *and that they seem'd to be tir'd with Taxes to a Degree beyond what was discern'd, till it appear'd upon the Occasion of the late Elections*; And that this was the Truth of the Fact, upon which his Majesty would determine what Resolutions were proper to be taken. That that which remain'd was the Consideration what would be the Condition of *Europe*, if the Proposal took Place? That of this they thought themselves little capable of Judging, but it seem'd that if *Sicily* was in the *French* hands, they would be entirely Masters of the *Levant*-Trade; That if they were possessed of *Final*, and those other Sea-Ports on that side, whereby *Milan* would be entirely shut out from Relief by Sea, or any other Commerce, that Dutchy would be of little Signification in the hands of any Prince; And that if the King of *France* had Possession of that part of *Guipuscoa*, which was mention'd in the Proposal, besides the Ports he would have in the *Ocean*, it did seem he would have as easie a way of Invading *Spain* on that side, as he now had on the side of *Catalonia*. But that it was not to be hop'd that *France* would quit its Pretences to so great a Succession, without considerable Advantages; and that they were all assur'd his Majesty would reduce the Terms as low as could be done; and make them, as far as possible in the present Circumstances of things,

A. C. 1698.

A. C 1698.

'ſuch as might be ſome Foundation for the future Quiet of Chriſtendom; which, all his Subjects could not but be convinc'd, was his true Aim. That if it could be brought to paſs, that *England* might be ſome way a Gainer by this Tranſaction, whether it was by the Elector of *Bavaria* (who was the Gainer by his Majeſty's interpoſition in this Treaty,) his coming to an Agreement, to let the *Engliſh* to ſome Trade to the *Spaniſh* Plantations, or in any other manner, it would wonderfully endear his Majeſty to his Subjects. That it did not appear, in Caſe this Negotiation ſhould proceed, what was to be done on his Majeſty's Part, in order to make it take place; whether any more was requir'd, than that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhould ſit ſtill, and *France* it ſelf ſhould ſee it executed? That if it were ſo, what Security ought to be expected, that if by their being Neuters, the *French* were ſucceſsful, *the latter would Confine themſelves to the Terms of the Treaty*; and not attempt to make further Advantages of their Succeſs? My Lord *Somers* concluded theſe prudent and weighty Cautions by telling the King, *That he ſuppo'sd his Majeſty would not think it prop.r to name Commiſſioners, that were not* Engliſh *or* Naturaliz'd, *in an Affair of this Nature.* The Earl of *Orford* was for rejecting the Propoſals made by *France*; but as for the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Opinion, it never came to publick knowledge. However, the Negotiation was eagerly carried on, inſomuch that on the 29th of *Auguſt*, (N. S.) ſeveral days before his Majeſty had received the Lord *Somers*'s Anſwer, a Treaty was concluded, whereby it was agreed, I. 'That the Peace of *Ryſwick* ſhould be confirm'd. II. That in Conſideration of the ill State of the King of *Spain*'s Health, and for preſerving the publick Peace, in Caſe the ſaid Prince ſhould die without Iſſue, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with the Places then depending upon the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, ſituated on the Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, or the adjacent Iſlands comprehended under the Name of *Santo Stephano*, *Porto Hercole*, *Orbitello*, *Telamone*, *Portolongo*, *Piombino*, the Marquiſate

Firſt Treaty of Partition. Aug. 19. O. S.

'quiſate of *Final*, the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, parti- A. C.
'cularly the Towns of *Fontarabia* and St. *Sebaſtian*, 1698.
'and eſpecially the *Port-Paſſage*; and likewiſe all
'Places on the *French* ſide of the *Pyrenees*, or the
'other Mountains of *Navarre*, *Alava*, or *Biſcay*, on
'the ſide of the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, with all the
'Ships and Gallies and other Appurtenances belong-
'ing to the ſaid Gallies, ſhould be given to the
'*Dauphin*, in conſideration of his Right. III. That
'the Crown of *Spain* and the other Kingdoms and
'Places both within and without *Europe*, ſhould
'deſcend to the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, of
'whom his Father, the Elector, was to be a Guar-
'dian and Adminiſtrator till he came of Age.
'And IV. That the Dutchy of *Milan* ſhould be re-
'ſerved and allotted to Archduke *Charles*, the Em-
'peror's ſecond Son. This Treaty was to be com-
municated to the Emperor and the Elector of *Ba-
varia*, by the King of *Great Britain* and the States
General, and if they did not agree to it, then the
Proportion of the Party not agreeing, ſhould re-
main in Sequeſtration, till things could be brought
to an Accommodation: And in Caſe the Electo-
ral Prince of *Bavaria* ſhould come to inherit his
ſhare, and yet die before his Father without Iſſue,
the Elector was to ſucceed him in thoſe Domini-
ons, and his Heir after him. Likewiſe the Dutchy
of *Milan*, upon the Archduke's Refuſal to accept it,
was to be ſequeſtred to. and govern'd by the Prince
of *Vaudemont*; And after him, by his Son, Prince
Charles of *Vaudemont*. Soon after the Concluſion of
this Treaty, King *William* took a review of the
Dutch Troops near *Arnheim*, and then * went to *Zell*, *King* Wil-
to give a Viſit to the Duke of that Name. Here liam *goes*
his Majeſty was receiv'd with extraordinary Re- *to* Zell.
ſpects (as he had been at all the Places thro' which Sept. 20.
he paſt in his way thither) and waited upon by ſe-
veral Neighbouring Princes, and Princeſſes, particu-
larly the Electoreſs of *Hanover*, with the Electoral
Prince and the Princeſs his Siſter. Mr. *Stepney* his
Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of
Brandenburgh, did likewiſe attend the King with
Letters from that Prince; and at his return to *Loo*,
the

A. C. 1698.

the Duke of *Bavaria* came to pay his Acknowledgments to his Majesty, for the Care he had taken of his Electoral Highness's Interest in the late Treaty of Partition.

Negotiation of the Marquis d' Harcourt in Spain.

Whilst the King of *France* was Decoying King *William* into the Treaty of Partition, the Marquis *de Harcourt*, his most Christian Majesty's Ambassador in *Spain*, was playing another sort of Game at *Madrid*. The Queen of *Spain*, who was nearly related to the King of the *Romans*, and consequently intirely in the Interest of the House of *Austria*, foreseeing the Designs of the King of *France*, had early concerted Measures with Count *de Harrach*, the Imperial Minister, to disappoint them. She had not only got her Creatures into his Catholick Majesty's Council; but likewise procur'd the Vice-Royalty of *Catalonia* to be bestow'd on the Prince of *Hesse d' Armstadt*; and the Government of *Milan* on Prince *Vaudemont*, both which Princes had upon many Occasions signaliz'd their Affection and Zeal for the *German* Interest. Some say his Majesty design'd to have made Prince *Eugene* Vice-Roy of *Navarre*, but was oppos'd in it; and that as to the Duke of *Medina Celi*, Vice-Roy of *Naples*, it was thought adviseable to continue him there, by Reason of his being one of the most considerable Grandees of *Spain*, and most belov'd of the People; and who consequently might obstruct the Designs of the *German* Party, if he came home disgusted. This was the Posture of the *Spanish* Affairs when the *French* Ambassador arriv'd at *Madrid*. His Instructions were, that if he saw no possibility, as in Effect there seem'd at first to be none, to derive the Succession of that Kingdom upon one of the Dauphin's Sons, he should endeavour, at least, to hinder it from devolving on any of the Emperor's Children, on whom it was setled by the Will and Testament of *Philip* IV. the present King of *Spain*'s Father; And to add a powerful Weight to the Ambassador's instances, and at the same Time, to awaken the Ambition of some Grandees, and fright the rest into Compliance, his most Christian Majesty caus'd Sixty Thousand of his best Men, to file off toward:

wards the Frontiers of *Catalonia* and *Navarre*; And sent a conſiderable Number of his Ships of War, and Galleys, into ſeveral Ports of *Spain*. The Marquis follow'd his Inſtructions with great Addreſs and Application: He told thoſe, whom he found inclined to act in concert with him, in ſo important an Affair, that *Philip* IV. had exerted his Power too far, in diſpoſing of his Crown againſt the Laws of Nature, and the Conſtitution of the Realm; That the Succeſſion did lawfully belong to his Daughter's Children, and not to his Relations, four Degrees remov'd; That the *Dauphin*, Son to *Maria Thereſa*, the preſent King of *Spain*'s Siſter, had three Sons; And if the *Spaniards* would fix their Eyes upon the ſecond of them, the Duke of *Burgundy*, to be their King, he being ſtill as pliable as Wax, they might eaſily mould him to the Cuſtoms and Manners of their Country; That if they were averſe to this Overture, the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, being Grandſon to a Daughter of *Spain*, the King of *France* would rather approve of him to ſucceed in the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, than any of the Emperor's Children; Unleſs, as the *Poles* had often done, to cut off the Pretenſions of Foreign Princes, They would chuſe a Sovereign among themſelves; in which the King of *France* would protect them, ſince he never intended to unite *Spain* to his own Kingdom; but only to keep it from falling into the Hands of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who was already grown too powerful, by her late Conqueſts in *Hungary*. The Queen of *Spain* having a watchful Eye upon the *French* Ambaſſador, who made it his Buſineſs to thwart her Deſigns in favour of the Emperor, did ſoon diſcover his Practiſes; and therefore under Pretence that the Air of *Madrid* was prejudicial to her Husband's Health, ſhe carried him to *Toledo*, without allowing any Foreign Ambaſſador to follow him thither. The Marquis *D' Harcourt* did quickly penetrate into the Deſign of the Queen's Journey, and judg'd, very rightly, that being there ſole Miſtriſs of the King; ſhe might eaſily prevail with him to ratify King *Philip* IV's Will. He was confirm'd in this Apprehenſion by Count *d' Harrach*'s being no more to be ſeen at *Madrid*,

A. C. 1698.

A. C. 1698.

drid, and ſuppoſing he was gone to *Toledo* he went immediately thither himſelf, under Pretence of a feign'd Memorial, which, he gave out, he had receiv'd from his Maſter, with poſitive Orders not to communicate it to any beſides his Catholick Majeſty. The Queen was extreamly ſurpriz'd at the unexpected Arrival of the *French* Ambaſſador, and caus'd her Husband to acquaint him, That he had left the Cardinal of *Corduba*, (he was one of the Queen's Creatures) at *Madrid*, to take Care of foreign Affairs, during his Abſence, to whom he might have communicated his Memorial; and that he only came there to recover his Health, and not to trouble himſelf with Buſineſs. This pretended Memorial was, it ſeems, to offer to the King of *Spain* his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Aſſiſtance to raiſe the Siege of *Ceuta*; which the Queen was too wiſe to let her Husband accept; Since by that means the *French* would have got what ſhe was endeavouring to prevent; I mean, a Footing and Intereſt in *Spain*. The Marquis *d' Harcourt*, after this unſucceſsful Journey, bethought himſelf of another Stratagem, and being return'd to *Madrid*, did ſo powerfully work on the Ambition of Cardinal *Portocarrero*, that he engag'd him in the Intereſt of *France*.

While theſe Things paſt in the South Parts of *Europe*, the *French* were not leſs buſie to ſtrengthen themſelves towards the North, by an Alliance with the Crown of *Sweden*, which at length was concluded at *Stockholm*, on the 9th of *July*, the main Articles of which were. I. *That the ancient Alliance was renew'd between the Kings of* France *and* Sweden, *their Heirs and Succeſſors.* II. *That the Aim and Intention of this Treaty, was to preſerve and ſecure the Common Peace, by ſuch means as ſhould be judg'd moſt proper and convenient.* III. *That if it ſhould be diſturb'd by any Breach and Hoſtilities, the two Kings would make it their Buſineſs to repair the Wrongs in an amicable way.* IV. *That if their Endeavours prov'd ineffectual, they would jointly conſider of ways to defend the Rights of the Country injur'd.* V. *That in Caſe any Prince or State would enter into this Treaty, within a year, they ſhould be admitted by the Conſent of both Kings.* VI. *That neu-*

Alliance between France *and* Sweden.

neither the one nor the other, ſhould make Peace or Truce without comprehending the other therein. VII. *That the Articles of the Treaties formerly concluded by either of the two with other Kings, Princes or States, ſhould remain in full Force and Vigour, ſo far as they ſhould not be contrary to this.* VIII. *That the Freedom of Commerce between the Subjects of the two Kings, ſhould be preſerved as formerly.* IX. *In purſuance of which, all Ports Cities and Provinces ſhould be open to the Subjects of both Crowns, according as the Laws and Cuſtoms ſhould permit, both to ſell their Commodities in theſe Places and buy others.* X. *And that this particular Treaty ſhould continue Ten Years, with Liberty to prolong this Term, if it were judg'd convenient by the two Kings; who by Conſent ſhould have a watchful Eye upon the Means to preſerve the Peace againſt the Danger that threaten'd it.* It was comical to hear the *French* Miniſters in foreign Courts talk of their Maſter's Endeavours to preſerve the Tranquility of *Europe*, when he ſeem'd the moſt forward to diſturb it, upon the firſt News of the King of *Spain*'s Death, which was hourly Expected at the Court of *France*; For to ſay nothing of the Motions of his Land and Naval Forces, which I have already hinted, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty caus'd a great Camp to be made at *Compiegne*, the Pretence of which was to inſtruct the Duke of *Burgundy* in the Art of War; but which gave no ſmall Umbrage to the Neighbouring Princes and States, who look'd upon it as deſign'd to make a ſudden Irruption into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. However, the unexpected Recovery of the King of *Spain*'s Health, as it diſappointed the Hopes of the one, ſo it diſpell'd the Fears of the reſt, at leaſt for this Year.

A. C. 1698.

French *Camp near* Compiegne.

King *William*'s Journey to *Zell*, gave the Court of *France* as much Uneaſineſs, as *France* gave the Allies, by the Camp at *Compiegne*; tho' 'tis moſt certain that his *Britannick* Majeſty had nothing in View, but to cement the union of the Princes of *Germany*, by a Match between the King of the *Romans*, and the Princeſs of *Hanover*, which was now agreed on, and ſoon after compleated; and by removing the Apprehenſions ſome Members of the Empire were under, of the growing Power of the Emperor; which his

Bri-

A. C. 1698. *Britannick* Majeſty did effectually, in Concert with the States, by putting a ſtop to the *Hungarian* War, which had continu'd for above Fifteen Years. The Armies on both ſides were indeed conſiderable in Number and Strength, this Summer; but yet there ſeem'd no great Diſpoſition in either for Action, but rather an inclination, in the contending Parties, to ſet up a Treaty under the Mediation on the Lord *Paget*, the *Engliſh*, and Mr. *Colliers*, the *Dutch* Ambaſſador; who towards the middle of *Auguſt* arriv'd in the *Turkiſh* Camp, near *Belgrade*; and by their good Offices got the Place, to hold the Conferences, to be between *Peter-VVaradin*, and *Salankemen*; The Emperor's and Confederate Miniſters being to reſide at *Carlowitz*, the Sultan's at *Salankemen*, and the Mediators between the two Places. It was the 7th of *November*, when the latter delivered to the *Turkiſh* Plenipotentiaries the Preliminary Articles which were in Subſtance, That each Party reſpectively ſhould return what he poſſeſs'd: And the five following Days were ſpent in preparing Matters upon which they were to enter in Conference. On the 13th the *Imperial* and *Turkiſh* Plenipotentiaries caus'd ſeveral fair Tents to be ſet up on the ſides of the Houſe appointed for the Conferences, and by Nine in the Morning the firſt arriv'd at the Mediator's Lodgings, whither the *Turkiſh* alſo repair'd about the ſame Time, and from thence went together to the Houſe of the Conference. Here after mutual Civilities, they took their Places in the midſt of the Tent, which had four Doors, two whereof being oppoſite to one another, ſerv'd for the Entrance of the Mediators, and the other two for the *Imperial* and *Turkiſh* Plenipotentiaries. The Count of *Ottinghen*, one of the Emperor's Ambaſſadors had the Right of the former, and the *Effendi*, or Chancellor of the *Ottoman* Port of the latter; The Mediators Secretaries, and thoſe of the Imperial Embaſſy, were plac'd behind; and the *Turkiſh* Secretary, ſat down before upon the Floor. The Conference was open'd with thet Pronouncing of theſe Words, *God grant an happy Peace*; and laſted from half an Hour after Ten, till Three in the Afternoon, when the Mediators and Pleni-

Overtures of Peace with the Turks.

Conferences at Carlowitz

nipotentiaries went out in the ſame order as they Enter'd. The Conferences were renew'd, in the ſame manner, the three ſucceeding Days, with good Succeſs; But ſome Debates ariſing, about the giving up of *Teckely*, and the Holy Sepulchre; the Diſmantling of *Caminieck*, and the ſurrendring of another Place upon the *Black-Sea*; beſides the quitting of *Aſoph*, to the *Moſcovites*; and, chiefly, about the Regulation of Limits between the two Empires, and the *Venetian* and *Turkiſh* Territories; the Plenipotentiaries ſent Expreſſes to their reſpective Maſters, which waſted a great deal of Time. However, at length, the *Imperialiſts* and *Poles* concluded their Part of the Treaty on the 26th of *January*, 1699. and perhaps would have done it ſooner, but in ſome ſort of Compliance to the *Venetians*, who did not Sign theirs till the middle of the next Month. As for the Articles between the *Czar* of *Moſcovy* and the Sultan, they contain'd only a Truce for Two Years, and ſo were ſoon agreed upon and ſign'd on the 25th of *December*, 1698. By this Peace the Emperor preſerv'd his late Acquiſitions, and vaſtly enlarg'd his Territories; The *Poles* had the important Place of *Caminieck* reſtor'd to them, in its preſent State, with other Advantages; The *Moſcovites* were Gainers by the keeping of *Azoph*; And tho' the *Venetians* ſeem'd to have far'd hardeſt in this Negotiation, as is uſual with thoſe who make their Terms laſt; yet they had all the *Morea*, and ſeveral Fortreſſes in *Dalmatia*, yielded up to them; So that upon a right Computation it will appear, That the *Turks* loſt the beſt half of their Dominions in *Europe*. By this Time the New King of *Poland* having brought the Cardinal Primate, who had all along ſtickled for the Prince of *Conti*, to acknowledge his Majeſty's Title; and compos'd the Troubles of *Lithuania*, an univerſal Peace ſeem'd now to be ſettled throughout Chriſtendom.

A. C. 1698.

The Treaty concluded.

The Lords Juſtices of *England*, during his Majeſty's Abſence, were very careful in the due Adminiſtration of the Government; and finding that the *Owling* Trade was ſtill continu'd, they put forth a Proclamation for Preventing the Exportation of Wooll,

A. C. 1698.

Wooll. Not many Days after they iſſued out another againſt Foreſtalling and Engroſſing of Corn, and a Third to reſtrain the Exportation of that Commodity. On the 9th of *November* (O. S.) his Majeſty arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Loo*; and having regulated the State of the War, for the next Year, with the States-General, he embark'd on the firſt of *December*, on board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, and ſet Sail from the Coaſt of *Holland*, attended by ſeveral other Yachts, and a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by Sir *Cloudeſly Shovell*. On the Third his Majeſty did ſafely land at *Margate*; and three Days after, the Parliament being met, purſuant to a late Proclamation, his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Chancellor ſignified to the Commons, the King's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty the *Fryday* following. Thereupon the Commons returned to their Houſe, and made Choice of Sir *Thomas Littleton* Baronet, to be their Speaker; who on the appointed Day, being preſented to, and approved of by the King, his Majeſty made a Speech to both Houſes, wherein he told them, 'That he had no 'doubt but they were met together, with Hearts 'fully diſpos'd to do what was neceſſary for the 'Safety, Honour and Happineſs of the Kingdom; and 'that was all he had to ask of them. That in order to this, two things ſeem'd principally to require 'their Conſideration:

'The one was, What Strength ought to be 'maintain'd at Sea, and what Force kept up at 'Land for this Year; That all he ſhould obſerve to 'to them upon this Head, was, That the Flouriſhing of the Trade, the ſupporting of Credit, and 'the Quiet of People's Minds at Home would depend upon the Opinion they had of their Security; And that to preſerve to *England* the Weight 'and Influence it had at preſent on the Counſels and 'Affairs abroad, it would be requiſite *Europe* ſhould 'ſee, they would not be wanting to themſelves.

'That

K. William *Lands in* England. Dec. 3.

The Parliament meets Dec. 6.

Sir Thomas Littleton *choſen Speaker of the Commons.*

The King's Speech to the Parliament.

'That the ſecond thing he ſhould mention to 'them, as of great Conſequence, was the making 'ſome further Progreſs towards Diſcharging the 'Debts, which the Nation had Contracted by rea-'ſon of the long and expenſive War, That in this 'the Publick Intereſt, as well as Juſtice was concern-'ed; and he thought an *Engliſh* Parliament could 'never make ſuch a Miſtake, as not to hold Sacred 'all Parliamentary Engagements. Wherefore he ear-'neſtly recommended theſe Things to *the Houſe of 'Commons*, That they might provide ſuch Supplies, as 'they ſhould Judge neceſſary for theſe ſeveral Occa-'ſions; And concluded, by telling both Houſes, 'That he thought it would be happy, if ſome effe-'ctual Expedient could be found for employing the 'Poor, which might tend to the great increaſe of 'our Manufactures, as well as to remove a heavy 'Burden from the People. That he hop'd alſo they 'would employ their Thoughts about ſome good 'Bills for the Advancement of Trade, and for the 'further Diſcouraging of Vice and Prophaneneſs: 'Which Things, that he had mention'd to them, be-'ing of common concern, he could not but hope for 'Unanimity and Diſpatch. A. C. 1699.

It appears by this Speech, how deſirous King *William* was to have a good Body of Land-Forces kept on Foot, as well as a good Navy maintain'd at Sea; For tho' he had taken Meaſures to ſecure the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, and preſerve the Tranquillity of *Europe*; yet he was apprehenſive, that if *England* was entirely diſarm'd, it would be too great a Temptation to the Ambition of *France*, to break thro' all Treaties and Engagements, in order to invade the Monarchy of *Spain*. Had the late Partition-Treaty been communicated to the Parliament, they would perhaps, at that Time, if not abſolutely have approv'd of it; yet have been ſo far under the ſame Apprehenſions with his Majeſty, as to ſee the Neceſſity of keeping *France* within the Bounds ſet her by the Peace of *Ryſwick*; But the *French* King having now evacuated moſt of the Towns he was to ſurrender; The accounts from *Madrid* giving great Hopes of the King of *Spain*'s Recovery; and all Things having a fair Aſpect a-

A. C. 1699.

broad, the Commons thought that Soldiers were not only uſeleſs, but burthenſom to the People; and that the maintaining a ſtanding Army, in Time of Peace, would be an ill Example to Poſterity, and an Encouragement to a bad Prince, to encroach upon the Liberties of the Subject. Beſides, the Country Party being much ſtrengthened, not only by the Addition of ſome Perſons highly * diſaffected; but likewiſe by ſome Men of eminent Parts, who, contrary to their Expectations, had got nothing by the Court, and therefore deſign'd now to bring their Abilities, if not to a better Market, at leaſt into more Repute, by purſuing Popular Motions, the Commons in a grand Committee, conſider'd the Liſts of the Land-Forces both in *Engliſh* Pay, and in *Ireland*, and after a long Debate † reſolv'd, *That all the Land-Forces in the Kingdom of* England, *in* Engliſh *Pay, exceeding Seven Thouſand Men, (Commiſſion, and Non-Commiſſion Officers) be forthwith Paid and Diſbanded; That the ſaid Seven Thouſand Men ſhould conſiſt of his Majeſty's Natural born Subjects of* England; *That the Forces in* Ireland, *exceeding Twelve Thouſand Men, (the Officers included) be likewiſe forthwith Diſbanded*; particularly ſuch *as were not his Majeſty's Natural Born Subjects*; *And that ſuch Forces as ſhould be kept in* Ireland, *ſhould be maintain'd by that Kingdom*: And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions, which was eagerly puſh'd on, and ſoon brought to Perfection.

* *Some of them had been noted as ſuch in ſeveral Proclamations.*

† Decem. 16. *The Forces in* England *reduc'd to* 7000 *Men.* * Dec. 17. *And thoſe in* Ireland *to* 1200

Theſe Proceedings made the King very uneaſie, and the Court no leſs ſenſible of the falſe ſtep they made the year before; For had his Majeſty ſhew'd more Compliance to the Deſires of the Commons, they were then not only enclin'd to keep on Foot a greater Number of Troops, to wit, Twelve thouſand Men in *England*, and 15000 in *Ireland*; but would alſo, in all Probability have allow'd his Majeſty's *Dutch* Regiment of Guards to have ſtaid in *England*, which by this Bill was oblidg'd to go out of the Kingdom. However, his Majeſty, like an able Politician, wiſely conſidering, that there was no contending with the Commons, unleſs it were with Complaiſance, went to the Parliament on the firſt Day

Day of *February*, and gave his Royal Aſſent to ſeveral † Bills, particularly to that for *Granting an Aid* of 800000 Pounds *for the effectual Disbanding the Army*: Upon which Occaſion his Majeſty ſpoke to both Houſes in theſe Words: 'I am come to paſs this 'Bill, aſſoon as I underſtood it was ready for me; 'Tho' in our preſent Circumſtances there appears 'great hazard in breaking ſuch a Number of the 'Troops; and tho' I might think my ſelf unkindly 'uſed, that thoſe Guards, who came over with me 'to your Aſſiſtance, and have conſtantly attended 'me in all the Actions wherein I have been engag'd, 'ſhould be removed from me; yet it is my fixt Opinion, That nothing can be ſo fatal to us, as that 'any Diſtruſt or Jealouſie ſhould ariſe between me, 'and my People; which I muſt own, would have 'been very unexpected, after what I have under-'taken, Ventur'd and Acted, for the Reſtoring and 'Securing of their Liberties.

Acts paſſ'd Feb. 1. 1699.

† The other Bills were, *An Act to prevent the Making or Selling of Buttons made of Cloth, Serge, Drugget, or other Stuff*; *An Act to Probibit the Exportation of any Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, or Starch for one Year, and ſome Private Bills.*

'I have thus plainly told you the only Reaſon 'which has induc'd me to paſs this Bill; and now I 'think my ſelf oblidg'd, in diſcharge of the Truſt 'repoſed in me, and for my own Juſtification, that 'no ill Conſequences may lie at my Door, to tell 'you as plainly my Judgment, *That the Nation is 'left too much expos'd.*

'It is therefore incumbent upon you to take this 'Matter into your ſerious Conſideration, and effe-'ctually to provide ſuch a Strength as is neceſſary 'for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preſerva-'tion of the Peace which God has given us.

Thereupon the Commons unanimouſly Voted an Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty, which was preſented three Days † after by the whole Houſe, and wherein they ſet forth, 'How ſenſible they were of the

The Commons Addreſs to the King. Febr. 4.

A. C. 1699. ‘ Difficulties and Labours he had ſuſtain'd; and the ‘ Hazards he had run in reſcuing their Religion ‘ and Liberties, and giving Peace to Chriſtendom; ‘ They thank'd him for his Good-Will and Affecti- ‘ on to his People, and the undeniable Proofs he ‘ gave to comply with their Deſires in Parliament; ‘ and laſtly, aſſur'd him, he ſhould never have Rea- ‘ ſon to think his Commons undutiful or unkind to ‘ him; but that they would always ſupport his Per- ‘ ſon and Government againſt all his Enemies: His

The King's Anſwer. Majeſty, in Anſwer to this, told them: ‘ He took ‘ their Addreſs very kindly; That he was fully ſa- ‘ tisfied of their Duty and Affection, and had no ‘ doubt but they would always act in the manner ‘ they had expreſt upon this Occaſion.

The Lords Addreſs. Jan. 3. Some time before the Lords *being highly ſenſible of his Majeſty's great Care and Goodneſs towards his People, expreſt upon ſo many Occaſions, and particularly in his Speech to both Houſes, at the opening of this Parliament, begg'd Leave, by way of Addreſs, humbly to aſſure his Majeſty, that as they ſhould always retain a lively Impreſſion of thoſe great and continued Obligations, which his Majeſty had laid upon this Nation to all Poſterity; ſo it ſhould be, upon every Occaſion, the perpetual Care and Study of that Houſe, with the moſt zealous Duty, and the moſt grateful Affections imaginable, to make his Majeſty all ſuitable Returns within their Power. And at this time particularly they further aſſur'd his Majeſty, that they ſhould not fail to uſe their moſt diligent Endeavours, for the attaining of thoſe great and good Ends, which his Majeſty had been pleas'd to recommend to his Parliament.* The King told the Lords, ‘ That he

The King's Anſwer. ‘ took their Addreſs very kindly, and gave them ‘ his hearty Thanks; and that they might always ‘ depend upon his Kindneſs, as he did on this As- ‘ ſurance of theirs to him, and their Zeal for the publick Good. And now upon his Majeſty's Sign- ing the Act for the Disbanding the Army, ‘ The

Another Addreſs to the King. Febr. 6. ‘ Lords preſented their moſt hearty Thanks to his ‘ Majeſty for it, and for the gracious Expreſſions ‘ in his Speech, *That it was his Majeſty's fixt Opinion* ‘ *that nothing could be ſo fatal to them, as that any Di-* ‘ *ſtruſt or Jealouſie ſhould ariſe between his Majeſty and*

‘ *his*

'*his People*; As likewiſe for his great Care and Con- A. C.
'cern for the Safety of the Kingdom upon all Oc- 1699.
'caſions, aſſuring his Majeſty, that at all times, for
'the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preſervation
'of the Peace, which God had given them, they
'would Aſſiſt and Defend his Majeſty againſt all
'his Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

The Army in England reduced to 7000 Men.

The King thank'd the Lords for their Addreſs; and finding that both Houſes concurr'd in the ſame Opinion as to the Disbanding of the Army, his Majeſty gave effectual Orders for reducing it, according to the late Act, to the Number of Seven Thouſand Men, to be maintain'd in *England*, under the Name of Guards and Garriſons; But by Reaſon that Cavalry is more ſerviceable, upon any ſudden Exigency, than Infantry, his Majeſty took Care to preſerve more Regiments of the firſt, than of the latter: I mean in reſpect to the uſual Proportion which is obſerv'd between the Number of the Horſe and Foot of an Army.

This great Reform coſt the King many a heavy and melancholy Thought; But what touch'd his Majeſty to the very Quick, was the Neceſſity he was under of ſending away his *Dutch* Guards; A Regiment who had faithfully attended his Perſon from his Cradle; follow'd his Fortune every where, and to whom, beſides innumerable other ſignal Services, he ow'd his Victory at the famous Battle of the *Boyne*. With theſe his Majeſty had the utmoſt, and indeed, the juſteſt Regret to part: And therefore upon the 18th of *March* he ſent a Meſſage by the Lord *Ranelaugh* to the Commons, not only ſign'd by his Majeſty, but all of his own Hand-Writing; 'Wherein his Majeſty was pleaſed to let them 'know, That the neceſſary Preparations were 'made for tranſporting the Guards who came 'with him into *England*; and that he intended to 'ſend them away immediately, unleſs out of a 'Conſideration to him, the Houſe were diſpoſed to 'find a way for continuing them longer in his Ser-'vice, which his Majeſty would take very kindly: Thereupon a Queſtion was propos'd, That a day be appointed to conſider of his Majeſty's Meſſage,

The King's Meſſage to the Commons about the Dutch *Guards.*

A. C. 1699. which was rejected, and inſtead of that, they voted an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they repreſented, 'That the paſſing the late Act for Disband-
The Commons Addreſs thereupon. 'ing the Army, gave great Satisfaction to the Subjects; and his Majeſty's readineſs to comply with 'the punctual Execution of it, would prevent all 'Occaſions of Diſtruſt or Jealouſie between him 'and his People. That they were mightily troubled 'they could not comply with what he propos'd in 'his Meſſage, and at the ſame time have due Regard to the Conſtitution he came over to reſtore, 'and ſo often expos'd his Royal Perſon to preſerve; 'and had ſo often in his Declarations promis'd to 'ſend all Foreign Troops that came over with 'him back again. And laſtly, that as nothing could 'make the Kingdom more happy, than an entire 'Confidence between his Majeſty and his People, 'the beſt way to effect it, was to truſt his ſacred 'Perſon with his own Subjects, who had ſo eminently ſignaliz'd themſelves in the late War, up-
† March 20. 'on all Occaſions. This Addreſs being † reported to the Houſe, a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put that it ſhould be recommitted, which having paſſed in the Negative, the ſaid Addreſs was
† March 24. * preſented by the whole Houſe to his Majeſty, who with a great deal of Wiſdom and Moderation,
The King's Anſwer. told them, by way of Anſwer: '*Gentlemen*, I came 'hither to reſtore the antient Conſtitution of this 'Government: I have had all poſſible Regard to it 'ſince my coming, and I am reſolv'd, thro' the 'Courſe of my Reign, to endeavour to preſerve it 'entire in all the Parts of it. I have a full Confidence in the Affections of my People, and I am 'well aſſur'd they have the ſame in Me, and I will 'never give them juſt Cauſe to alter this Opinion. 'As to my Subjects, who ſerv'd during the War, I 'am an Eye-witneſs of their Bravery, and of their 'Zeal for my Perſon and Government, and I have 'not been wanting to expreſs my Senſe of this to 'my Parliaments, as well as upon other Occaſions. 'I have all the Reaſon to truſt and rely upon them 'that a Prince can have, and I am ſatisfied there 'is not one Man among them capable of enter-
'taining

'taining a Thought, that what was propos'd in my Meſſage, proceeded from any Diſtruſt of them. It 'ſhall be my Study, to the utmoſt of my Power, to 'perform the part of a Juſt and Good King: And 'as I will ever be ſtrictly and nicely careful of ob-'ſerving my Promiſes to my Subjects, ſo I will not 'doubt of their tender Regards to me. This An-ſwer tho' it pleas'd, yet was not able to move the Commons from their Reſolutions; ſo that the *Dutch* Guards were ſoon after Ship'd off for *Holland*, which occaſion'd ſome Murmurings among the Well-affected, who thought it a Hardſhip upon his Majeſty, to have them forc'd away from him. The ſame day, (I mean the 24th of *March*) his Majeſty gave his Royal Aſſent to ſeveral † publick and private Bills.

A. C. 1699.

The Dutch Guards return to Holland.

(†) *The Publick Bills were,* 1. *An Act to prevent the exceſſive Diſtilling of Spirits, and Low-Wines from Corn, and againſt the Exporting of Beer, and Ale, and prevent Frauds in Diſtillers.* 2. *An Act to enlarge the Trade to* Ruſſia. 3. *An Act for preventing irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers, in making the Returns of Members choſen to ſerve in Parliament.* 4. *An Act for the Clearing, Repairing and Maintaining the Haven and Peers of* Great Yarmouth *in the County of* Norfolk. 5. *An Act for making and keeping the River* Tone, *Navigable from* Bridgewater *to* Taunton, *in the County of* Somerſet.

The Commons having thus procur'd the effectual Disbanding of the Army, they took into Conſideration the State of the Navy; and after a ſtrict and nice Examination of the preſent and paſt Management of the Maritime Affairs, they drew up an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they repreſented, 'That the *Streights* Squadron not ſailing till *September* laſt, was prejudicial to *England*, and a great Miſmanagement. That the Orders made by 'the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the 12th of 'September 1695. giving *Henry Prieſtman*, Eſq; an Allowance of Ten Shillings *per Diem*, from the Date 'of his Commiſſion, as Commander in Chief before 'Sally, in the Year 1684. till the Ship *Bonadventure* 'was paid off, over and above his Pay, as Captain

The State of the Navy inquir'd into.

The Commons Addreſs about Miſmanagements in the Navy. April 3.

A. C. 1699.

of the ſaid Ship, was very unreaſonable, and a miſ-application of the publick Money. That the Victualing any of his Majeſty's Ships, by others than by the Victualers appointed for that Service, or their Agents, was contrary to the Courſe of the Navy, and might be of ill Conſequence. That many new and unneceſſary Charges had, in an extraordinary manner, been introduc'd into the Navy, which was a great Miſmanagement. That the Deductions of Poundage taken by the Pay-maſters of the Navy for Slop-Cloaths, Dead-Men-Wages, Tobacco, Cheſt at *Chatam*, Chaplain and Surgeon, was without Warrant, and ought to be accounted for. That it was inconſiſtent with the Service of the Navy, for the ſame Perſon to be one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, and Treaſurer of the Navy at the ſame time; And that the paſſing any Account of Moneys impreſs'd for the Contingent Uſes of the Navy, without regular Vouchers, or ſuch other Proof as the Nature of the Service would admit, either with or without a Sign Manual, was contrary to the Rules and Methods of the Navy, and of dangerous Conſequence: All which they begg'd Leave to lay before his Majeſty, deſiring that he would be graciouſly pleas'd to take effectual Care that the Miſmanagements herein complain'd of, might be prevented for the future. Thereupon his Majeſty told the Commons, *That he would conſider their Addreſs*; *That it was his Deſire that all ſorts of Miſmanagements and Irregularities ſhould be prevented or redreſt*; *And that they might be aſſur'd he would take the beſt Care he could in Relation to the Navy, the right Management whereof was of ſo great Concern to the Kingdom.* It was plain, that this Addreſs of the Commons was mainly levell'd againſt the Earl of *Orford*, who was both Treaſurer of the Navy, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, and who had got too much by his late Expedition in the *Mediterranean*, and done the preſent Government too ſignal Services, not to lay open to the

The King's Anſwer.

Enquiry

Enquiry of *ſome Well-meaning*, and to the *Envy* of *many Diſaffected* Perſons. Wherefore his Lordſhip ſeeing what ſtorm was gathering againſt him, thought it Prudence to retreat, and lay down all his Places: However, Hiſtory is oblig'd to do him Juſtice in acquainting Poſterity, that what he got in the *Streights*, was only by the great Preſents he receiv'd from the States he protected; for it is confeſs'd by his very Enemies, That a Fleet was never better taken care of, nor more timely provided, than that which he, with ſo much Glory, commanded; And withal, 'tis moſt certain, that he charg'd the King, in his Books, with much leſs *per* Day for every Man, than the uſual Allowance of the Navy. A. C. 1699. *The Earl of* Orford *lays down his Places.*

By this time the Commons had made a great Progreſs in the Buſineſs of the Supply, and having † reſolv'd, *That* 15000 *Men be employ'd for a Summer and Winter-Guard of the Sea, for the Year* 1699. *which* 15000 *ſhould conſiſt of Seamen only*, (leſt the King under the Notion of Marines, ſhould keep more Standing Forces than the 7000 Men already mention'd,) they * order'd a Bill to be brought in for granting to his Majeſty the Sum of one Million four hundred eighty four Thouſand and fifteen Pounds, (including the eight hundred Thouſand Pounds already voted) for Disbanding and Paying off the Army, providing for the Fleet, maintaining the Guards and Garriſons, and for other neceſſary Occaſions; to raiſe which Sum they reſolv'd that an Aid of three Shillings in the Pound be laid upon all Lands, Penſions, Offices and Perſonal Eſtates, to be rated according to the Proportion laid upon the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Towns and Places by an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for Granting to his Majeſty the like Sum of 1484015 Pounds. † Feb. 18. 1484015 *l. granted to the King.* March 9.

About three Weeks * after the Commons reſolv'd, That Proviſion be made from time to time, for making good the Principal and Intereſt due on all Parliamentary Funds, granted ſince his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown; And particularly, that a further Proviſion be made within the Year 1699. for the Exchequer Bills; That Proviſion be made both for Securing and Paying off the Principal and Intereſt * March 28. *Reſolutions to make Proviſion for ſeveral Debts.*

A. C. 1699. Intereſt due on the Aid of three Shillings in the Pound granted in the Year 1697. the Duties on Paper, Vellum and Parchment; and on ſuch of the Malt-Tickets, as were or ſhould prove deficient; For Paying and Diſcharging the Arrears of the Annuities lately charg'd on the Tunnage Duties, and now on the Additional Exciſe; For ſecuring and paying the Debt due for Tranſport-Service, perform'd at any time, ſince the beginning of the late War; For † giving Half-pay to the Commiſſion Officers, his Majeſty's natural Born Subjects of *England* of Horſe, Dragoons, and Foot, disbanded and to be disbanded, till the ſaid Officers ſhould be fully paid off, or otherwiſe provided for; For ſecuring and paying the Arrears due to the General Officers of the Army, upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment; and for ſecuring and paying the Arrears of Pay and Subſiſtence due to the Officers and Soldiers of the Army upon the *Engliſh* Eſtabliſhment: But none of theſe good Reſolutions were put in Execution this Seſſion.

† March 31.

Upon the Disbanding of the Army, the Diſaffected, and particularly the *Papiſts*, grew very bold and inſolent, which being taken Notice of by the Commons, they preſented the following Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Addreſs of the Commons to the King againſt Papiſts and diſaffected Perſons.

'We your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, having obſerv'd the great Concourſe to this City of Papiſts, and other diſaffected Perſons, who have not own'd your Majeſty to be Lawful and Rightful King of theſe Realms, and the boldneſs they aſſume from your Majeſty's unexpected Clemency, not only to keep Horſes and Arms contrary to Law, but alſo to frequent all publick Places of Reſort near your two Houſes of Parliament, and even to approach near your Royal Palaces, whereby they may have Opportunities to perpetrate any wicked Attempt againſt your Perſon, on the Safety and Preſervation whereof our Religion and Liberties, and the Peace and Welfare, not only of theſe Kingdoms, but of all *Europe*, do in a very great Meaſure depend.

And

'And having alſo conſider'd the many Plots and A. C.
'Conſpiracies againſt your Majeſty's Perſon and 1699.
'Government, but eſpecially the late horrid intend-
'ed Aſſaſſination contriv'd and carry'd on, not on-
'ly by Papiſts, (whoſe Religion and Intereſt might
'lead them to it) but even by ſuch who at their
'Death (to the great Scandal of our Religion) pro-
'feſſed and own'd themſelves to be Members of the
'Church of *England*, which chiefly (under God)
'owes its Preſervation and Defence to your Maje-
'ſty, and whoſe Doctrines are directly oppoſite to
'all ſuch Inhumane and Treaſonable Practiſes.

'And having alſo certain Information, that great
'Numbers of Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits within this
'City, and Parts adjacent, intrude themſelves into
'the preſence of Sick and Dying Perſons, with De-
'ſign to prevail upon them in their Weakneſs to be
'reconcil'd to the Church of *Rome*, and daily en-
'deavour to pervert and ſeduce from their Allegi-
'ance your Majeſty's good Subjects, in poiſon-
'ing them with their wicked and damnable Do-
'ctrines and Principles, and that they have im-
'ported great quantities of *Popiſh* Books, to keep
'Schools to breed up and inſtruct Children in the
'*Romiſh* Superſtition and Idolatry.

'We therefore hold our ſelves oblig'd, for Quiet-
'ing the Minds of your good Subjects, and in Du-
'ty to your Majeſty, that you will be graciouſly
'pleas'd (in order to Suppreſs ſuch Practiſes of the
'reſtleſs and notorious Enemies of your Govern-
'ment) to iſſue out your Royal Proclamation, for
'removing all Papiſts and others, who diſown your
'Majeſty's Government, from the City of *London*,
'and Parts adjacent, according to the Laws; and
'that the Laws may be put in Execution againſt
'them in ſuch manner, that their wicked Deſigns
'may be effectually diſappointed. To this Addreſs
his Majeſty made † Anſwer, *That he would take Care* *The King's*
that the Laws ſhould be put in Execution according to *Anſwer.*
the Deſire of the Commons: In order to which, his Feb. 21.
Majeſty caus'd his Royal Proclamation to be pub-
liſhed on the 2d of *March*.

A. C. 1699.

A Week * before, the Old *East-India* Company, preſented a Petition to the Commons, praying, 'That their Caſe might be taken into Conſideration; And that this Houſe would make ſome Proviſion, that their Corporation might ſubſiſt for the Reſidue of the Term of 21 Years granted by his Majeſty's Charter; That the Payment of the five Pounds *per Cent.* by the late Act for ſettling the Trade to the *East-Indies*, might be ſettled and adjuſted in ſuch a manner, as it might not remain a Burden upon the Petitioners; And that ſuch further Conſiderations might be had for the Petitioners Relief, and for the Preſervation of the *East-India* Trade to *England*, as ſhould be thought meet. The Commons having taken this Petition into Conſideration, order'd † a Bill to be brought in thereupon; which Bill was * rejected before it came to a ſecond Reading.

* Feb. 24. *Petition of the Old* East-India *Company.*

* Feb. 27. *Bill in their Favour.*

* Mar. 9. *Rejected.*

On the Fourth Day of *May*, the King went to the Parliament, and having paſt ſuch † Bills as were ready for the Royal Aſſent, he addreſt himſelf to both Houſes in this manner.

The King's Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen, 'At the opening this Parliament I told you my Opinion was, That you were come together with Hearts fully diſpos'd to do what was neceſſary for the Safety, Honour and Happineſs of the Kingdom; and having nothing elſe to recommend to you, I had Reaſon to hope for Unanimity and Diſpatch.

'You have now ſat ſo many Months, that the Seaſon of the Year, as well as your particular Affairs, make it reaſonable you ſhould have a Receſs; I take it for granted you have finiſh'd all the Bills which, for the preſent, you think requiſite to be paſs'd into Laws, and I have given my Aſſent to all you have Preſented to me. If any Thing 'ſhall

Acts paſt. † To wit, 1. *An Act for Granting to his Majeſty the Sum of* 1484015 *for Disbanding the Army, Providing for the Navy, and for other neceſſary Occaſions.* 2. *An Act for levying further Duties upon Sweets, and for leſſening the Duties on Vinegar,*

certain Low-Wines, Whale-Finns, and Brandies Imported; And for the more eaſie Raiſing the Duties upon Leather, and for Charging Cynders, and for permitting the Importation of Pearl Aſhes, and for preventing Abuſes in the Brewing of Beer and Ale, and Frauds in Importation of Tobacco. 3. *An Act for the more effectual Charging the Duties upon Rock-Salt.* 4. *An Act to incourage the Trade to* Newfoundland. 5. *An Act to prevent the Exportation of Wooll out of the Kingdoms of* Ireland *and* England, *into Foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures of the Kingdom.* 6. *An Act for Limiting certain Times, within which Writs of Error ſhall be brought for the Reverſing Fines, common Recoveries and ancient Judgments.* 7. *An Act for Raiſing the Militia for the Year* 1699. *altho' the Months Pay formerly advanc'd be not Repaid.* 8 *An Act for the better Apprehending and Puniſhing Houſe-breakers, Robbers, and Horſe-ſtealers.* 9. *An Act for making* Billingſgate *a free Market, for the Sale of Fiſh.* 10. *An Act for continuing the Act for the more eaſie Recovery of Small Tithes,.* 11. *An Act for Suppreſſing of Lotteries.* 12. *An Act for taking off the Remaining Duties upon Glaſs-wares.* 13. *An Act for making and keeping Navigable the Rivers of* Air *and* Calder, *in the County of* York. 14. *An Act to enable Poſthumous Children to take Eſtates, as if born in their Father's Life-time.* 15. *An Act to enable ſuch Officers and Soldiers as have been in his Majeſty's Service during the late War, to exerciſe Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers.* 16. *An Act for continuing the Impriſonment of* Counter, *and others, for the late horrid Conſpiracy to Aſſaſſinate the Perſon of his Sacred Majeſty.* 17. *An Act for making and keeping the River* Trent, *in the Counties of* Leiceſter, Derby, *and* Stafford, *Navigable.* 18. *An Act for Settling Augmentations on certain Vicariges for ever.* And ſeveral Private Acts.

'ſhall be found wanting for our Safety, the Sup-
'port of Publick Credit, by making good the
'Faith of the Kingdom as it ſtands engaged by Par-
'liamentary Securities, and for Diſcharge of the
'Debts occaſion'd by the War, or towards the
'Advancing of Trade, the Suppreſſing of Vice, and
'the Employing of the Poor, which were all the
'Things I propos'd to your Conſideration when we
'met firſt, I cannot doubt but effectual Care will be
'taken of them next Winter; and I wiſh no Incon-
'venience may happen in the mean time. Which

'done

A. C. 1699.

'done, the Lord Chancellor Prorogued the Parliament to the first Day of *June* next.

Whilst the Parliament was sitting, the King whose Thoughts were now employ'd about the Reformation of Manners, sent an Order to both Play-houses, Importing, 'That his Majesty being inform'd, That 'notwithstanding an Order made the 4th of *June*, 1697. by the Earl of *Sunderland*, then Lord 'Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, to prevent the Prophaneness and Immorality of the Stage, 'Several Plays had lately been Acted, containing 'Expressions contrary to Religion, and good Manners; And whereas the Master of the Revels had represented, that in Contempt of the said Order, the 'Actors did neglect to leave out such Prophane and 'Indecent Expressions, as he had thought proper to 'be omitted, therefore it was his Majesty's Pleasure, 'That they should not hereafter presume to act any 'Thing in any Play, contrary to Religion and good 'Manners, as they should answer at their utmost 'Peril: And at the same Time, the Master of the Revels was commanded, not to license any Plays, containing Irreligious or Immoral Expressions; and to give Notice to the Lord Chamberlain, or, in his Absence, the Vice-Chamberlain, if the Players presumed to act any Thing which he had struck out. This necessary Restraint upon the Play-Houses, was, in some Measure, occasion'd by a late Book, Entituled, *A View of the Immorality and Prophaneness* of the *English* Stage, Written by Mr. *Jeremy Collier*, wherein the Author does fully prove his Accusation; tho' more with the Air and Tone of a Supercilious Declamator, than of a Christian Philosopher.

The Parliament Prorogued.

The King's Order to the Play-Houses Feb. 18.

On 12 *Mar.* his Majesty's Proclamation was publish'd Commanding a General Fast to be observ'd throughout the Kingdom of *England*, to implore God's Mercy for such as suffer'd abroad for the Protestant Religion; And towards the latter end of the same Month, *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Charles* Lord *Mohun*, being severally Indicted for the Murder of *Richard Coote*, Esq; were Try'd by the House of Peers, in a Court prepar'd for that purpose in *Westminster-Hall*, the Lord Chancellor of *England*, being constituted Lord

General Fast appointed in Favour of the Protestants abroad.

Lord High Steward upon this Occaſion. The Court being open'd, with the uſual Ceremonies, the Tryal of the Earl of *Warwick* † came on firſt, and laſted till late in the Evening, when the Peers adjourn'd to their own Houſe, and after ſome Debate, the Lords Temporal only return'd to the Court in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where they deliver'd their Judgments *Seriatim* upon their Honours, and unanimouſly acquitted the Earl of *Warwick* of the Murder, but found him guilty of Manſlaughter; who craving the Benefit of his Peerage, according to the Statute in that Caſe provided, was thereupon diſcharg'd. The next Day came on, in like manner, the Tryal of the Lord *Mohun*, who with great Compoſedneſs and Ingenuity, having made his Innocency appear, was acquitted of the ſaid Murder, by the unanimous Suffrages of the Peers there preſent. About a Fortnight * after the King went to *New Market*, where the Univerſity of *Cambridge* renewed their Aſſurances of Duty and Affection to his Majeſtys Perſon and Government; And on the 19th of *April* his Majeſty return'd to *Kenſington*.

A. C. 1699.

The E. of Warwick and Lord Mohun Tried.

† Mar. 28. *And acquitted.*

The King goes to New-Market.

April 11.

The E. of Jerſey made Secretary of State.

The E. of Mancheſter nam'd Ambaſſador to France.

The E. of Pembroke made Lord Preſident of the Council, and the Viſcount Lonſdale Lord Privy-Seal

On the 14th of *May*, the Earl of *Jerſey*, lately return'd from his Embaſſy at the Court of *France*, was conſtituted one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. At the ſame Time the Earl of *Mancheſter* was appointed to ſucceed the Earl of *Jerſey*; The Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgommery*, a Perſon of no Party, and yet equally eſteem'd and belov'd by all, was † declar'd Lord Preſident of the Council; And his Majeſty having receiv'd the Privy Seal from his Lordſhip, deliver'd the ſame into the Cuſtody of the Viſcount *Lonſdale*. The ſame Day *Edward Southwell* Eſquire was by the King's Command, Sworn Clerk to his Majeſty's Privy Council, in the room of *William Bridgman* Eſq; deceas'd; and *Abraham Stanyan*, Eſq; Sworn Clerk of the Council in extraordinary. On the Twentieth of the ſame Month, *Chriſtopher Coddrington* Eſq; a Gentleman of great Parts, and experienc'd Valour, who commanded a Company in his Majeſty's Foot-Guards, was conſtituted Captain General of his Majeſty's *Leeward Caribbee* Iſlands in

• May 18. *Coll.* Coddrington *made Governor of the Leeward Iſlands.*

A. C. 1699.

in *America*, in the room of his Father Colonel *Coddrington* deceas'd; who during the late War had perform'd ſignal Services to the Government, and ruin'd ſeveral *French* Plantations in thoſe Parts. Five Days after the Count *de Maffey*, Envoy extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, to notifie the Birth of the Prince of *Piedmont*, had his Publick Audience of his Majeſty; who on the laſt Day of *May*, appointed the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, the Earl of *Bridgwater*, Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, the Earl of *Marlborough*, Governor to his Highneſs the Duke of *Gloceſter*, the Earl of *Jerſey* one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and *Charles Montague* Eſq; firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his Majeſty's Abſence. On the firſt of *June*, the King went from *Kenſington*, between Ten and Eleven a Clock at Night; and arriv'd at *Margate*, where his Majeſty three Hours after embark'd for *Holland*, and on the 3d of *June*, ſafely landed at *Oranie Polder*, from whence he went to the *Hague*.

The Envoy extraordinary of Savoy, *has his Audience.*

Lords Juſtices appointed. May 31.

The King lands in Holland. June $\frac{3}{13}$

The Commons of *England* having Voted, that Twelve thouſand Men ſhould be maintain'd in *Ireland*, the Parliament of that Kingdom applied themſelves to find the neceſſary Funds to anſwer that Charge; And on the 26th of *January* the Lords Juſtices gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for Raiſing 120000 Pounds on all Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in *Ireland*; An Act to compleat the Supply to his Majeſty, and to Build and Finiſh the Barraques; An Act for laying an additional Duty upon Woollen Manufactures Exported out of that Kingdom; An Act for making improvements on Church-Land. An Act for Confirming Eſtates and Poſſeſſions enjoy'd under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; An Act for the Preſervation of the Game; An Act againſt deceitful diſorderly and exceſſive Gaming; Another for planting and preſerving Timber Trees; Another to prevent *Papiſts* being Sollicitors; Another for determining Differences

Acts paſt in Ireland. Jan. 26.

ces by Arbitration; Another for Explaining an Act for Confirming the Acts of Settlement and Explanation; and an Act to hinder the Reverſal of ſeveral Out-lawries; and to ſome other Publick and Private Bills, which done, the Parliament was Prorogued. Seven Months † after a new Commiſſion Conſtituting the Duke of *Bolton*, the Earl of *Berkley*, and the the Earl of *Gallway*, Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, was open'd and read in Council; and theſe Two Earls having been ſworn, in the uſual manner, were Complimented thereupon by the Privy Council, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality. A. C. 1699.

Affairs of the Scotch India *Company.*

All this while, the *Scotch* Company were under no ſmall Uneaſineſs: But notwithſtanding the ſeveral Repulſes they had met with in *England*, their Court of Directors towards the beginning of the Year, beſides the Letters formerly mention'd, ſent another to the Lord *Seafield*, to put him in mind of his Promiſe touching their Petition, and the Parliament's Addreſs to his Majeſty; To which his Lordſhip Writ an Anſwer on the 7th of *February*, *That he had repreſented their Petition to the King, and that he was commanded to let them know, That there being Accounts, that the Ships belonging to the Company were arriv'd on the Coaſts of* America, *and the particular Deſign not being Communicated to his Majeſty, he therefore delayed to give any Anſwer, till he receiv'd certain Information of their Settlement.*

A Letter from their Council General to the King, containing an Account of their Settlement at Darien, March 21

The Company having this Intimation from his Majeſty, their Council General on the 21th of *March* Wrote a Letter to the King, Importing, 'That 'they had arrived ſafe at their intended Port, within 'a League of the *Golden Iſland*, on the Coaſts of *Da* 'rien; and after having treated aboard their Ships 'with the Natives, who were always owned to be 'the only Proprietors of that Part of the Coaſt, 'their Men had at the Requeſt and with the Conſent 'of the ſaid Natives, landed on the 4th of *November* '1698. and taken Poſſeſſion of an uninhabited Place, 'never before poſſeſsed by any *European* whatever; 'and that in purſuance of the ſaid Treaty, the 'chief Men and Leaders of the ſaid Natives had 'joyned with, and taken Commiſſion from the ſaid

A. C. 1699.

Council. That they thought it their Duty at their first meeting to give his Majesty an account thereof; and likewise, that by Letters from the said Council bearing date at *New-Edinburg* in *Caledonia*, (being the Name given to their New Settlement) the 28th Day of *December*, they were positively informed, That the *French* had a Design upon all that Coast, or at least to make a Settlement somewhere thereabouts. And they humbly conceived, that the firm Settlement of their Colony in those Parts, might be a Means of preventing, or at least lessening the evil Consequences that might arise to his Majesty's Kingdoms and Dominions every where, by the Settlement of any Powerful Foreign Neighbour in, upon, or near any Part of that Coast. And that as they were always bound thankfully to acknowledge his Majesty's Goodness for granting them those Priviledges mention'd in the Acts of Parliament, and his Majesty's Letters Patents, by which their Company was establish'd, so they did in all Humility confidently expect his Majesty's Royal Favour and Protection, as having in all the steps of their Conduct, thro' the whole Course of that Affair, strictly observ'd the Conditions requir'd by the said Act of Parliament, and Letters Patent: And they referr'd that together with the Contents of their last Petition to his Majesty's Royal Consideration, to give such Directions therein, as to his Royal Wisdom should seem meet and expedient.

The News of the *Scotch* Settlement at *Darien*, alarm'd most of the Nations of *Europe*, who had Plantations in the Neighbourhood. The *Spaniards* in particular, thinking themselves more nearly concern'd, their Ambassador in *England* presented a Memorial to his Majesty on the 3d of *May*, wherein he represented, 'That the King his Master, having receiv'd Information from different Places, and last of all from the Governour of the *Havana*, of the Insult and Attempt of some *Scotch* Ships, equipp'd with Men, and other things requisite, who design-ed to settle themselves in his Majesty's Sovereign Dominions in *America*, and particularly in the

Province

Province of *Darien*, That his Majeſty receiv'd theſe Advices with very much Diſcontent, and look'd upon the ſame as a Token of ſmall Friendſhip, and as a Rupture of the Alliance between the two Crowns, (which his Majeſty always had, and did obſerve very religiouſly, and from which ſo many Advantages and Profits had reſulted, both to his *Britannick* Majeſty, and his Subjects;) As a Conſequence of which the King his Maſter, did not expect ſuch ſudden Inſults and Attempts, by his Majeſty's Subjects, and that too in a Time of Peace, (without Pretext or any Cauſe) in the very Heart of his Dominions. Concluding, 'That all the King his Maſter deſir'd, was that Matter might be repreſented to his Majeſty, and that his Majeſty might be acquainted, That his *Catholick* Majeſty was very ſenſible of ſuch Hoſtilities and unjuſt Procedures, againſt which he would take ſuch Meaſures as he thought convenient. A. C. 1699.

The *Scotch* Company being loath to abandon their Deſign, after the vaſt Expence they had been at, encounter'd this Memorial with ſeveral long Repreſentations to his Majeſty, wherein they endeavour'd to juſtifie the Legality of their Settlement in Oppoſition to the Pretenſions of the *Spaniards*, or any other Nation; and to ſhew that the *Engliſh* could have no Prejudice, but rather would receive Advantage by it. But, it ſeems, the Court of *England* was of another Opinion, as appears by a Proclamation of Sir *William Beeſton*, Governor of *Jamaica*, importing, 'That having receiv'd Commands from his Majeſty, by *James Vernon*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, ſignifying, that his Majeſty was unacquainted with the Intentions and Deſigns of the *Scots* ſettling at *Darien*; And that it was contrary to the Peace entered into with his Majeſty's Allies; and that therefore he ſhould give them no Aſſiſtance: He, in his Majeſty's Name, ſtrictly Commanded all his Majeſty's Subjects whatſoever, That they ſhould not preſume on any Pretence whatſoever, to hold any Correſpondence with the ſaid *Scots*, nor give them any Aſſiſtance of Arms, or Ammunition, Proviſions, *Proclamation of the Governor of Jamaica, againſt the Scotch Company.* April 8.

A. C. 1699.

'or any other neceſſaries whatſoever, either by themſelves or any other for them; or by any of their 'Veſſels, or of the *Engliſh* Nation, as they would 'anſwer the Contempt of his Majeſty's Command 'to the contrary, at their utmoſt Peril. There were about the ſame Time other Proclamations, to the 'ſame purpoſe, iſſued out by the Governors of *Barbadoes*, *New-York*, and *New-England*; And the *Spaniards* making great Preparations in *America*, to go and diſlodge the *Scotch*, the Council of *Caledonia*, repreſented to his Majeſty, 'That upon their 'arrival at *Darien*, the Natives receiv'd them with 'all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy, and Satisfaction, whom they found in open War, on all ſides, 'with the *Spaniards*, againſt whom they beſought 'their Aſſiſtance; which they could by no means comply with, by reaſon of the then Peace between 'his Majeſty and the King of *Spain*; That notwithſtanding their Juſt and Peaceable Deportment and 'Inclination, and their certifying the ſame by Letters to the Two Neighbouring Governors of *Panama* and *Carthagena*; They had, to their no ſmall 'Surprize, receiv'd Information that ſeveral great 'and warlike Deſigns and Preparations were carried 'on by the *Spaniards*, againſt their Colony; And 'that contrary to all Juſtice and Humanity, as well 'as the Treaties of Peace, between his Majeſty and 'the *Catholick* King, they unjuſtly detain'd, and refus'd to deliver up the Perſons and Goods that were 'ſav'd of a Ship belonging to their Colony, called the *Dolphin*, which, by Misfortune of 'Springing a Leak, was oblig'd to run aſhore, and 'ſuffer Shipwrack near the City of *Carthagena*. That 'this had been no ſmall inducement for them to have 'improv'd the frequent Opportunities they had of 'taking Meaſures greatly diſadvantageous to the 'Crown of *Spain*: Yet to avoid, as much as poſſible, any Thing that might look like a Publick 'Breach, until the ſame were laid before his Majeſty, and his Royal Pleaſure known therein, 'They had proceeded no further, than the granting 'Letters of Repriſals, for the People and Effects 'unjuſtly

The Council of Caledonia's *Addreſs to the King in* September.

'unjuſtly detain'd from them. That the *Indies* as A. C.
'well as *Europe*, did at that time implore his Majeſty's 1699.
'Protection: And as the effectual opening the Door
'of Commerce to the trading World, and the more
'eaſie Acceſs to, and Correſpondence with the
'ends of the Earth, had been hitherto hidden by
'the Divine Hand, for one of the ſingular Glories
'of his Majeſty's Reign; ſo it was no ſmall Satisfa-
'ction to them to be any ways concern'd in ſo hope-
'ful an Acceſſion to the Dominions and Greatneſs of
'his Majeſty's, and Wealth of his People; and
'that they laid themſelves, their Caſe, and that
'valuable Opportunity at his Royal Feet, moſt
'humbly beſeeching, that as it had its beginning,
'ſo it might continue to have its Being and Sup-
'port from the happy Influences of his peculiar
'Bounty and Grace:

About the ſame time, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador preſented a ſecond Memorial againſt the *Scots* Settlement, and the *French* Ambaſſador likewiſe gave in a Memorial to the Court of *England*, concerning a *French* Ship commanded by Captain *Thomas Duvier*, which was caſt away near *Caledonia*-Harbour, on the 24th of *December* 1698. Things looking with ſo ill an Aſpect upon the *Scotch* Company, eſpecially ſince the forementioned Proclamation (forbiding to afford their Colony any Relief) was come to their Knowledge, they ſent a Petition to the King, wherein amongſt other things they ſet forth, 'That be- *Their Petition to his Majeſty.*
'ing ſenſible, that as their Company had its Birth
'from his Majeſty's moſt gracious Favour, ſo it Oct. 19.
'could not ſubſiſt but by his Protection, they did
'therefore in an humble manner, petition his Ma-
'jeſty's High Commiſſioner, and the Eſtates of Par-
'liament aſſembled the 19th of *July* 1698. Upon
'which the Eſtates of Parliament had with great
'Unanimity addreſt his Majeſty, That he would in
'his Royal Wiſdom be pleas'd to take ſuch Mea-
'ſures as might effectually vindicate the undoubt-
'ed Rights and Priviledges of the ſaid Company;
'and ſupport the Credit and Intereſt thereof. That
'that Seſſions of Parliament ending before any Re-
'turns could be had from his Majeſty, Reports

A. C. 1699

'had been ſpread by the Enemies of their Settlement, as if their Company had not his Majeſty's Protection: And as an Evidence hereof, that Proclamations had been iſſued out in his Majeſty's Name, by his Governors in all the *American* Plantations, not only to deprive their ſaid Company and Colony, of the friendly Aſſiſtance that might reaſonably have been expected from their Neighbour Nation, but alſo ſtrictly forbidding all his Majeſty's Subjects, or others, within their Plantations to enter into any Traffick or Commerce with the ſaid Colony: Which Proceedings they had but too much Reaſon to believe had been of fatal Conſequence to their Company and Colony, and therefore they begg'd, his Majeſty would be pleas'd to take off the Force and Effect of thoſe Proclamations, and to ſignifie his Royal Pleaſure to the Governors of thoſe Plantations, that they might be ſupplied with Neceſſaries, in the common and ordinary way of Commerce; As alſo that his Majeſty might allow his Parliament to meet at the day appointed in *November* following, or as ſoon as poſſibly could be, that his Majeſty might have the Advice and Aſſiſtance of the great Council of that Nation, in ſuch a weighty and general Concern. The King having maturely conſider'd the foregoing Addreſs and Petition, directed the Lord *Seafield* to Anſwer: 'That his Majeſty very much regretted the Loſs which that Kingdom and the Company had lately ſuſtain'd; That he would upon all Occaſions protect and encourage the Trade of the Nation; And would alſo take Care, that the Subjects of that Kingdom ſhould have the ſame Freedom of Trade and Commerce with the *Engliſh* Plantations, as ever they had formerly: And as for the Parliament, that they were adjourn'd to the 5th day of *March* next enſuing; and that he would cauſe them to meet, when he judg'd that the Good of the Nation requir'd it. Thus much of the *Scotch* Company: Let's now caſt our View upon the other Occurrences of this Year.

The King's Anſwer.

King

King *William* having receiv'd the Compliments of the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality, on his ſafe Arrival in *Holland*; aſſiſted at the Aſſembly of the States General, and at that of the States in *Holland*; And given his Inſtructions to Mr. *Hill*, whom he had appointed to go his Envoy Extraordinary to *Savoy*, to make his Compliment of Congratulation to that Court, upon the Birth of the Prince of *Piedmont*; His Majeſty left the *Hague* on the 22d of *June* (N. S.) about ſix in the Morning, and having din'd at *Cruitzberg*, paſſed in the Afternoon thro' the Cities of *Haerlem* and *Amſterdam*, the Inhabitants whereof expreſs'd their Satisfaction at his Royal Preſence, by their loud and repeated Acclamations. From *Amſterdam* his Majeſty came to *Naerden*, and having view'd all the Fortifications of that Place, which he found in great Perfection, he lay that Night at *Soeſtdyke*, and the next Morning ſet out for *Loo*, at which Royal Palace, and that of *Dieren* his Majeſty ſpent moſt part of the Summer, in his uſual Diverſions of Hunting, and Shooting. A. C. 1699. *The King goes to Loo.*

Towards the beginning of *July* Count *Tallard*, the *French* Ambaſſador, and the Baron *Sebultz* Envoy from the Princes of the Houſe of *Lunenburgh*, who were likely arriv'd at the *Hague* from *Holland*, waited upon his Majeſty at *Loo*; and a few days after the Sieur *Galesky*, Ambaſſador from the King of *Poland* to the States General, and the Count *de Guiſcard*, Ambaſſador from *France* to the Court of *Sweden*, paid likewiſe their Reſpects to his Majeſty. On the 25th of *Auguſt*, my Lord *Paget*'s Steward, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Port, brought Letters from the *Grand Signior* to his Majeſty, in Acknowledgment of his good Offices in Mediating the late Peace at *Carlowitz*; and not long after, the Czar of *Muſcovy* ſent a Letter of Thanks to his Majeſty, upon the ſame Account. About this time the States of *Holland*, out of their tender Care for his Majeſty's Preſervation, put forth a Placaet, requiring that all ſuch Perſons that had been declar'd Rebels in *England*, ſhould forthwith depart their Dominions; And on the 2d and 3d of *September* (N. S.) the King review-

A. C. 1699.

ed the *Dutch* Forces encamp'd near *Arnheim*, and then returned to *Loo*, to entertain his Boſom Friend the Old Duke of *Cell*, who was come there to make his Majeſtey a Viſit, with a numerous and magnificent Retinue.

The Duke of Cell *comes there*

But nothing deſerves more our Attention this Summer, than the Conteſt between the Prince of *Conti* and the Dutcheſs of *Nemours* about the Succeſſion of *Neufchaſſel*, a *Proteſtant* independent City and Principality, bordering upon, and allied to the *Switzers*; whoſe Sovereign was the late Duke of *Longueville*. Now, the Parliament of *Paris* having made a Decree in Favour of that Prince, whoſe Intereſt was ſupported by the King of *France* himſelf, to whom the Dutcheſs refus'd to refer the Deciſion of her Cauſe: His Highneſs to maintain his Pretenſions, and to obviate the Deſigns of his Competitor, went in Perſon to *Neufchaſtel*; where he did all that lay in his Power by Letters, Memorials, Careſſes, and large Promiſes, to draw the States of that Principality, and their Confederates the *Swiſs Cantons* to own him for the next and immediate Succeſſor to the Dutcheſs. Thereupon King *William*, who ſet up for the univerſal Heir to the Houſe of *Longueville*, order'd Mr. *Herwart*, his Envoy in *Switzerland*, immediately to repair to *Neufchaſtel*, and to preſent the following Memorial to the Prince of *Conti*:

Conteſts about the Succeſſion of Neufchaſtel.

Mr. Herwart *the King's Envoy in* Switzerland, *his Memorial about it.*

'The Orders of the King of *Great Britain*, my Maſter, having brought me hither, my firſt Buſineſs is to pay my Reſpects to your Highneſs, and to aſſure you of my moſt humble Services. You are not ignorant, I aſſure my ſelf, that his Majeſty lays Claim to the County of *Neufchaſtel*, and its Dependencies; his Miniſters at the Treaty of *Ryſwick* having acquainted his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries with it. Nevertheleſs, his Majeſty, whoſe Pleaſure it was, that thoſe Countries ſhould be expreſly comprehended in the Treaty of Peace, has been further pleas'd for the better ſecuring the Tranquillity of that Principality, to defer the making out his Right, tho' very Lawful, till the Death of Madam the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*,

'*mours*, who has been inveſted with that Sovereignty for theſe five Years laſt paſt. A. C. 1699.

'But underſtanding the preſent Movements there, 'occaſion'd by your Highneſs's Pretenſions, his 'Majeſty has thought it to be his Intereſt, to de'clare more expreſly by his Miniſters at the Court 'of *France*, his Right to that Sovereignty; hoping 'that the moſt Chriſtian King would obſerve an ex'act Impartiality in that Affair; and that he would 'leave it to the States, who are real Judges of it, 'ſo ſoon as a Convocation ſhould be ſummon'd to'gether, after the Death of the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*; 'And that his Majeſty thought it reaſonable, that 'your Highneſs ſhould then propoſe your Preten'ſions as well as the reſt of the Competitors con'cern'd. The Aſſurance which his moſt Chriſtian 'Majeſty's Miniſters thereupon gave of his Impar'tiality, are ſo poſitive, that the King, my Maſter, 'thought He might remain in ſilence, till a more 'convenient time to ſettle the Juſtice of his Claims.

'But the Deſign form'd by your Highneſs, pre'ſently to ſummon a Tribunal, during the Life of 'Madam *de Nemours*, obliges me, according to his 'Majeſty's Orders, to repreſent to your Highneſs, 'That his Majeſty cannot but look upon ſuch a 'Convocation as prejudicial to his Right, contrary 'to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country, and a 'Means to baniſh Peace and Tranquility from 'thence.

'I hope your Highneſs will be pleas'd ſeriouſly to 'conſider that I have the Honour to lay before 'you in his Majeſty's Name, and to vouchſafe that 'I may add to what I have ſaid, the Aſſurance of 'the high Value, and profound Reſpect I have for 'your Highneſs.

Mr. *Hervart* did, at the ſame time, preſent another Memorial to the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, wherein in his Maſter's Name, he communicated to her what he had repreſented to the Prince of *Conti*; aſſuring her Grace of his Majeſty's Favour and Protection. The Dutcheſs, and the States of *Neufchaſtel*, expreſt great Acknowledgments of his Majeſty's interpoſing in this Affair: And as for the Prince, he made a very reſpectful

A. C. 1699. respectful Answer to the forementioned Memorial, and by Direction from the *French* Court, immediately return'd to *Paris*: His most Christian Majesty, like a subtle Politician, not thinking it proper to enter into any Dispute with the King of *England*, but rather to shew him all Manner of Deference, the better to engage him in a new Treaty of Partition, which was become necessary since the Death of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, which happen'd this Year on the 6th of *February*, N. S.

Prince Conti desists from his Pretensions.

The Duke of *Celle*, having staid about a Month with King *William*, went from *Loo* on the 3d of *October* (N. S.) on his return Home; and a few days after his Majesty came to the *Hague*, where he assisted at the Assembly of the States General, when the State of the Forces for the ensuing Year was presented to them; and order'd to be sent to the several Provinces. On the 26th of the same Month his Majesty embark'd in the *Maese* on board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, and the next day landed at *Margate*, lay that Night at *Canterbury*, and on the 18th (O. S.) arriv'd at *Kensington*. Two days after Don *Lewis d'Acunha*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Portugal*, notified to his Majesty the Death of the Queen of *Portugal*; and the same Day the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of *London*, waited upon his Majesty to congratulate his safe Return. The King expresst his favourable Acceptance of their Affections, and earnestly recommended to them both the careful and vigorous Execution of the Laws against all Prophaneness and Debauchery; and the Relief of the Poor, so that they might not be necessitated to wander about the Streets for Subsistance; and then his Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon *Charles Duncomb* and *Jeffrey Jeffreys* Esquires, the present Sheriffs, and *William Withers* Esq; Alderman. The Lord Bishop of *London*, accompanied by the Clergy of *London* and *Westminster*, waited also on his Majesty, to congratulate his happy Arrival. On the 24th the Parliament met at *Westminster*, and was further prorogu'd to the 16th of *November*, on which the Members of both Houses were requir'd by his Majesty's Proclamation,

The King lands in England. Oct. 17. O. S.

The City of London *waits on him.* Oct. 20.

Parliament prorogued.

mation, to give their Attendance; and on the 25th his Majesty confer'd the Office of Lord Chamberlain, which had been some time vacant, on his Grace the Duke of *Shrewsbury*. A. C. 1699.

The Duke of Shrewsbury made Lord Chamberlain.

The 4th of *November*, being his Majesty's Birth-day, was observ'd with great Solemnity. His Highness the Duke of *Glocester* went in the Morning to *Kensington*, to make his Compliment to the King on this Occasion. Their Royal Highnesses, the Princess and Prince of *Denmark* din'd with his Majesty, and in the Evening the whole Court was Entertain'd with a fine Ball by her Royal Highness, at the Palace of St. *James*. On the 16th of the same Month, the Parliament being met, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the King addrest himself to both Houses in this manner.

Oct. 25. *The King's Birth-Day celebrated.*

The Parliament meets. Nov. 16.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The King's Speech to them.

'I hope you will not think I have call'd you out 'of your Countrys too soon, if you consider that our 'common Security requires a farther Provision 'should be made for the Safety of the Kingdom by 'Sea and Land, before we are at the end of what 'was granted for that purpose the last Session. And 'when you enter upon this Business, I believe you 'will think it necessary to take care of the Repairs 'of the Ships and of the Fortifications, without 'which our Fleet cannot be Safe, when it is in 'Harbour.

'I cannot omit to put you in mind of another 'Matter, in which so great a number of my Sub-'jects is concern'd, and wherein the Honour of the 'Kingdom and the Faith of Parliaments is so far 'engag'd, that our future Security seems to depend 'upon it: I mean, *the making good the Deficiencies 'of the Funds*, and the discharging the Debts con-'tracted by reason of the War.

'And till we may be so happy to see the publick 'Debt paid, I shall hope no Session will end with-'out something done towards lessening them. 'While I am speaking to you on this head, I think 'my self oblig'd to mention with a very particular 'Concern, a Debt which is owing to the Prince of

'*Denmark*

A. C. 1699.

'*Denmark*, the State whereof I have order'd to be 'laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'Theſe things are of ſuch Importance, that I 'muſt earneſtly recommend them to your Conſidera- 'tion, and deſire you to provide the neceſſary Sup- 'plies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'There is nothing I ſhould more rejoice in, than 'that I was not under the Neceſſity of ſo often 'asking Aids of my People; But as the Reaſon of 'it is evident, becauſe the Funds formerly applied 'to defray the publick Expence, are now anticipa- 'ted for Payment of the Debts of the Kingdom; ſo 'it is to my Satisfaction that you all ſee, that no- 'thing of what is demanded is for any perſonal Uſe 'of mine, and I do faithfully aſſure you, that no 'part of what is given ſhall be diverted from any 'Purpoſe for what it is deſign'd.

'I believe the Nation is already ſenſible of the 'good Effects of Peace, by the *manifeſt Encreaſe of* 'Trade, which I ſhall make it my Buſineſs to en- 'courage by all means in my Power. Probably it 'might receive an Advantage, if ſome good Bill 'were prepar'd for the more effectual preventing 'and puniſhing unlawful and clandeſtine Trading, 'which does not only tend to defraud the Publick, 'but prejudices the fair Merchant, and diſcourages 'our own Manufactures.

'The Encreaſe of the Poor is become a burthen 'to the Kingdom, and their looſe and idle Lives 'does, in ſome Meaſure, contribute to that Depra- 'vation of Manners, which is complain'd of, (I fear 'with too much Reaſon.) Whether the ground of 'this Evil be from Defects in the Laws already 'made, or in the Execution of them, deſerves your 'Conſideration; as it is an indiſpenſable Duty that 'the Poor, who are not able to help themſelves, 'ſhould be maintain'd; ſo I cannot but think it ex- 'treamly deſireable, that ſuch as are able and 'willing ſhould not want Employment; and ſuch 'as are obſtinate and unwilling ſhould be compel- 'led to Labour.

My

A. C. 1699.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I have a full Aſſurance of the good Affections of 'my People, which I ſhall endeavour to preſerve by 'a conſtant Care of their juſt Rights and Liberties; 'by maintaining the *Eſtabliſh'd Religion*; by ſeeing 'the Courſe of Juſtice kept ſteddy and equal; by 'countenancing Virtue, and diſcouraging Vice, and 'by declining no Difficulties or Dangers where their 'Welfare and Proſperity may be concerned. Theſe 'are my Reſolutions; and I am perſwaded that you 'are come together with Purpoſes on your Part, 'ſuitable to theſe on mine. Since then our Aims 'are only for the general Good, let us act with 'Confidence in one another, which will not fail, by 'God's Bleſſing, to make me a *happy King*, and you 'a *great and flouriſhing People.*

The Commons Addreſs to the King preſented. Dec. 4.

This ſtudied and elaborate Speech was not able to remove the ill Impreſſions, which the Diſſatisfaction the King had expreſt upon the Proceedings of the Commons, when he parted with them laſt, had left in their Minds: As appears by the Addreſs which they preſented on this Occaſion, to his Majeſty, wherein they ſet forth, 'That nothing being more neceſſary 'for the Peace and Welfare of this Kingdom, the 'Quieting the Minds of his People, and Diſappointing the Deſign of his Enemies, than a *mutual and entire Confident* between his Majeſty and his Parliament, they did eſteem it their greateſt Misfortune, that after having ſo amply provided for 'the Security of his Majeſty and his Government, 'both by Sea and Land, any Jealouſie or Diſtruſt had 'been rais'd of their Duty and Affection to his 'Sacred Majeſty and his People: And begg'd Leave 'humbly to repreſent to his Majeſty, that it would 'greatly conduce to the continuing and eſtabliſhing 'an entire Confidence between his Majeſty and his 'Parliament, that he would be pleas'd to ſhew Marks 'of his high Diſpleaſure towards all ſuch Perſons 'who had or ſhould preſume to miſrepreſent their 'Proceedings to his Majeſty. And that the Commons (having likewiſe a due Senſe of the great 'Care and Concern his Majeſty had always expreſt 'for preſerving and maintaining the Religion, Laws

'and

A. C. 1699.

'and Liberties of his People, (in Defence of which 'his Majeſty had ſo often expos'd his Royal 'Perſon) would uſe their utmoſt Care and Endea-'vours to prevent and diſcourage all falſe Rumours 'and Reports reflecting upon his Majeſty and his 'Government, whereby to create any Miſunder-'ſtandings between him and his Subjects. To this Addreſs his Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

The King's Anſwer.

Gentlemen, 'My Parliaments have done ſo great 'things for me, and I have, upon all proper Occa-'ſions, expreſs'd ſo great a Senſe of their Kindneſs, 'and my Opinion has been ſo often declar'd, That 'the Happineſs of an *Engliſh* King depends upon 'an entire good Correſpondence between him and 'his Parliament, that it can't ſeem ſtrange for me 'to aſſure you, that no Perſons have ever yet dar'd 'to go about to miſrepreſent to me the Proceedings 'of either Houſe: Had I found any ſuch, they 'would have immediately felt the higheſt Marks of 'my Diſpleaſure. It is a Juſtice I owe not only to 'my Parliaments, but to every one of my Subjects, 'to judge of them by their Actions; and this Rule 'I will ſteadily purſue. If any ſhall hereafter at-'tempt to put me on other Methods, by Calumnies 'or Miſrepreſentations, they will not only fail of 'Succeſs, but ſhall be look'd upon and treated by 'me as my worſt Enemies.

Gentlemen, 'I am pleaſed to ſee by your Addreſs, 'that you have the ſame thoughts of the great Ad-'vantages which will enſue to the Kingdom by our 'mutual Confidence; as I expreſſed to both Houſes 'at the opening of the Seſſion. I take very kindly 'the Aſſurance you give me of uſing your utmoſt 'Care and Endeavour to prevent and diſcourage all 'falſe Rumours and Reports reflecting upon me 'and my Government; and I faithfully promiſe 'you, that no Actions of mine ſhall give a juſt 'Ground for any Miſunderſtanding between Me 'and my People. Theſe were fine Compliments on both ſides; but it will ſoon appear that they were little more than bare Compliments.

The Commons in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament had appointed Seven Commiſſioners, to wit, the Earl

Earl of *Drogheda*, *Francis Annesley* Esq; *John Trenchard* Esq; *James Hamilton* Esq; *Henry Langford* Esq; Sir *Richard Leving*, and Sir *Francis Brewster*, for taking an Account of the forfeited Estates in *Ireland*. These Persons having put their Commission in Execution with great strictness and application, fram'd a Report which was presented to the Commons by Mr. *Annesley*, and wherein they set forth, 'That they 'met with great Difficulties in their Inquiry, which 'were occasion'd chiefly by the Backwardness in the 'People of *Ireland* to give any Information, not 'out of any dislike to the Business of their Commis-'sion, or disobedience to the Authority that sent 'them, but out of the Fear of the Grantees, whose 'Displeasure in that Kingdom was not easily born; 'and by Reports industriously spread abroad, and 'generally believ'd, that their Inquiry would come 'to nothing, and was only the Effect of a sudden 'Resolution, which hinder'd many Persons from 'making considerable Discoveries: That nevertheless it appear'd to them, that the Persons Out-law-'ed in *England*, since the 13th day of *February* 1688. on Account of the late Rebellion there amounted 'in Number to 57, and in *Ireland* to 3921. That 'all the Lands in the several Counties in *Ireland*, belonging to the forfeiting Persons, as far as they 'could reckon by Acres, being added together made, 1060792 Acres, worth *per Annum* 211623 *l.* Value, Total, 2685130 *l.* esteeming a Life at Six Years Purchase, and an Inheritance at Thirteen Years, which was, at this time, the Value of the Lands of that Kingdom; besides the several Denominations in the several Counties, to which no number of Acres could be added, by Reason of the Imperfection of Surveys. That some of those Lands had been restor'd to the old Proprietors, by Virtue of the Articles of *Limerick* and *Galway*, and by his Majesty's Favour. That three Letters, two from the late Queen, and one from his present Majesty, directed to the then Lord Lieutenant, or Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and to the Privy Council there, were severally sent to them, Empowering them to hear and determine the Claims of all

'Persons

A. C. 1699.

By a Clause of the Act for granting to his Majesty 148401 *l.* *for Disbanding the Army*, &c. *Report of* Irish *Forfeitures.*

A. C. 1699.

'Perſons, pretending to be within the Articles of *Limerick* and *Galway*; and that in purſuance of the ſaid Letters, 481 Perſons were adjudg'd within the ſaid Articles; as were alſo 792 Perſons more, in Conſequence of a Commiſſion, dated the 25th day of *February* in the Eighth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, paſſed under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, impowering the Judges of the ſeveral Courts there, or any five of them, to hear and determine the ſaid Claims. That the Eſtates that thoſe Perſons had been reſtor'd to, by virtue of thoſe Adjudications, contain'd 233106 Acres of Land, amounting in the yearly Value to 55763 Pounds, Value Total, 724923 *l.* That they did not preſume to Judge, whether the ſaid Letters from his Majeſty, or the late Queen, to the Lord Juſtices and Council, or the Commiſſion under the Great Seal to the Judges, did give them any legal Authority to Summon the Subjects from all Parts of the Kingdom, give Oaths, adjudge without Jury, and Levy Money under the Name of Fees; they finding no Act of Parliament to warrant the ſame; which they humbly ſubmitted to the Wiſdom of the Commons; but they thought it neceſſary to inform them, that the Fees of the ſaid Courts were ſo extravagant, that the Charge only of entering a Claim was near five Pounds; tho' by expreſs words of the Articles of *Limerick*, no Perſon ought to pay any Fees, but to Writing Clerks only. They added, That the Proceedings of the laſt Court of Claims were almoſt univerſally complain'd of, and they fear'd with too much Reaſon; ſome Perſons having been adjudged without poſting of their Claims; others within a day or two after, before the King's Council and Witneſſes could be ready, which was contrary to the Rules of the Court it ſelf, that requir'd 14 Days between the Poſting of every Claim, and the Adjudication. That it was alſo obſervable, That if any Perſon would diſclaim his Eſtate, he met with very little difficulty in being adjudged, tho' afterwards there could be no obſtacle to the Reverſing his Outlawry, and conſequently to be

be reſtored to his Eſtate. That in general there had been great Miſcarriages in the ſaid Court, and that in many Caſes the Articles of *Lymerick* and *Gallway* had been Expounded too beneficially in Favour of Perſons Outlawed, and often by the Oath of one Witneſs, who could not be Convicted for Perjury, either by Common or Statute Law. That by this Means a great many Perſons had been adjudged and reſtored to their Eſtates, that upon review would be found to belong to his Majeſty; That to come to a particular knowledge of which, They ſent Mr. *Palmer* for the Minutes of the Adjudications, but he having taken them in ſhort-hand only, and never ſince tranſcribed them, They could not get ſuch an Account as was fit to lay before the Commons; But they only took Notice of one Thing on this Occaſion, that ſeem'd to them very extraordinary, That more Perſons were adjudg'd within the Articles, ſince the Commencement of their Enquiry, than had been ſince the making the ſaid Articles. A. C. 1699.

'That in the next Place they were to acquaint the Commons what Eſtates had been reſtored to the Old Proprietors, by Reverſal of Outlawries or his Majeſty's Pardon. That the Reverſals were of Two ſorts, ſuch as had been in purſuance of Adjudications, and ſuch as had been Reverſed by his Majeſty, or the late Queen's Letters or Orders to the Lords Juſtices, which with all Pardons and the Conſiderations inducing the ſame paſt, ſince the Defeat at the *Boyne*, amounted to Sixty five. That the Eſtates reſtor'd to the ſeveral Perſons Pardon'd, or that had reverſed their Outlawries by his Majeſty's Favour, contain'd 74733 Acres, worth *per Ann.* 20066 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.* Value Total, 260863 *l.* 7 *s.* 3 *d.* That here they thought it proper to take Notice to the Commons, That as well by the general Report of the Country, as by ſeveral Obſervations of their own, it appear'd too probable to them, That many of the ſaid Perſons had obtain'd his Majeſty's Favour by Gratifications to ſuch Perſons as had abus'd his Majeſty's Royal Compaſſion. That when they touch'd on this Subject, they found difficulties too great to be over-

A. C. 1699.

come; moſt of theſe Matters being tranſacted in Private, and with Perſons out of that Kingdom; But however, they would lay before the Commons ſome Inſtances, where it appears, that Money had been given to reſtore Perſons Forfeiting to their Eſtates. That the Lord *Bellew* releaſed a Statute-Staple of 1000 *l.* Principal Money, and 7 or 800 *l.* Intereſt to the Lord *Raby*, (which was due from Sir *William Wentworth*, Father to the preſent Lord *Raby*, to the Lord *Duleek*, Father to the preſent Lord *Bellew*) in conſideration that he would uſe his Intereſt with his Majeſty to procure his Pardon, which he did accordingly, and his Pardon ſoon after paſſed; That he alſo releaſed to the Lord *Romney* all the Profits of his Eſtate which his Lordſhip had enjoyed near 3 Years, amounting to about as many Thouſand Pounds, in conſideration his Lordſhip would not give him any Moleſtation in paſſing his Pardon. That *John Kerdiff*, Gent. gave to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack*, 200 *l.* or thereabouts, to make uſe of her Intereſt with the Lord *Romney* to obtain his Majeſty's Letter to have his Outlawry Reverſed, which was accordingly done, tho' the particular Caſe of this Man deſerv'd Compaſſion. That Sir *John Morris* paid to Mr. *Uniack* Five hundred Pound, whereof 300 *l.* was paid to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack*, for her Intereſt in the Lord *Romney* to procure his Pardon, which was accordingly obtain'd. That *Harvey Morris* Eſq; gave alſo 100 *l.* to Mrs. *Margaret Uniack* to obtain his Majeſty's Pardon. That *John Huſſey* of *Leſlip* Eſq; was inform'd by Mr. *Bray* and Mr. *Roſcoe*, Agents to the Lord *Athlone*, that he could not get his Outlawry Reverſed without giving a General Releaſe of all Demands to the Lord *Athlone*, which he did, whereby a Mortgage of 300 *l.* which he had on the Lord *Lymerick's* Eſtate, then in Grant to the Lord *Athlone* was Releaſed, who appear'd not to them to have known of the ſaid Mortgage, or had any Benefit thereby. That *Edmund Roch* Gent. gave to Mr. *Richard Darling* Agent to the Lord *Romney*, 500 *l.* for his Intereſt in procuring his Pardon, which by the Means of the Lord *Romney* was obtained, as they believ'd;

But

'But the ſaid *Roch* was Outlawed on the Statute of Foreign Treaſons, tho' never out of the Kingdom. A. C. 1699.
'That *John Boark* Eſq; commonly call'd Lord *Bophin*, agreed to pay 7500 *l.* for the uſe of the Lord *Albemarle*, in Conſideration he would procure his Majeſty's Letter to have him reſtor'd to his Eſtate and Blood, 3000 *l.* of the ſaid Sum being to be paid when he was reſtor'd to his Eſtate, and the Reſidue ſometime after. That in purſuance of the ſaid Agreement, a Letter was ſent to the Lords-Juſtices to be communicated to the Commiſſioners of the Court of Claims in favour of the Lord *Bophin*, in order to have him adjudg'd within the Articles of *Gallway*; but nothing being done thereon, it was agreed that a Bill ſhould be tranſmitted into *England*, in order to paſs into a Law in *Ireland* to reſtore the Lord *Bophin* to his Eſtate and Blood; The Conſideration ſuggeſted in the Bill, being, to educate his Children in the Proteſtant Religion, and to ſet his Eſtate to Proteſtants. That it was further provided in the ſaid Bill, That 9000 *l.* ſhould be raiſed upon the ſaid Eſtate for Payment of Debts, and a certain part of the ſaid Eſtate appropriated for the Maintenance and Proviſion for the Children; but that in reality, 7500 *l.* of the ſaid Money, was to be paid to the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Remainder to the other Perſons concern'd in Negotiating the ſaid Agreement. That this Bill was brought into the Houſe of Commons of *Ireland*, but the Agreement taking wind, and the Houſe reſenting that their Authority ſhould be made uſe of to ſupport ſuch a Clandeſtine Bargain, and finding ſeveral Allegations in the Bill falſe, they rejected it. That afterwards a new Agreement was made, (*viz.*) That there ſhould be a Grant to the Lord *Roſs* in Truſt, that the Money to be advanced for procuring the ſaid Grant, ſhould be firſt raiſed out of the Eſtate; and next, That the Profits ſhould be applied to the Payment of Debts, and after to the uſe of the Family of *Clarincard*; In purſuance of which Agreements, a Letrer was procured from his Majeſty, and 3000 *l.* paid to *Tho. Broderick*, Eſq; for the benefit of the Lord *Albemarle*: Afterwards they proceeded to give the Commons

A. C. 1699. an Account of what Grants had been made, and alſo what *Cuſtodiams* were yet in being of any of the ſaid Eſtates; And to whom, and reported, 'That there 'had paſſed ſince the Battel of the *Boyne*, under the 'great Seal of *Ireland*, Seventy ſix Grants and *Cu-* 'ſtodiams now in being, the chief of which were, 'theſe following, *viz.*

'To the Lord *Romney* Three Grants now in be- 'ing, containing 49517 Acres. To the Earl of 'Albemarle Two Grants now in being, containing '108633 Acres, in Poſſeſſion and Reverſion. To 'William Bentinck Eſq; commonly call'd Lord *Wood-* 'ſtock, 135820 Acres of Land. To the Earl of *Ath-* 'lone Two Grants, containing 26480 Acres: To 'the Earl of *Gallway* One Grant, containing 36148 'Acres. To the Earl of *Rochford* Two Grants, 'containing 39871 Acres. To the Marquiſs of 'Puizar Two Grants, containing 30512 Acres. 'To the Lord *Conningsby* 5966 Acres, with ſeveral 'Chiefries, Tythes, and many Houſes in the City 'of *Dublin*, with 1000 *l.* Mortgage; (the Conſidera- 'tion of all which was *Services done*, except the Grant 'of the Lord *Woodſtock*, which had no Conſideration) 'To the Lord *Mountjoy* 11070 Acres, for 21 Years, 'in Conſideration of his Services in the War of *Ire-* 'land, the Loſſes he ſuffered in Eſtate, the Impri- 'ſonment of his Father in the *Baſtile*, and his be- 'ing Kill'd in the Battle of *Steenkirk*. To *Thomas* 'Keightley Eſq; 2 Grants containing 12381 Acres, 'for 99 years, as a Portion for his Daughter Mrs. 'Katherine Keightley, who was dependant on her 'late Majeſty Queen *Mary*, of ever bleſſed Memo- 'ry; and in Conſideration of a Penſion of 400 *l.* 'per Ann. and his Loſſes by the War. To Colo- 'nel *Guſtavus Hamilton* 5382 Acres, whereof 1900 'were no part of the Forfeitures: Conſideration, 'his great and early Services in the War of *Ireland*, 'his wading through the *Shannon*, and Storming the 'Town of *Athlone* at the Head of the *Engliſh* Gra- 'nadeers. To Dr. *John Leſly*, 16077 Acres: Con- 'ſideration, his early Services in the War in *Ireland*, 'his great Expence in Raiſing and Arming conſide- 'rable Numbers of Men, and Fighting at the Head

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of them in ſeveral Engagements, To *Thomas Pendergraſs* Eſq; now Sir *Thomas Pendergraſs* Baronet, Two Grants, containing 7082 Acres, upon the moſt valuable Conſiderations of his great Services in diſcovering a moſt Barbarous and Bloody Conſpiracy to Aſſaſſinate the King's Majeſty To Mr. *John Baker*, 1647 Acres, in Conſideration of the Great and Memorable Services his Father Colonel *Henry Baker*, perform'd in the Defence of the City of *Londonderry*. That it was to be obſerved, That the Eſtates abovemention'd, did not yield ſo much to the Grantees as they were here valued at: for as moſt of them had abus'd his Majeſty in the real value of their Eſtates, ſo their Agents had impos'd on them, and had either ſold or let the greateſt part of thoſe Lands at a great Undervalue. That moſt of the Lands in the ſeveral Grants, were Granted under the *Exchequer* Seal, *Cuſtodiam*, for ſmall Numbers of Years, or during Pleaſure, either to the preſent Grantees, or other Perſons; by which Means very little Profit had accrued to his Majeſty. That all Statutes, Judgments, Mortgages, or other Debts, which appeared to affect the ſaid Eſtates not reſtored, amounted to 161936 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* But they conceived there were many very great Deductions to be made upon the following Conſiderations. Firſt, becauſe in all Judgments and Statutes they had ſet down the Penal Sums; not being able to know what Intereſt was due on the ſeveral Particulars. 2. Becauſe it appear'd probable, that oftentimes the Judgment and Mortgage was the ſame Debt. 3. Becauſe it was probable, that many of the ſaid Judgments were only in the Performance of Covenants; and the Defeazances remain'd in the Hands of the Covenanters. 4. Becauſe in many Caſes Proteſtants and Papiſts had been equally bound; and the whole Debt was demanded on the Lands of the Forfeiting Perſon, though there might be other Security. 5. Becauſe it did appear that many Copies and Deeds of Judgments were produc'd to the Juries on ſeveral Enquiries, and found without any Proof of the Execution of ſuch Deeds, or the Conſiderations then Expreſſed. 6. Becauſe it was

A. C. 1699.

A. C. 1699.

probable that in many Caſes, the Statutes and Judgments had been ſatisfied, and did not appear diſcharg'd upon Record. 7. Becauſe many Incumbrances had been bought up by the Grantees, their Agents, and Under-purchaſers, and oftentimes at ſmall Values, and were kept on foot to cover their Eſtates, tho' probably they might have over-paid themſelves by the Perception of Profits. 8. Becauſe many Perſons had been put in Poſſeſſion of the Lands incumbred, by virtue of her Majeſty's Letter, and had receiv'd all, or a great Part of their Debts. 9. Becauſe it was probable, that ſeveral of the Incumbrances had been taken in Truſt for Forfeiting Perſons, and many others were entered Covenouſly. And laſtly, becauſe there were all the Contrivances poſſible made uſe of by ſome of the Grantees, and their Agents, to make the Incumbrances appear great; tho' if they were duly enquired into, they would not be found ſo conſiderable, but that a great part of them might have been paid off by the Perception of Profits before this Time: However, they conceived, that at preſent they would be much more than diſcharg'd by the Perſonal and other Forfeitures not before valued. That ſoon after the Battel of the *Boyne*, Commiſſioners under the Great Seal of *Ireland* were appointed, who had power to ſeize and diſpoſe of the Forfeited Goods and Chattels to his Majeſty's uſe. Theſe appointed Sub-commiſſioners in the ſeveral Counties then in his Majeſty's Poſſeſſion; who made Returns of great Quantities of Goods and Chattels, which they Valued at 135552 *l.* but at ſo moderate Computations, that every Horſe was Valued at 20 *s.* every Cow or Ox at 15 *s.* Sheep at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a piece, and other Things proportionable; So that it appear'd very probable, that if the ſaid Goods had been diſpos'd of to the beſt Advantage, they might have yielded between Two and Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds. But before that could be done, upon Repreſentation of the then Commiſſioners of the Revenue, the Power of diſpoſing by the ſaid Commiſſioners of Forfeitures, was ſuperceded by a Let-

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'ter from his Majeſty, within Nine Days after the granting their Commiſſion; and placed in the Commiſſioners of the Revenue. That by this means ſo much Time was loſt, before their Books and Goods ſeized by the Sub commiſſioners could be Transferred to the Officers of the Revenue, that the greateſt part of them were either Imbezzled by the Sub-commiſſioners of Forfeitures, or the Collectors of the Revenue, or elſe plundered by the Army at their Return into Winter Quarters; ſo that it did not appear to them, that there ever was accounted for to his Majeſty, above the Value of 44000 *l.* That beſides theſe, great Quantities of other Goods appear'd in the Inquiſitions which never came to his Majeſty's uſe; and many more were ſeiz'd by private Men. That the Plunder, at that Time, was ſo general, that ſome Men in conſiderable Employments were not free from it; which ſeem'd a great Reaſon, why this Matter had not been more narrowly ſearch'd into. That particularly, the Lord *Coningsby* ſeized a great many black Cattle, to the Number of 300, or thereabouts, beſides Horſes, which were left in the Park after the Battel of the *Boyne*, and which they did not find were ever accounted for to his Majeſty: That he alſo ſeiz'd all the Plate and Goods in the Houſe of Sir *Michael Creagh*, Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, for the Year 1689., which were thought to amount to a great Value: But this laſt was ſaid to be by Grant from his Majeſty. That there were ſeveral rich Goods and other Houſhold-ſtuff delivered by the Commiſſioners of the Revenue to the then Lords Juſtices, the Lord *Sidney*, and the Lord *Coningsby*, which they did not find were ever returned, accounted for to his Majeſty, or left in the Caſtle at their Departure from the Government. That there were ſeveral other Quantities of Goods deliver'd by Order of the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Revenue to Sir *Charles Porter*, Major-general *Kirk*, and others, which had not been returned; and a great deal more taken by the General Officers of the Army; which it was ſaid his Majeſty had ſince diſcharg'd. That ac-

A. C. 1699.

A. C. 1699.

cording to the general Reports of the Country, very many Persons had made their Advantages of these Forfeitures,; but that the Time was so distant, the Proofs so difficult, and withal the Hopes of getting any part of them back again so remote, that they rather chose to prosecute more material Enquiries. That since the Values of the before-mentioned Goods and Chattels were so uncertain, they made no Estimate thereof; but would proceed to take Notice of some Debts by Judgment and Statute, and a few Mortgages due to Forfeiting Persons, not restor'd, which amounted to 120013 *l.* And here they observed, That these Debts were liable to all the Objections made against the Incumbrances before-mentioned; only with this difference, That as the Incumbrances might be presumed to be in a great measure satisfied by the Perception of Profits, the Creditors being many of them in Possession, pursuant to her late Majesty's Letter in favour of the Protestant Creditors, or at least that the full Interest thereof had been paid out of the Rents; so in the other, the full Penalty was due, no Interest appearing to be paid since the Forfeiture; and therefore they conceiv'd might be taken as so much in Discompt, against Incumbrances. That almost all the said Judgments were found in the *Court of Exchequer* only; And that from a Mistake of their Orders, no Return had been made from either of the Courts of Law; by which Means many more Debts appearing on Record to be due to Forfeiting Persons not restored, might be omitted.

That there were yet to be computed 297 Houses in the City of *Dublin*, 36 Houses in the City of *Cork*, with 226 Houses situate in the several Cities and Towns of that Kingdom; together with 61 Mills, 28 Fairs and Markets, 72 Rectories and Tythes, chief Rents amounting to 238 *l. per Ann.* and 6 Ferries and Fisheries, lying within the several Counties and Baronies of this Kingdom. the Forfeitures of Persons not restored; which they valued in gross at 50000 *l.* and placed here among the Personal Forfeitures, towards the discharge

charge of Incumbrances; and if they added the Debts due to Forfeiting Persons, 'twould fully discharge the said Incumbrances. And if there were room to apprehend any Deficiency, yet the Chattels real of Persons comprehended within the Articles of *Lymerick*, which by the Construction of the said Articles they were not to be restored to, would fully make up any Defect that might remain. That it appear'd to them by their Observations in the Country, That a great part of the Lands called Unprofitable in the Surveys, (except those in *Kerry*,) were now Profitable Acres. and many of them as good as any Lands in the Kingdom; and tho' they were not comprehended within the Valuations, yet were in themselves considerable. That they had computed the Forfeited Estates according to the present Values, and the current Price of Coin there, were they now to be set, without any regard to beneficial Leases made before the Forfeitures; And because they found it impossible either to come to a reasonable knowledge of the Number of them, and which were real, or fraudulently set up, they thought it most proper to make a general Allowance for the same, by way of Discompt on other particulars; and if all the unprofitable Acres were cast in, it might near answer the Difference of Value the now beneficial Leases did make, for the present Intrinsick Value, exclusive of them. A. C. 1699.

And lest this Allowance should be thought insufficient, they conceiv'd the Woods of this Kingdom now standing on the Forfeited Estates, not restor'd, might be worth Sixty thousand Pounds; which (if thrown in) would answer the Difference; provided some speedy Care were taken to prevent further Waste. But lest their Allowances on the said particulars, should not be esteemed sufficient, they threw in all Denominations of Lands, to which they could annex no Number of Acres, not receiving any Light either by the Surveys, Commissioners Books, Inquisitions, or the Enquiries in the Country; and because they were quantities of Lands that vastly differ'd from one another, both in

A. C. 1699.

in Value and Number of Acres, they could ſet no certain Eſtimate upon them; tho' it ſeem'd very probable to them, that they amounted to at leaſt Seventy or Eighty Thouſand Acres; which would more than anſwer all the Deficiencies before-mentioned.

'And here they took notice of the general Waſte committed on the Forfeited Woods of this Kingdom; particularly on the Woods of Sir *Valentine Brown*, in the County of *Kerry*; where the Value of Twenty thouſand Pounds had been cut down and deſtroyed; And the Waſte made on the Woods of the Earl of *Clancarty*'s Eſtate, now in Grant to the Lord *Woodſtock*, which was computed at Twenty ſeven Thouſand Pounds. That ſo haſty had ſeveral of the Grantees, or their Agents, been in the diſpoſition of the Forfeited Woods, that vaſt Numbers of Trees had been Cut, and Sold for not above Six Pence apiece; and the like Waſte was ſtill continuing in many Parts of that Kingdom; That particularly, at that Inſtant, Sir *John Hely*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common-Pleas there, and *Peter Goodwyn*, Joynt Purchaſers of the Lands of *Feltrim*, within 6 Miles of *Dublin*, of the Lord *Coningsby*, were now cutting down the very Ornamental Rows and Groves about the Manſion-Houſe. That great Waſte had been made, and yet was committing on the Woods of *Oſhogneſs* in the County of *Gallway*, purchaſed by *Toby Butler* Eſq; for 2500 *l.* which was valued to above 12000 *l.* And that when they appointed ſome Perſons to View and Value the ſaid Woods, the ſaid *Toby Butler* did proſecute ſeveral of them by Indictment for ſo doing. That beſides all the Forfeitures before mentioned, there were great Numbers of Perſons, Guilty of the late Rebellion, and within no Articles, and never Proſecuted; and very many had appear'd on the Exigent, which to that Day were continued under Bail; and ſome of them were the laſt Summer Aſſizes Tryed and Acquitted. And that it did appear to them that the Free-holders of that Kingdom, thro' length of Time, and by contracting new Friendſhip with the

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'*Iriſh*; or by Inter-purchaſing with one another, but chiefly thro' a general diſlike of the diſpoſition of the Forfeitures, were ſcarce willing to find any Perſons Guilty of the late Rebellion, even upon full Evidence. That by reaſon of this delay of Proſecution, many good Eſtates by the Death of Parties had been loſt to his Majeſty. And notwithſtanding all this, it ſeem'd probable by the multitude of Diſcoveries offered them, that if right Methods were taken, and proper Encouragements given, a great Sum of Money might be raiſed out of the Forfeitures that lay conceal'd. That there had been ſo great a neglect in the Proſecution of the King's Title, that no Inquiſitions went into *Connaught* till the Year 1695. Which gave the Forfeiting Perſons leiſure to ſet up what Incumbrances they pleaſed: And when they were Iſſued, the Findings were almoſt as the Council of the Forfeiting Perſons pleaſed: And indeed by the great diſproportion of Proteſtants to Papiſts, which is computed at not one to fifty, and ſo very few Proteſtant Freeholders within moſt Counties of that Province, and ſo little Juſtice to be had there, that the Province it ſelf ſeem'd ſcarcely reduc'd to his Majeſty's Obedience. That a late Inſtance might be given, at the laſt Aſſizes for the County of *Gallway*, where near Forty Perſons were brought on their Tryals for the late Rebellion, and the Majority of the Jury that had them in charge, were Officers in the late King *James*'s Army; and adjudg'd within Articles; and that after that, 'twere needleſs to ſay they were all acquitted. That the Houſe of *Clarincard* had a vaſt Territory within that Province, with few or no Proteſtant Tenants thereon; the greateſt part whereof by the Attainder of the Lord *Bophin*, (who was only Tenant for Life) was now veſted in his Majeſty: And they conceiv'd if proper Methods were now taken for ſelling the the ſaid Eſtate to Proteſtant Tenants, by Leaſes for Lives, renewable for ever, 'twould greatly Increaſe the Freeholders, and thereby ſecure the Property, and advance the Proteſtant Intereſt of that Province.

A. C. 1699.

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A.C. 1699.

In the next place they acquainted the Commons, That ſeveral of the Grantees had raiſed great Sums of Money by Sale of their Lands and Eſtates, in the whole amounting to the Sum of Sixty Eight Thouſand One hundred Fifty Pounds; That in particular the Earl of *Athlone* had ſold to ſeveral Perſons, ſo much of his Grants as amounted to the Sum of Seventeen Thouſand Six hundred eighty four Pounds, (and they thought they ought to take notice, that the Lord *Athlone*'s Grants were confirmed by an Act of Parliament of *Ireland*) The Earl of *Romney* ſold ſo much as amounted to Thirty Thouſand One hundred Forty ſeven Pounds, of which Five Thouſand three hundred Twenty three Pounds, remain'd unpaid in the Purchaſers hands; The Earl of *Albemarle* had receiv'd Thirteen thouſand Pounds in *England*, by Sale of part of his Grant; The Lord *Coningsby* had Sold to the Value of Two thouſand Two hundred Pounds; and *Thomas Keightley* Eſq; had ſold and received to the Value of Five thouſand One hundred twenty three Pounds, amounting in the whole to the ſaid Sum of 68150 *l.* odd Money. That there had been ſeveral Proclamations, and other publick Aſſurances given, that a Fourth part ſhould be granted to ſuch as ſhould diſcover any concealed Forfeitures. And that ſo the whole were under the Value of 2000 *l. per Annum.* That here they might take notice, that the Forfeitures in general, notwithſtanding they appear'd to be ſo conſiderable, had been rather a Charge than a Profit to his Majeſty; which might ſeem very extraordinary, if they did not acquaint the Commons, that many obſcure Men, that had little or nothing ſince the Reduction of *Ireland*, were now reputed Maſters of conſiderable Eſtates, and ſome of them very great ones; Nor did there appear any viſible Cauſe of their acquiring ſuch ſudden Riches, but by fiſhing in theſe Forfeitures. That indeed the whole Management had been very intricate, as it were deſign'd to be kept a Myſtery; which had prov'd ſufficiently Advantageous to theſe Men, tho' much to his Majeſty's Detriment, *who by this means*

means had been deceiv'd in the Value of his Grants, and in many Cases had given much more than he intended. A. C. 1699.

That there was nothing seem'd to them to have contributed more to it, than the letting the Forfeited Lands by Cant in the City of *Dublin*, and not in the several Counties of that Kingdom; for by that means very few persons would come to Town at a great Charge, and neglect of their Affairs, when they were sure to be out-bid by the Agents to great Men, who aimed only to get Possession, and had Interest enough afterwards to have all or most part of the Rents remitted. That upon this Consideration Mr. Attorney General and Mr. *William Connelly* Esq; canted Lands in the Country of *Kilkenney*, worth about 200 *l. per Annum*, to more than 20000 *l. per An.* So that private Persons, who had no Interest, found it in vain to contend; besides, they were often over-aw'd by the Authority of those that bid against them; which weighs much in that County. That by these Methods, when others were driven off the Stage, they took the Lands at their own Rates; oftentimes agreeing not to bid one against another: That particularly the Honourable *Thomas Broderick* Esq; and the said *William Connelly*, who took vast quantities of Lands, and in a great measure govern'd the Cants, (few Persons daring to bid against them) acted in Partnership in all they took in the Year 1695, and ever since; and Let them afterwards to Under-Tenants at greater Rents: Which was the more observable in Mr. *Broderick*, who was then a Privy Counsellor, and appointed by the Lord *Capell* to inspect the Cants, having been inform'd they were managed much to his Majesty's disadvantage; nor could it be expected they should be better regulated, when many of the immediate Officers of the Revenue took Parcels of these Lands, and some were taken in trust for the very Commissioners themselves. That besides the great Abuses in the Management of their Cants, a considerable Estate was Let without any Cant at all, by Direction of of the Lords Justices, for at least One Thousand Pounds *per Annum* less than it was worth, and for

A. C. 1699.

'a Term of Sixty One Years, (though by a Letter 'from his Majesty, dated the 8th of *March* 1698, 'they were commanded to let it for a Term not 'exceeding One and Twenty Years) and at a time 'too, when there was a Term of One Year and 'half unexpired in another Tenant: To wit, A 'Lease of the Estates of Sir *Valentine Brown*, and *Ni-* 'cholas Brown, commonly called Lord Viscount *Ken-* 'mare, within the Counties of *Kerry* and *Lymerick*, 'made to *John Blenerhasset* and *George Rogers* Esquires, 'then Members of Parliament of that Kindgom.

'That after the several Allowances beforementi- 'on'd, there yet remain'd 1699343 *l.* 14 *s.* which 'they lay before the Commons as the gross Value 'of the Estates since the 13th day of *February*, and 'not restor'd. Besides a Grant under the Great Seal 'of *Ireland*, dated the 30th day of *May* 1695, passed 'to Mrs. *Elizabeth Villiers*, now Countess of *Ork-* 'ney, of all the private Estates of the late King 'James (except some small part in Grant to the 'Lord *Athlone*) containing 95649 Acres, worth *per* 'Annum 25995 *l.* 18 *s.* value Total 337943 *l.* 9 *s.* 'Concluding, that there was payable out of this E- 'state Two Thousand Pounds *per Annum* to the 'Lady *Susannah Bellasis*, and also One Thousand 'Pounds *per Annum* to Mrs. *Godfrey* for their Lives; 'and that almost all the old Leases determined in '*May* 1701; and then this Estate would answer the 'Values above mention'd. Sign'd, *Francis Annesley*, '*John Trenchard*; *James Hamilton*, and *Henry Lang-* 'ford.

Votes for the Resumption of the forfeited Estates in Ireland, Dec. 15.

The Commons having perused and examined this Report, came to an unanimous Resolution, *That a Bill be brought in to apply all the forfeited Estates, and Interests in* Ireland, *and all Grants thereof, and of the Rents and Revenues belonging to the Crown within that Kingdom, since the* 13*th of* February 1688, *to the Use of the Publick*; and order'd a Clause to be inserted in that Bill, for *erecting a Judicature for determining Claims touching the said forfeited* Estates. They likewise resolv'd, *That they would not receive any Petition from any Person whatsoever, touching the said Grants or forfeited Estates*; *and that they would take*

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into Consideration the great Services perform'd by the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the forfeited Estates of Ireland. A. C. 1699.

'Tis easie to imagine how ill these Proceedings were reliſh'd at Court; but 'tis hardly to be conceiv'd, how uneasie the King was about the following Passage: While the Commissioners, appointed by Parliament, were discharging their Trust in *Ireland*, Mr. *M*---- a Member of the House of Commons, sent them a Letter (of his own private Motion) wherein he directed them, *to make a Separate Article of the Lady* Orkney's *Grants, because that might reflect upon some Body*: Meaning the King. Another Member having learn'd the Contents of that Letter from Mr. *M*----, and being zealous to vindicate his Majesty's Honour, which he thought was struck at in that Letter, complain'd of it to the House. Being prest to tell his Author, he at first excus'd himself, alledging, he was under an Obligation, not to reveal what had past in a private Conversation; but the House threatning to send him to the *Tower*, he nam'd the Person from whom he had this Report; which Person, who was also a Member of the House, denied flatly, that he had ever mention'd any such thing. Thus the affectionate Stickler for his Majesty being left in the Lurch, the House * resolved, *That the said Report was False and Scandalous*: And a Motion being made, *that the Four Commissioners for* Irish *Forfeitures, who sign'd the Report presented to the House, had acquitted themselves in the Execution of that Commission with Understanding and Integrity*, a warm Debate arose thereupon, which was adjourn'd to the next day, when the Commons * resolved, *That the said Commissioners had acquitted themselves in the Execution of their Commission, with Understanding, Courage and Integrity*; *That Sir* Richard Leving, *one other of the Commissioners, had been the Author of the groundless and scandalous Aspersions cast upon the four Commissioners beforemention'd*; *and that the said Sir* Richard Leving *be committed Prisoner to the* Tower *of* London *for the said Offence.* Two days after, the Bill for applying the *Irish* Forfeitures to the Use of the Publick was read a second time, and com-

A remarkable Passage relating to the Lady Orkney's *Grants.*

† Jan. 15. 1700.

* Jan. 16.

A. C. 1700. committed to a Committee of the whole House; Upon this Occasion, the Courtiers made a Motion, and caus'd the Question to be put, *That the said Committee be impower'd to receive a Clause for Reserving a Proportion of the forfeited Estates in* Ireland, *to the disposal of his Majesty*, which passing in the Negative, it was † resolv'd, *That the Advising, Procuring, and passing the said Grants of the forfeited and other Estates in* Ireland, *had been the Occasion of contracting great Debts upon the Nation, and levying heavy Taxes on the People; That the advising and passing the said Grants, was highly reflecting on the King's Honour; And that the Officers and Instruments concern'd in the Procuring and Passing these Grants, had highly fail'd in the Performance of their Trust and Duty.*

† Jan. 18. *Votes against those that had procured and passed the Grants of the* Irish *Forfeitures.*

Business of the Supply. By this time the Commons were enter'd upon the Business of the Supply, and had at several times made the following Resolutions: That the Sum of 76383 *l.* now remaining in the Exchequer upon the Account of the Subsidy of Tunnage and Poundage, with what should arise from the same Fund, to the 25th of that Month, should be applied towards the Payment of Seamen's Wages; that whosoever should advance or lend a Sum, not exceeding 220000 *l.* for the further Paying of Seamen's Wages, should be repaid the same, with Interest at five Pound *per Cent. per Annum*, out of the first Aid to be granted this Session. † That Seven Thousand Men be a complement for Sea-Service for the Year 1700. for Thirteen Months; And that the usual Pay of four Pounds *per* Month be allowed for maintaining the said Seven Thousand Men, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service; * That 18000 Pounds be allow'd for Bounty-Money to the Officers of the Fleet; And 90000 *l.* for the Extraordinary of the Navy; † That 300000 *l.* be granted to his Majesty for maintaining Guards and Garisons, and 25000 *l.* for the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1700; and that Half pay be allow'd to the disbanded Officers, not otherwise provided for: Which last Vote was principally owing to Mr. *How*.

* Dec. 6.

† Dec. 21.

* Jan. 16.

† Jan. 21.

In order to raise the Supply already granted, the Commons resolv'd, to lay a Tax of two Shillings in the

the Pound for one Year, upon all Lands, Penſions, Offices, and perſonal Eſtates; and at the † ſame time they appointed a day to conſider of the Grants made ſince the ſettling the Civil Liſt upon his Majeſty. Upon the firſt of *February* the Bill for levying the two Shillings Aid was read a ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Bill for reſuming the Forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland* was alſo committed; and who were order'd to join both the ſaid Bills together, and to receive a Clauſe of Credit, and another of Appropriation. Not many days * after the Houſe being inform'd, That ſeveral Grantees of forfeited Eſtates in *Ireland*, were felling Timber, and committing other Waſtes, they reſolv'd, That ſuch Perſons ſhould be anſwerable for the ſame, and directed the Committee of the whole Houſe to inſert a Clauſe in the foremention'd Bill of Reſumption, for that purpoſe. The next † day the Commons reſolv'd to grant a Supply to his Majeſty, for the diſcharging the Debt due to the Army.

A. C. 1700.

Ways and Means.

† Jan. 26.

The Reſumption Bill tack'd to the Money Bill.

* Feb. 5.

† Feb. 6.

Towards the middle of * *February* the Commons in a Grand Committee conſider'd the State of the Nation, and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, *That the procuring or obtaining of Grants of Eſtates belonging to the Crown, by any publick Miniſter concern'd in the directing or paſſing ſuch Grants to or for their own Uſe or Benefit, whilſt the Nation lay under the heavy Taxes of the late War, was highly injurious to his Majeſty, prejudicial to the State, and a Violation of the Truſt repoſed in them*, the Court Party carried it in the Negative; but at the ſame time they gave their Conſent to an Order for bringing in a Bill, *to reſume the Grants of all Lands and Revenues of the Crown, and all Penſions granted by the Crown ſince the 6th of* February 1684, *and for applying the ſame to the Uſe of the Publick*: Which Order was however of no Effect; by Reaſon it touch'd many of King *James*'s Friends. Two days † after the Commons proceeded to conſider further of the State of the Nation, and upon a very hot and long Debate, it was reſolv'd, *That an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, repreſenting to him the Reſolutions of this Houſe of the* 18*th of* January *laſt,*

* Feb. 13. *Further Proceedings about Forfeitures.*

† Feb. 15.

A. C. 1700.

relating to Grants of the forfeited Eſtates in Ireland. The ſame day the Commons reſolved, 'That a 'Supply be granted to his Majeſty, towards the 'Payment of his Proportion of the Debt owing to 'the Prince of *Denmark*; And the Moneys to be rai- 'ſed to be laid out in this Kingdom, and ſettled up- 'on the Prince and Princeſs and their Iſſue, accord- 'ing to their Marriage Agreement; That an Ad- 'dreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would 'pleaſe to uſe his Endeavours to procure other Princes 'and States to pay their Proportions of the Debt 'due to his Royal Highneſs; And that a Supply be 'alſo granted to his Majeſty for the carrying on the 'Coinage of the Gold and Silver of this Kingdom; 'for continuing the Contracts and Circulating *Ex-* 'chequer Bills for one Year longer; for making good 'both the Deficiencies of the Aid of three Shillings 'in the Pound, granted in the Eighth Year of his 'Majeſty's Reign; of the Duty on Paper and Parch- 'ment, granted the ſame Seſſion of Parliament; 'of Malt-Tickets, and of the Quarterly Poll, grant- 'ed in the Ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign; for 'paying off the Debt due for Tranſport-Service, 'and laſtly, for the Payment of the Debt due to the 'Navy, and the Sick and Wounded Seamen: To- wards raiſing of which Supplies, the Commons reſolv'd

Debt to the Prince of Denmark *provided for.*

*Feb. 17. two days * after, *That only one Moiety of the ſeveral Duties paid upon the Importation of Tallow Candles from* Ireland, *be drawn back upon the Exportation thereof; That the forfeited Eſtates and other Intereſts in* Ireland, *to be veſted in Truſtees, for the benefit of the Publick, be applied towards Satisfaction of the ſaid Debt to the Army, the Tranſport Debts, and Tallies or Tickets upon deficient Funds; And that a farther Duty be laid upon Wrought Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs mix'd with Silks or Herba, of the Manufacture of* Perſia, China, *or* Eaſt-India, *and all Callicoes painted, dyed, printed or ſtain'd there, until the 30th of* September 1701.

On the 21ſt of *February* the Commons, in a Body, having waited upon the King, with their Addreſs of the 15th of that Month, in Relation to the *Iriſh* Forfeitures, his Majeſty told them: *Gentlemen*, 'I was 'not only led by Inclination, but thought my ſelf

'obliged

A. C. 1700.

oblig'd in Juſtice, to reward thoſe who had ſerv'd well, and particularly in the Reduction of *Ireland*, out of the Eſtates forfeited to me, by the Rebellion there. ---- The long War in which we were engag'd, did occaſion great Taxes, and has left the Nation much in Debt; and the taking juſt and effectual Ways for leſſening that Debt, and ſupporting publick Credit, is what, in my Opinion, will beſt contribute to the Honour, Intereſt and Safety of the Kingdom. The Speaker having five days after, reported this Anſwer, the Commons were ſo provok'd by it, that they reſolved, *That whoſoever adviſ'd it, had uſed his utmoſt Endeavour to create a Miſunderſtanding and Jealouſie between the King and his People.* The ſame † day the Commons reſolv'd, That towards raiſing the Supply, a Duty be laid upon all Hops imported into *Ireland*, except ſuch as are of the growth of this Kingdom; and on the firſt of *March*, Colonel *Granville* reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, who had conſider'd the State of his Majeſty's Revenue, That it was their Opinion, *That there had been a great Loſs in his Majeſty's Revenue of Exciſe, to the Prejudice of the Publick*, to which Reſolution the Houſe agreed; and moreover reſolv'd, *That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the Land-Tax and* Iriſh *Forfeiture Bills were committed, that they receive a Clauſe to enable his Majeſty, for the Improvement of the Revenue, to let to Farm the Duties of Exciſe, if he thought fit; And that it be an Inſtruction alſo, that no Member of this Houſe be concern'd in the Farming or Managing the Revenue of Exciſe.*

The King's Anſwer to the Commons Addreſs relating to the Iriſh *Forfeitures.*

Feb. 21. *Preſented by the Commons.*

Votes about the Exciſe.

On the 7th of *March*, the Commons having taken into conſideration the Services perform'd by the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the *Iriſh* Forfeitures, reſolv'd, That the Sum of one Thouſand Pounds be paid to the Earl of *Drogheda*, *Francis Anneſley*, *John Trenchard*, *James Hamilton*, *Henry Langford*, Eſquires, and to *James Hooper* Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſioners; and the Sum of 500 *l.* only to Sir *Richard Leving*, and Sir *Francis Brewſter*, two of the ſaid Commiſſioners, in conſideration of their Expences; which Sums were order'd to be paid

The Services of the Commiſſioners for Iriſh *Forfeitures conſider'd.*

A. C. 1700.

out of the *Iriſh* Forfeitures. Five days † after, the Commons made an end of the Buſineſs of the Supply, having agreed to theſe Reſolutions: *That the ſuperpluſage over and above* 700000 *Pounds of this Year's Produce of the Subſidies, Duties, and ſmall Branches of the Revenue appropriated to the Service of his Majeſty's Houſhold, be applied for the Service of the Year* 1700. *That towards the further raiſing the Supply already granted, the Sum of* 60000 *Pounds be raiſed by enlarging the time to purchaſe Annuities*; *That the Additional Duties of* 25 *l.* per Cent. *on all* French *Goods, and* 25 *l.* per Cent. *on all* French *Wines and Brandys, the Duty of Five Shillings* per *Tun upon all* French *Shipping, the Plantation Duties, and Duty of one Shilling and ten Pence* per *Pound weight upon all Wrought Silks, be applied for the Service of this preſent Year*; *That a further Duty to be laid upon all Wrought Silks, Bengalls, and Stuffs mix'd with Silk or Herba, of the Manufacture of* Perſia, China, *or* Eaſt-India, *and all Callicoes painted or ſtained there, imported before the* 30*th of* September 1701. *be* 15 *l.* per Cent. *upon the Groſs Sales at the Candle, over and above the Duties now payable for the ſame*; *And that a further Duty of* 15 *l.* per Cent. *be laid upon all Muſlins imported*; Which they order'd to be form'd into a Bill, directing the Committee, appointed for that purpoſe, to bring two Clauſes into the Bill; one for a Draw-back of the Duties upon *Eaſt India* Goods, upon the Exportation thereof; And another for the importing Cuſtom free a certain quantity of Paper for the Printing Dr. *Allix*'s Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; which was to conſiſt of ſeveral Volumes in *Folio*. But notwithſtanding this conſiderable Encouragement, I hear the Printing of that great Work is now wholly laid aſide.

† March 12.

Votes relating to the Supply.

Encouragement given for Printing.

Truſtees for the Iriſh *Forfeitures appointed.*

On the 26th of the ſame Month, the Commons having conſider'd of the Number, Qualifications and Manner of chooſing the Truſtees for the Bill of *Iriſh* Forfeitures, reſolv'd, *That the Number of the ſaid Truſtees be Thirteen*; *That no Perſon be a Truſtee, who had any Office or Profit, or was accountable to his Majeſty*; *or was a Member of this Houſe. And that the ſaid Truſtees be choſen by balloting.* Two * days after, the ſeveral Members of the Houſe having giving in Liſts

Liſts of thirteen Perſons Names, which were put into Glaſſes, the Majority fell upon *Francis Anneſley*, *James Hamilton*, *John Baggs*, *John Trenchard*, *James Iſham*, *Henry Langford*, *James Hooper*, Eſquires, Sir *Cyril Wyche*, *John Cary* Gent. Sir *Henry Sheeres*, *Thomas Harriſon* Eſq; Sir *John VVorden*, *VVilliam Fellowes* and *Thomas Rawlins* Eſquires. The two laſt Perſons having equal Voices, either of them muſt have been left out; but the Houſe being inform'd, that Sir *John VVorden* was a Baron of the Exchequer in the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, during his Life, at a yearly Salary from the Crown, it was reſolv'd that the ſaid Sir *John VVorden* was not capable of being a Truſtee in the ſaid Bill, and ſo the other two ſtood. On the 2d of *April*, the Commons paſt the Bill, *for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, by Sale of the forfeited and other Eſtates and Intereſts in* Ireland, *and by a Land-Tax in* England, *for the ſeveral Purpoſes therein mention'd*, and ſent it to the Lords for their Concurrence. A. C. 1700.

The Conduct of the Court, in relation to Forfeitures expos'd.

To juſtifie their Proceedings, if not to expoſe the Conduct of the Court, the Commons † order'd the Report of the Commiſſioners for *Iriſh* Forfeitures to be publiſh'd; 'And that the Reſolutions of the '18th of *January* laſt; the Reſolution of the 4th of 'April 1690. relating to the forfeited Eſtates; his 'Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes, the 5th of *Janu-* 'ary 169⅞. the Addreſs of the Houſe to the King 'the 15th of *February* laſt, his Majeſty's Anſwer 'thereunto, the 26th of the ſame *February*, and the 'Reſolution of the Houſe thereupon; and laſtly, 'the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of the 4th 'of *March* 169⅞. and his Majeſty's Anſwer thereun- 'to, be alſo reprinted with the ſaid Report; and 'reſolv'd, *That the procuring or paſſing exorbitant 'Grants by any Member now of the Privy Council, or by 'any other that had been a Privy Counſellor in this or 'any former Reign, to his Uſe or Benefit, was a high 'Crime and Miſdemeanor.*

† April 8.

On the other hand, the Court, finding their Party extreamly weak in the Houſe of Commons, endeavour'd to oppoſe the Paſſing of the complicated Bill in the Houſe of Lords; to which the Majority of that illuſtrious Aſſembly were enclin'd; ſome out

A. C. 1700.

of Complaiſance to the King, and moſt of them, becauſe they look'd upon the *Tacking of one Bill to another*, as an Innovation in Parliamentary Proceedings; and ſuch as evidently tended to retrench, if not wholly to take away the ſhare the Peers of *England* ought to have in the Legiſlative Authority. But becauſe they could not reject the Bill, without leaving the urgent Neceſſities of the State unprovided, their Lordſhips contented themſelves to make great Amendments to that part of it that related to Forfeitures. The Commons having * conſider'd, and unanimouſly diſapprov'd the ſaid Amendments, ſent to deſire a Conference with the Lords thereupon; Appointed a Committee to draw up Reaſons to be offer'd to their Lordſhips; Reſolv'd, That two days after they would proceed in the further Conſideration of the Report given in by the Commiſſioners for *Iriſh* Forfeitures; And order'd a Liſt of his Majeſty's Privy Council to be laid before the Houſe. On the 9th of *April* a Conference was manag'd between both Houſes, in which the Lords did warmly inſiſt on their Amendments, and the Commons as vehemently maintain their Diſagreement with their Lordſhips. The next † day two Conferences were had on the ſame Subject, and with as little Succeſs: At which the Commons were ſo exaſperated, that they order'd the Lobby of their Houſe to be clear'd of all Strangers; the Back doors of the Speaker's Chamber to be lock'd up; and that the Serjeant ſhould ſtand at the Door of the Houſe, and ſuffer no Members to go forth, and then proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report of the *Iriſh* Forfeitures, and the Liſt of the Lords of the Privy Council. The King being inform'd of the High Ferment the Commons were in, and apprehending the Conſequences, ſent a private Meſſage, (by the Earl of *Albemarle*) to the Lords to paſs the Bill without any Amendments, which their Lordſhips did accordingly, and acquainted the Commons with it. This Condeſcenſion did not wholly appeaſe the Commons, who purſuing their Reſentment againſt the preſent Miniſtry, put the Queſtion, *That an Addreſs be made to his Majeſty to remove* John *Lord* Somers

Diviſion between both Houſes about the Forfeitures Bill.

* April 8.

† April 10.

mers *Lord Chancellor of* England, *from his Preſence and Councils for ever*: which, tho' it was carried in the Negative, by Reaſon of the acknowledg'd Merit, and great Services of that Peer, yet it was reſolv'd, *That an Addreſs be made to his Majeſty, That no Perſon who was not a Native of his Dominions, except his Royal Highneſs Prince* George *of* Denmark, *be admitted to his Majeſty's Councils in* England *or* Ireland. The King did not think fit to give the Commons time to preſent him this unpalatable Addreſs; and therefore having the next * day paſt all ſuch Acts (a) as were ready for the Royal Aſſent, he cauſed the Earl of *Bridgwater* to prorogue the Parliament to the 23d of *May*.

A. C. 1700.

Acts paſt.

* April. 11.

The Parliament prorogu'd.

(a) *To wit, An Act for granting an Aid to his Majeſty, by Sale of the Forfeited and other Eſtates and Intereſts in* Ireland, *and by the Land-Tax in* England *for the ſeveral purpoſes therein mention'd.* 2. *An Act for laying further Duties upon VVrought Silks, Muſlins, and ſome other Commodities of the* Eaſt Indies, *and to enlarge the time for purchaſing certain Reverſionary Annuities therein mention'd:* 3. *An Act for the more effectual Employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom.* 4. *An Act for aſcertaining the Meaſures of Ale and Beer.* 5. *An Act to enable his Majeſty's Natural born Subjects to inherit the Eſtates of their Anceſtors, either Lineal or Collateral, notwithſtanding their Father or Mother were Aliens.* 6. *An Act for preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits in the Principality of* Wales, *and the Counties Palatine.* 7. *An Act for the better preſerving the Navigation of the Rivers* Avon *and* Froom, *and Cleanſing, Paving, and Enlightning the Streets of the City of* Briſtol. 8. *An Act to enable the Mayor and Citizens of the City of* Cheſter, *to recover and preſerve the Navigation upon the River* Dee. 9. *An Act for the further preventing the growth of Popery.* 10. *An Act for making the River* Larke, alias Burne, *Navigable,* 11. *An Act for the more effectual puniſhment of Vagrants, and ſending them by Law whither they ought to be ſent.* 12. *An Act to prevent Diſputes that may ariſe by Officers and Members of Corporations having neglected to Sign the Aſſociation, and taking the Oaths in due time.* 13. *An Act for the Repair of* Dover *Harbour.* 14. *An Act to puniſh Governors of Plantations in this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations.* 15. *An Act for the more effectual Suppreſſion of*

Piracy. 17. *An Act to repeal an Act made in the Ninth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entituled an Act for rendering the Laws more effectual for preventing the Importation of Foreign Bone lace, Loom-lace, Needle-work, Point and Cut-work, three Months after the Prohibition of the VVoollen Manufactures in* Flanders *shall be taken off.* 17. *An Act for the better ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.* 18. *An Act to enable Justices of the Peace to build and repair Goals in their respective Counties.* 19. *An Act for continuing several Laws therein mention'd, and for explaining an Act, entituled, An Act to prevent the* Exportation *of VVooll out of the Kingdoms of* Ireland *and* England *into Foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the VVoollen Manufactures of the Kingdom of* England. 20. *An Act for the explanation and better execution of former Acts made touching Water-men and Wherry-men rowing on the River of* Thames, *and for the better Ordering and Governing the said VVater-men, VVherry-men and Lighter-men upon the said River between* Gravesend *and* Windsor. 21. *An Act for taking away the Duties upon the VVoollen Manufactures, Corn, Grain, Bread, Biscuit, and Meal, exported.* 22. *An Act for raising the Militia for the Year* 1700. *altho' the Months pay formerly advanced be not repaid.* 23. *An Act for the appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army and Navy, and for Transport-Service; and also an Account of the Prizes taken during the late VVar.* 24. *An Act to dissolve the Duke of* Norfolk's *Marriage with the Lady* Mary Mordant, *and to enable him to Marry again.* 25. *An Act for continuing the Governor and Company of Merchants Trading to the* East-Indies *a Corporation, and several private Acts.* Note, *That there was another publick Bill past this Session on the 9th of* February, viz. *An Act for taking away the Bounty-Money for Exporting Corn, from the 9th of* February 1700. *to the 29th of* September 1700.

Besides the Resumption of the *Irish* Forfeitures, and the scanty (at least dubious) Provision for the Debts of the Nation, several other things were done by this Parliament, which were almost as ungrateful to the Court. Towards the beginning of the Session, a *Bill was set on foot in the House of Commons, for qualifying Justices of the Peace*, and a Committee appointed *to inspect the Commissions of the Peace, and Commissions for Deputy Lieutenants, as they now stood, and as they were for Seven Years last past.* This Committee

mittee having made Report to the Houſe, that not only many Perſons Diſſenting from the Church of *England*, but Men of ſmall Fortunes, and who conſequently had an entire Dependance on the Court, were put into thoſe Places, the Commons * reſolv'd, *That an Addreſs be made to his Majeſty, that it would much conduce to the Service of his Majeſty, and the Good of this Kingdom, that Gentlemen of Quality and good Eſtates be reſtor'd and put into the Commiſſions of the Peace and Lieutenancy; and that Men of ſmall Eſtates, be neither continued, nor put into the ſaid Commiſſions:* Which Addreſs being † preſented to the King by the whole Houſe, his Majeſty told them: 'He was of the 'Opinion, that Men of the beſt Quality and Eſtates, 'were moſt proper to be intruſted in the Commiſ-'ſions of the Peace and Lieutenancy; and that Dire-'ctions ſhould be given accordingly. Which Anſwer was ſo pleaſing to the Commons that they return'd their Thanks to his Majeſty in a Body; upon which * occaſion the King aſſur'd them, *He ſhould always endeavour to do what was for the Good of the Publick.*

A. C. 1700.

* Mar. 26 *The Commons Addreſs about the Commiſſions of the Peace.*

† Mar. 5. *The King's Anſwer.*

* April 4.

The Grand Committee of Trade upon the Repreſentations made by the Merchants, of ſeveral Piracies committed in the *Eaſt-Indies* by Captain *Kidd* and his Crew, examin'd the Copies of ſeveral Commiſſions given to the ſaid *Kidd*; of his Majeſty's Warrant for a Grant of Pirates Goods to the Earl of *Bellamont* and others; of an Indenture between his Majeſty and the ſaid Earl; of a Letter from the Lords of the Treaſury to that Earl about ſending over the Treaſure ſeiz'd in *Kidd's* Ship; of another Letter to the ſaid Earl about ſeizing of *Kidd*; of ſeveral Papers received from the Earl of *Bellamont*, and of a Petition of the Old *Eaſt India* Company, preſented to the King on the 21ſt of *September* 1699; and then brought in *a Bill for the more effectual Suppreſſion of Piracy.* Some time † after, upon Information that Capt. *Kidd* was ſent for Home, from the *Weſt-Indies*, the Commons addreſt the King, *That the ſaid* Capt. Kidd *might not be try'd, diſcharg'd or pardon'd, until the next Seſſion of Parliament, and that the Earl of* Bellamont, *Governor of* New-England, *might tranſmit over all Inſtructions and Papers, taken with or relating to the ſaid* Kidd: With which his Majeſty comply'd.

Piracies of Kidd enquired into.

† Mar. 16.

It

A. C. 1700.

It being evident by ſeveral Inſtances, that the Country Party prevail'd in the Houſe of Commons, the *Old Eaſt-India Company* made uſe of this favourable Opportunity to have a Bill brought in *for continuing them a Corporation*; which notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of the *New Eaſt India Company*, and the Endeavours of the Courtiers, paſs'd both Houſes, ſo that his Majeſty was oblig'd to give it his Royal Aſſent.

The Old **Eaſt-India** *Company continu'd.*

Beſides the Affairs of *England*, the Remonſtrances of the *Scotch India* Company did much perplex his Majeſties Thoughts: On the 4th of *December*, 1699. the Council General of that Company Writ a Letter to the *Scotch* Secretary of State in *England*, acquainting his Lordſhip, 'That they had prevail'd upon 'the Lord *Baſil Hamilton* to go up with an Addreſs 'to his Majeſty in behalf of Captain *Robert Pinkarton*, and thirty more, who were wrongfully detain'd 'Priſoners at *Carthagena* ſince the beginning of *February* (then) laſt paſt; and as they were inform'd, moſt 'inhumanely treated. That they were daily importuned by their Relations (who were very conſiderable) for their Relief; and it was of great Concern 'to the Company, that ſomething material ſhould 'be ſpeedily done therein, not only for the ſake of 'the ſaid Priſoners, but that others might thereby 'ſee they did not abandon the Intereſt of ſuch as engag'd themſelves in their Company's Service. 'Wherefore they entreated his Lordſhip, that he 'would be pleas'd to introduce the Lord *Baſil Hamilton* to the King, in preſenting the ſaid Addreſs, and 'to aſſiſt him in procuring a gracious Return from 'his Majeſty. Thereupon the Lord Chancellor Writ a Letter to the *Scotch* Directors, importing, *That his Majeſty's Secretaries of State acquainted him, That the King would not allow my Lord* Baſil Hamilton, *Acceſs to him, becauſe he did not wait upon his Majeſty when he was formerly in* London; *and that he had never ſince given any publick Evidence of his Loyalty, nor had hitherto own'd his Majeſty's Government. But that his Majeſty would not refuſe to hear what my Lord* Baſil's *Inſtructions were, being willing to be inform'd of what the Company deſir'd: And that if the Lord* Baſil *would give in Writing to his Majeſty's Secretaries, what he had to repreſent, his Majeſty would receive informati-*

Letter of the Scotch *Company to the Secretary of* Scotland.

The Chancellor's Letter to the Directors of the Scotch *Company,* Jan. 9.

on

on from their Hands of what was demanded, and would give his Anſwer to the Company. In ſhort, *That his Majeſty did not refuſe the Petition, but would not allow my Lord* Baſil *to be the Preſenter of it.* At the ſame Time, his Majeſty, to give the Company all the preſent Satisfaction he could, Wrote to his Council of *Scotland*: ‘ That whereas the Council General of ‘ the *African* Company of that Nation, had by ‘ their Letter to the Secretaries of State, deſir'd that ‘ they might give their Concurrence to procure a ‘ gracious Return to their Petition, which they had ‘ ſent with Lord *Baſil Hamilton*, and which together ‘ with his Inſtructions, he had communicated to the ‘ Secretaries of State; And that they had repreſent- ‘ ed to him what was deſir'd in behalf of the ſaid ‘ Company; And that he having refus'd the ſaid ‘ Lord *Baſil Hamilton* Acceſs, for the Reaſons com- ‘ municated to the Lord Chancellor by the Secre- ‘ taries of State; yet being willing to give an An- ‘ ſwer to what the Company deſir'd, his Majeſty ‘ was reſolv'd, in the Terms of Treaties, to de- ‘ mand from the King of *Spain*, that Captain *Pin- ‘ karton*, and thoſe of his Crew, who were detained ‘ Priſoners at *Carthagena*, ſhould be ſet at Liberty; ‘ That it was his Majeſty's intention to advance the ‘ Trade of *Scotland*; and that the Subjects of that ‘ Kingdom ſhould he allow'd the ſame Liberty of ‘ Commerce that others enjoy'd with *Engliſh* Plan- ‘ tations; but that the three Frigats they demand- ‘ ed having been given by Parliament, for Guard- ‘ ing the Coaſts, he was reſolv'd not to diſpoſe of ‘ them, till he had the Advice of his Parliament.

A. C. 1700.

The King's Letter to his Council of Scotland.

Jan. 10.

In Anſwer to the ſaid Chancellor's Letter, the Di- ‘ rectors ſent another to the Secretaries of State for ‘ *Scotland*, containing in Subſtance ‘ That the Coun- ‘ cil General of their Company having thought fit ‘ to ſend up one of their Number with an Addreſs ‘ to his Majeſty, and with Inſtructions concerning ‘ the Contents of their Company's former Petiti- ‘ ons, they thought that none could be more capa- ‘ ble to diſcharge that Truſt than the Lord *Baſil Ha- ‘ milton*, as being thoroughly vers'd in the Courſe of ‘ the Company's Affairs; Nor more acceptable to his Majeſty, as having no Objections made againſt ‘ him

The Directors Anſwer to the Lord Chancellor.

A. C. 1700.

him when he was appointed, ſeveral Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, being then preſent. That they were ſurpriz'd to find by a Letter from the Lord Chancellor, that the King would not allow the Lord *Baſil* Acceſs, becauſe he had not waited on his Majeſty when laſt in *London*; but his Lordſhip being ſent by, and having inſtructions from the Council General, they could ſay nothing to it, other than intreat their Lordſhips. That they would uſe their Intereſts with his Majeſty to allow the Lord *Baſil* to have Acceſs to his Royal Perſon, leſt the Refuſal of it might not be only a Diſcouragement to the Company, and all its well-Wiſhers, but give ground to the World to believe, That his not being allow'd Acceſs to his Majeſty, was upon Account of carrying an Addreſs from the Company, which every Body knew ſtood in need of, and had a juſt Right to his Majeſty's Royal Favour and Protection. They alſo Writ to the Lord *Baſil Hamilton*, That as they were ſenſible of his generous condeſcention to their Requeſt in undertaking ſo troubleſom a Journey to *London*, at that Time of the Year, purely to ſerve the Intereſt of his Country; So they could but heartily regret, That the carrying the Company's Commiſſion, ſhould be the occaſion of putting a diſtinguiſhing Mark upon a Perſon of his Lordſhip's Quality and Merit, as to be denied Acceſs to his Majeſty's Perſon, becauſe he had not waited on his Majeſty when laſt in *London*. That no Body was ſo blind but might ſee thro' that: And that whereas they never heard that his Lordſhip had ever done any Thing unworthy of his Quality, or inconſiſtent with the Duty of a Loyal and Peaceable Subject; So they ſtill hop'd, that by his prudent Management, his Majeſty might be undeceiv'd of any Miſrepreſentation he might have of him, and that he would yet condeſcend to grant his Lordſhip Acceſs to his Royal Perſon, with their Addreſs, and give a gracious Anſwer to the Contents of it, and the other Particulars mentioned in his Inſtructions.

The Company's Letter to the Lord Baſil Hamilton

On

On the other hand the House of Lords in *England* represented in an Address to his Majesty, 'That 'according to their Duty, being sollicitous for the 'Preservation and Increase of the Trade of the 'Kingdom, on which the Support of his Majesty's 'Greatness and Honour so much depended, as 'well as the Security and Defence of his People, 'had been very apprehensive, That the Step made 'towards the Settlement of the *Scots* at *Darien*, 'might tend to the great Prejudice of *England*, and 'possibly to the Disturbance of that Peace and good 'Correspondence with the Crown of *Spain*, which 'they conceiv'd to be very advantageous. That there-'fore they had taken the same into serious Consider-'ation, and thought it proper to be laid before his 'Majesty, as the common Father of both Countries. 'And that as they were truly sensible of the great 'Losses their Neighbour Kingdom had sustain'd, 'both by Men and Treasure, in their Expeditions 'to that Place, which they very heartily lamented; 'so they should not endeavour by any Interposition 'of theirs, to defeat the Hopes the *Scots* might still 'entertain of Recovering these Losses by their further 'engaging in that Design, but that they Judg'd such 'a Prosecution on their Parts, must end not only 'in far greater Disappointments to themselves, but, at 'the same Time, prove inconvenient to the Trade 'and Quiet of the Kingdom of *England*. That 'they presum'd to put his Majesty in mind of the 'Address of both Houses of Parliament, presented 'to his Majesty on the 17th of *December*, 1695. in 'the close of which Address his Majesty would see 'the unanimous Sense of the Kingdom, in relati-'on to any Settlement the *Scots* might make in the '*West-Indies*, by virtue of an Act of Parliament 'past about that Time in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, 'which was the Occasion of the Address. That 'they also humbly represented to his Majesty, That 'having receiv'd Information of some Orders his 'Majesty had sent to the Governors of the Planta-'tions on that Subject, the House had on the 18th 'of *January* then last past, come to this Resolution, 'That his Majesty's Pleasure signified to the Gover-

A. C. 1700.

Address of the English House of Lords against the Scotch Settlement at Darien. Feb. 12.

nors

A. C. 1700.

'nors of the Plantations, in Relation to the *Scots* 'Settlement at *Darien*, was agreeable to the fore-'mention'd Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament; 'And that on the 8th of that inſtant *February*, that 'Houſe came to a farther Reſolution, That the Set-'tlement of the *Scots* Colony at *Darien*, was incon-'ſiſtent with the good of the Plantation-Trade of the 'Kingdom. All which they hop'd his Majeſty 'would take into his Royal Conſideration.

This Addreſs was carried only by Four or Five Votes, and about Sixteen Peers enter'd their Proteſts againſt it. As for the Commons, they abſolutely refus'd to concur with it; but however, his Majeſty made Anſwer, *That having receiv'd a very Dutyful Addreſs from the Houſe of Peers, he was pleas'd to let them know, That he would always have a very great regard to their Opinion, and that he aſſur'd them, that he would never be wanting, by all means, to promote the Advantage and Good of the Trade of* England. *At the ſame Time his Majeſty was pleas'd to declare, That he could not but have a great Concern and Tenderneſs for his Kingdom of* Scotland, *and a deſire to advance their Welfare and Proſperity; and was very ſenſibly touch'd with the Loſs his Subjects of that Kingdom had ſuſtain'd by their unhappy Expedition, in order to a Settlement at* Darien; *That his Majeſty did apprehend, that Difficulties might too often ariſe, with Reſpect to the different Intereſt of Trade, between his two Kingdoms, unleſs ſome Means were found out to unite them more nearly and compleatly; wherefore he took this Opportuuity of putting the Houſe of Peers in Mind of what he recommended to his Parliament, ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, that they would conſider of an* Union between the two Kingdoms. *That his Majeſty was of Opinion, That nothing would contribute more to the Security and Happineſs of both Kingdoms; and was inclin'd to hope, that after they had liv'd near a Hundred Years under the ſame Head, ſome happy Expedient might be found for making them one People, in caſe a Treaty were ſet on Foot for that purpoſe: And therefore he very earneſtly recommended that Matter to the Conſideration of the Houſe.* Hereupon the Lords fram'd and paſs'd an Act for *Authorizing certain Commiſſioners of the Realm of* England, *to Treat with Commiſſioners*

The King's Anſwer to the Lords *Addreſs.*

Deſign to unite England *and* Scotland.

miſſioners of Scotland, *for the Weal of both Kingdoms,* to which the Commons † refus'd to give their Concurrence. About two Months * before, a Complaint was made to the Houſe of Commons of a Printed Book, entituled, *An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the Miſcarriage of the* Scots *Colony at* Darien, and the Houſe having examin'd the ſaid Book, reſolv'd, *That it highly reflecting on the Honour of his Majeſty, and both Houſes of Parliament, and tending to create Jealouſies and Animoſities between the two Kingdoms of* England *and* Scotland, *was a Falſe, Scandalous and Traiterous Libel*; Order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hang-man, and Addreſt his Majeſty to iſſue out his Royal Proclamation for the Diſcovering and Apprehending the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſaid Libel: Which Proclamation was publiſh'd accordingly.

A. C. 1700.

Proves ineffectual.

† Mar. 5.

* Jan. 15.

In the mean time, notwithſtanding his Majeſty's Proclamation iſſued out in *Scotland* on the 18th of *December* laſt, againſt diſorderly Petitioning; the *Scotch* went on with a National Addreſs to his Majeſty, which was preſented by the Marquis of *Tweedale* on the 25th of *March*, and imported, 'That 'they being deeply affected with the hard Circum'ſtances of the *Indian* and *African* Company of his 'Majeſty's Kingdom of *Scotland*, both Abroad and 'at Home, as being of Univerſal Concern to the 'whole Nation; And that his Majeſty having been 'pleas'd by his Royal Anſwer to the Council Ge'neral of the ſaid Companies Petition, to ſignifie, 'That he very much regretted the Loſs which that 'Kingdom and the Company had then lately ſu'ſtain'd: That upon all Occaſions his Majeſty 'would Protect and Encourage the Trade of the 'Nation, and that he would order the Parliament to 'meet when he judg'd the Good of the Nation re'quir'd it: That they were thereby encourag'd in 'moſt dutiful and humble Manner, to repreſent to 'his Majeſty, That as the Eſtates of Parliament and 'that Nation, which they repreſented, had a pecu'liar Intereſt in the Concerns of the ſaid Company, 'as was particularly manifeſted in their Unanimous 'Addreſs to his Majeſty, *Auguſt* 5. 1698. So they 'humbly

The Scotch *National Addreſs.*

A. C. 1700.

'humbly conceiv'd nothing could be ſo conducible 'to ſupport the Credit and Intereſt of the ſaid Com-'pany under its preſent Misfortunes, as a Meeting 'of the ſaid Eſtates in Parliament, and that the 'Good of the Nation, could, at no time, require their 'Meeting, more than at preſent. That they doubted 'not but that under the Influences of his Majeſty's 'Favour and Protection, together with the Aſſiſtance 'which might be reaſonably expected from his ſaid 'Parliament, the ſaid Company might be enabled 'to proſecute their Undertaking with greater Aſſu-'rance, and better Succeſs, than hitherto they could 'have done, under the many Stops and Difficulties 'which they met with from time to time. Where-'fore they, in all humble Duty, moſt earneſtly en-'treated, and moſt aſſuredly expected, That his 'Majeſty would order his ſaid Parliament to meet as 'ſoon as poſſible; which they doubted not would 'tend to the Honour of his Majeſty, and the gene-'ral Good and Satisfaction of the Nation.'

Upon the Preſenting of this Addreſs, one of the Commiſſioners ſignified to the King, That it was hop'd his Majeſty would be pleas'd to look upon it, not only as a Petition for Allowing the Parliament to Sit, but likewiſe as a Teſtimony of the Nation's Concern for the Intereſt of the *Indian* and *African* Company. To which his Majeſty was pleas'd to anſwer. *That that would be beſt known in Parliament, and that the Parliament could not Sit before the* 14*th of* May *then next enſuing, but that it would Sit then.*

The growth of Popery *check'd.*

On the 21ſt of *February* the Clergy of the County Palatine of *Lancaſter* preſented a Petition to the Commons of *England*, praying that ſuch effectual Methods as ſhould be thought fit, might be us'd to ſtop the growth of *Popery*, and prevent the miſchievous Effects that were otherwiſe likely to be produced by the inſolent Behaviour and Attempts of *Popiſh* Prieſts: Whereupon Mr. *How* reported from the Committee appointed to enquire how far the Laws againſt *Popiſh* Recuſants had been put in Execution, and to propoſe what further Remedies were neceſſary to ſuppreſs the Growth of *Popery* in theſe Kingdoms, and to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Religi-

'on

on, 'That it did not appear to them, that the Laws 'against *Popiſh* Recuſants had generally been put in 'Execution; That it was their Opinion, that a fur- 'ther Reward be given to ſuch Perſons as ſhould 'Diſcover and Convict *Popiſh* Prieſts or Jeſuits; 'That it would be a further Remedy againſt the 'growth of *Popery*, that perpetual Impriſonment be 'inflicted upon *Popiſh* Prieſts and *Popiſh* School- 'Maſters, convict upon the Oath of one or more 'Witneſſes; That no Perſon Born after the 25th 'day of *March* 1700. being a *Papiſt*, be capable of 'inheriting any Title of Honour or Eſtate within 'the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or 'Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*: And that no *Papiſt* 'be capable of purchaſing any Lands, Tenements 'or Hereditaments in the ſaid Kingdom, either in 'his own Name, or in the Name of any Perſon in 'Truſt for him. The Commons having agreed to theſe Reſolutions, order'd a Bill to be brought in thereupon; which Bill ſoon after received the Royal Aſſent. A. C. 1700.

Some time before, the Duke of *Norfolk*, taking advantage of the Precedent made the laſt Year in the Caſe of the Earl of *Macclesfield*, lodg'd a Bill in the Houſe of Peers, *to diſſolve his Grace's Marriage with the Lady* Mary Mordant, *and to enable him to Marry again*, which in few days paſt both Houſes, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of the Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*. *The Duke of Norfolk's Marriage diſſolv'd. See the Appendix.*

Before we leave this Seſſion of Parliament, we muſt take Notice of a Paſſage that made at that time a great deal of Noiſe: The Commons having appointed one Mr. *Stephens* to preach before them on the 30th of *January*. That Miniſter, who it ſeems, was tainted with *Republican* Principles, inſtead of aſſerting the Rights and Prerogatives of *Monarchy*, and ſuiting his Sermon to the Occaſion, which was a day of Humiliation for the Murder of King *Charles* the I. by his Rebellious Subjects, he exalted the Power of the People; preach'd up the exploded Opinions that were the firſt Cauſe of that bloody and horrid Parricide; and would have perſwaded his Honourable Auditors, that the Obſervation of this Fact, which *Mr.* Stephens *preach'd before the Houſe of Commons. Jan.* 30.

A. C. 1700.

has always been religiously kept by all Parliaments, should be utterly abolish'd. Besides which it was remark'd, that he omitted praying for the Parliament, and every branch of the Royal Family. The next day a Motion being made and the Question put, *That the Thanks of the House be given to Mr.* Stephens *for his Sermon*, it was carried in the Negative, and resolv'd, *That for the future, no Person be recommended to Preach before the House, who is under the Dignity of a Dean in the Church, and has not taken his Degree of Doctor in Divinity.*

His Sermon disliked.

Second Treaty of Partition concluded. March 15 N. S.

While the Parliament was sitting, there was a second Treaty agitated and concluded between *England*, *France* and *Holland*, whereby instead of the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, (who dy'd on the 6th of *February* 1699. N. S.) the Archduke *Charles* of *Austria*, was to have all the *Spanish* Dominions, both within and without *Europe*, except what by the former Treaty had been assign'd to the *Dauphin* and *France*; And that the Duke of *Lorrain*, instead of his own Country, which was also to be given to *France*, should have the Dutchy of *Milan*; and the Prince of *Vaudemont*, the County of *Bitsche* conferr'd upon him. His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries for making this Treaty were the Earls of *Portland* and *Jersey*.

The Great Seal taken from the Lord Somers.

Immediately after the Parliament was prorogu'd, the King sent the Earl of *Portland* to the Lord Chancellor *Somers* to demand the Great Seal from him: Whether his Majesty made this step by his own Determination, or by the impulse of his new Favourite, who headed a growing Party, History cannot affirm; but 'tis most certain, that thereby his Majesty lost abundance of true Friends, without gaining any real ones; For tho' the Lord *Somers* had been attack'd by the Commons, yet the majority of that House had warmly stood up in his Defence. And as the abandoning so faithful a Minister could not but discourage others from embracing heartily his Majesty's Service; so his Majesty's yielding so tamely (if I may be allow'd the Expression in speaking of a Prince who was a Heroe in the Field) to the faint and negative Resolves of the House of Commons, could not but lay him open to more vi-

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gorous Attacks. Not long * after the Great Seal was committed to the Cuſtody of Sir *Nathan Wright*, one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, with the Title of *Lord Keeper*, who by Virtue of his Office, took his Place in the Privy-Council. A. C. 1700. * May 21. *Sir Nathan Wright made Lord Keeper.*

The removing of the Lord *Somers* from his high Station, tho' it diſpleas'd abundance, yet pleas'd almoſt as many; but the admitting the Earl of *Albemarle* into the moſt noble Order of the Garter, which the King did on the 14th of *May*, was generally diſlik'd; tho' to make it go down the better, his Majeſty did at the ſame time, beſtow that diſtinguiſhing Mark of Honour on the Earl of *Pembroke*, Preſident of the Council, who highly deſerv'd it, not only by his eminent Services to the Government, but likewiſe by his illuſtrious Birth. About three Weeks after the two Knights Elect were inſtall'd at *Windſor* with the uſual Formalities; but it was obſerv'd, that tho' the concourſe of People was extraordinary great, and the Entertainment very Splendid, yet few of the Nobility grac'd the Ceremony by their Preſence; and that many ſevere Reflections were then made on his Majeſty, for laviſhing away a Garter on his Favourite. *The Earls of Pembroke and Albemarle made Knts. of the Garter. And inſtalled.* June 5.

Towards the latter end of *June*, the King diſpoſed the Office of Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold, which had ſome time been vacant to the Earl of *Jerſey*; And made the Earl of *Romney* Groom of the Stole, and the Earl of *Carliſle* one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber. Three days * after his Majeſty declar'd in Council, That the publick Affairs requiring his going over to *Holland*, he had appointed the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Viſcount *Lonſdale*, Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Steward. and the Lord Chamberlain of his Houſhold; the Earl of *Bridgwater*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; the Earl of *Marlborough*, Governor to his Highneſs the Duke of *Gloceſter*; and the Earl of *Tankerville*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, to the Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his Abſence. On the 4th of *July*, his Majeſty ſet out from *Hampton Court*; lay *Places beſtow'd.* * June 27. *Lords Juſtices appointed.*

A. C. 1700. that Night at *Canterbury*; and the next day embarked at *Margate* for *Holland*, where he ſafely arriv'd on the Seventh of that Month.

The Parliament of Scotland *meets.* May 21. Before the King left *England*, his Majeſty thought it neceſſary to aſſemble the Parliament of *Scotland*, and for that Purpoſe appointed the Duke of *Queensbury* to be his High-Commiſſioner. On the 21ſt of *May* the Parliament of that Kingdom being met at *Edinburgh*, his Majeſty's Letter to them was firſt Read, which was to this Effect:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The great Deſire we have to promote and advance the Intereſt of that our Antient Kingdom, 'did make us intend to have held this Seſſions of 'Parliament in Perſon, that we might more clearly 'have diſcern'd, what is yet needful to be done, for 'the full Eſtabliſhment of your Religion, Laws and 'Liberties: And as our Deſign in coming to *Britain*, 'was the Relief and Happineſs of the three Kingdoms, ſo we are firmly reſolv'd to make it the 'chief Deſign of our Reign, to do every thing that 'may tend to the advantage and good of our 'Subjects.

'The preſent Circumſtances of Affairs abroad, 'not allowing of our being with you at preſent; 'We have appointed our Right Truſty and Right 'intirely belov'd Couſin and Councellor, *James* 'Duke of *Queensbury*, to repreſent our Royal Perſon, 'and to be our Commiſſioner in this Seſſion. We 'are fully ſatisfied with his Fitneſs and Ability for 'diſcharging this Truſt: And we doubt not but his 'conſtant Loyalty to us ſince our Acceſſion to the 'Crown, and his Zeal and Fidelity for our Service, 'and the Proſperity and Good of the Kingdom, 'which has appear'd on all Occaſions, and in all the 'Truſts wherein he has been employ'd, will render 'him acceptable to you.

'We have fully inſtructed him in all things that 'we think may fall under your Conſideration, and 'ſeem to be neceſſary at preſent. Therefore we 'deſire that you may give him entire Truſt and 'Credit. The breaking out of the War in ſome 'Places of *Europe*, the great arming by Sea and 'Land,

'Land, the uncertain State of the Publick Peace, A. C.
'and the continued Deſigns of our Enemies, both 1700.
'at Home and Abroad, cannot but convince you
'that it is neceſſary for your Safety that the Forces
'be maintain'd; and we expect that you will cer-
'tainly ſupply us with ſufficient Funds for that
'end.

'We are heartily ſorry for the Misfortunes and
'Loſſes that the Nation has ſuſtain'd in their Trade,
'and we will effectually Concur in any thing that
'may contribute for Promoting and Encouraging
'Trade, that being ſo indiſpenſably needful for the
'Welfare of the Nation. And we do particularly
'recommend to you the incouraging Manufactures,
'and the improvement of the Native Product of
'the Kingdom, which is not only the ſureſt Foun-
'dation of Foreign Trade, but will be an effectu-
'al way for providing and employing the Poor,
'whoſe Circumſtances require your Conſideration
'and Aſſiſtance.

'We give you full Aſſurance, that we will
'maintain your Religion, Laws and Liberties, and
'*Presbyterian* Government, as it is eſtabliſh'd: And
'it will be moſt acceptable to us, that you fall up-
'on effectual Methods for preventing the growth
'of *Popery*, and diſcouraging Vice and Immorality.

'We have had very many eminent Proofs of your
'Loyalty and good Affection to us, particularly in
'all your Proceedings in the laſt Seſſion; for
'which we return you our hearty Thanks. And
'ſeeing we have demanded nothing of you upon
'this Occaſion, but what is both neceſſary for your
'Preſervation againſt the Deſigns or Attempts of
'your Enemies, and for promoting the Welfare and
'Advantage of the Nation; Therefore we doubt
'not but you will Act with Unanimity and Diſ-
'patch, ſo as all that comes before you may be
'concluded to the mutual Satisfaction of us and our
'People. And aſſuring you of our Royal Favour
'and Protection, we bid you heartily Farewel. Af-
ter the Reading of this Letter, the Lord High Com-
miſſioner made a Speech, as did likewiſe the Lord

A. C. 1700. *Marchmont* Lord High Chancellor, which done, the Houſe adjourn'd to the 24th.

Repreſentation of the Scotch *Company*, May 26.

The Parliament was but juſt met again, when there came a ſharp Repreſentation to them, from the Council General of the *African* and *Indian* Company, containing a tedious Rehearſal of their Loſſes, Diſappointments and Grievances: Which Repreſentation was back'd by an Addreſs from the Shire of *Haddington*: Importing, 'That after a long

Addreſs of the Shire *of* Haddington. May 27.

'and expenſive War, they expected to have enjoy'd the Bleſſing of a happily concluded Peace, 'by the Re eſtabliſhment of their Foreign Trade, 'Encouragement of Home Manufactures, Employing the Poor, in Improvement of their Native 'Product, and the leſſening of their publick Burdens; but that inſtead thereof, to their unſpeakable Loſs, and almoſt ruin of the Nation, they 'found their Trade abroad ſenſibly decay'd, and 'their Corn carried out, by the Importation of Commodities from Places where theirs were prohibited; That their Woollen and other Manufactures 'at Home receiv'd not that Encouragement which 'the Good of the Country requir'd; And more eſpecially that their Company trading to *Africa* 'and the *Indies* met with ſo much Oppoſition from 'Abroad, and got ſo little ſupport at Home, that 'after ſo great a Loſs of Men, and Expence of 'Treaſure, it was too probable that their Settlement in *Caledonia* would fall a ſecond time, under 'the ſame unlucky Circumſtances as at firſt, if not 'prevented. That yet, after all thoſe Hardſhips 'the Nation groan'd under, numerous Forces were 'kept on Foot, which occaſion'd then in times of 'Peace, heavy and unneceſſary Taxes, while their 'much wealthier Neighbours were Disbanding their 'Troops. All which Calamities they could not but 'look upon as the Effect of the Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, for the Immoralities that every 'where abounded amongſt all Ranks and Degrees 'of Men, to the Diſhonour of God, and their holy 'Religion, the debauching the Spirits, and corrupting the Manners of the People.

There

There were likewiſe at the ſame time, ſeveral other Addreſſes and Petitions preſented to the Parliament, complaining of many general and particular Grievances, and praying for Redreſs thereof; after Reading of all which a Motion being made and preſt, that the Parliament ſhould reſolve, *That the Colony of* Caledonia *in* Darien, *was a Legal and Rightful Settlement in the Terms of the Act of Parliament* 1695. *And that the Parliament would maintain and ſupport the ſame*; his Majeſty's High-Commiſſioner, fearing the Conſequences of this Vote, which was likely to be carried in the Affirmative, did immediately Adjourn the Parliament for three Days; and at their next Meeting, Adjourn'd it further for twenty Days. Whereupon the Plurality of the Members met that very Evening, and ſign'd an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they complain'd, *of their having been interrupted by a ſudden Adjournment while they were debating a Motion concerning their Colony at* Darien, *which they conceiv'd was not agreeable to the* 40*th Act of the* 11*th Parliament of King* James VI. *wherein it is enacted*, That nothing ſhould be done or commanded, which might directly or indirectly prejudge the Liberty of free voting, and Reaſoning of the Eſtates of Parliament. *That by a ſubſequent Adjournment of twenty Days, the Parliament was not permitted to come to any Reſolution in the preſſing Concerns of the Nation, which they could not think conſiſtent with that Article of their Claim of Right, whereby it was declar'd*, That for the Redreſs of all Grievances, ſtrengthening and preſerving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently call'd and allowed to Sit, and the Freedom of Speech and Debate ſecur'd to the Members. *Wherefore they earneſtly intreated his Majeſty, that he would be pleas'd to allow his Parliament to meet on the Day to which it was then adjourn'd; and to ſit as long as might be neceſſary for Redreſſing the Grievances of the Nation.*

A. C. 1700.

The Parliament prorogued.

The Parliaments Addreſs to the King, June 11.

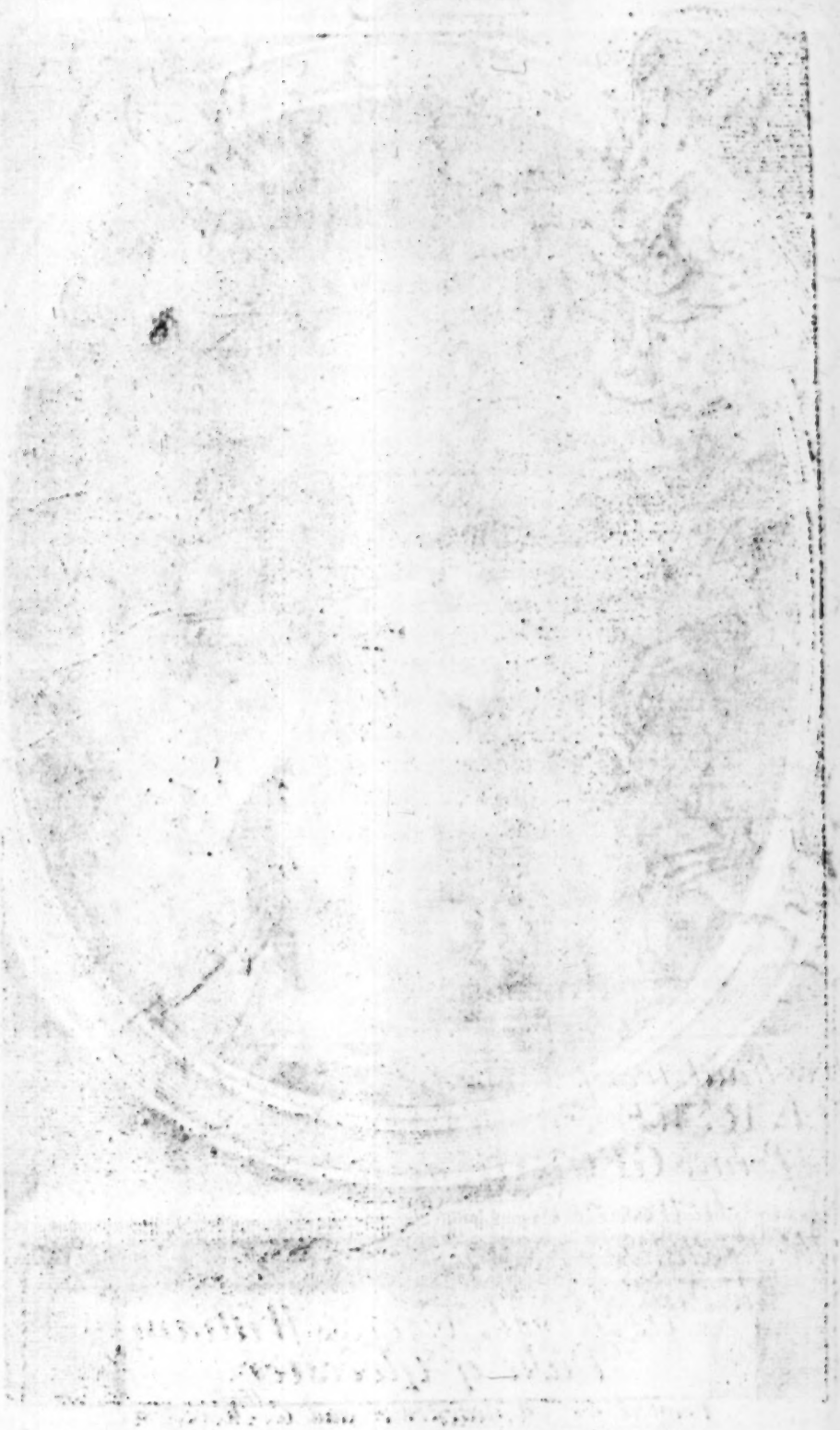
This Addreſs being preſented and read to the King, his Majeſty ſaid, *He would Conſider of it.* And at a ſecond Audience, the Lord *Roſs*, one of the Commiſſioners, in the Name of the reſt, Addreſſing himſelf to the King to this purpoſe: 'That they

A. C. 1700.

'were come by his appointment to receive his Answer, to the Addreſs which they preſented from 'the Loyal Members of his Parliament of *Scotland*; his Majeſty told them, 'That he could give no 'Anſwer at that time to their Petition, but they ſhould 'know his Intentions in *Scotland*.

The Addreſſers finding that the Parliament was further adjourn'd by Proclamation, and not knowing how ſoon it might be allow'd to Sit, fram'd the Draught of a ſecond National Addreſs, to be ſign'd by the ſeveral Shires and Burroughs throughout the Kingdom: But while the ſame was carry'd on, his Majeſty writ a Letter directed to the Duke of *Queensbury*, and the Privy-Council, which Letter was publiſh'd in the manner of a Proclamation, and wherein the King declar'd, 'That if it had been 'poſſible for him to have agreed to the Reſolve of-'fer'd to aſſert the Right of the *African* Company's 'Colony in *America*, tho' that Method ſeem'd to 'him unneceſſary, yet his Majeſty had from the 'beginning readily done it, at the earneſt deſires 'of his Miniſters, and for his People's Satisfaction, 'all other Conſiderations ſet apart; but ſince that 'things were much chang'd, his Majeſty being tru-'ly ſorry for the Nation's Loſs, and moſt willing 'to grant what might be needful for the relief and 'eaſe of the Kingdom, he aſſur'd them, that he 'would be ſo ready to concur with his Parliament, 'in every thing that could be reaſonably expected 'of him, for aiding and ſupporting their Intereſts, 'and repairing their Loſſes, that his good Subjects 'ſhould have juſt Grounds to be ſenſible of his hear-'ty Inclinations to advance the Wealth and Proſ-'perity of that his Majeſty's antient Kingdom. 'That his Majeſty was confident that that Declara-'tion would beſatisfying to all good Men, who would 'certainly be careful both of their own Preſervation, 'and of the Honour and Intereſt of the Govern-'ment, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be miſled, 'nor give any Advantage to Enemies and ill deſign-'ing Perſons, ready to catch hold of any opportu-'nity, as their Practcies did too manifeſtly Witneſs. 'Concluding, That his Majeſty's neceſſary Ab-'ſence

The King's Letter to the Duke of Queensbury, and Privy Council of Scotland, July 26.





His Royal Highness William
Duke of Glocester.

Printed for M. Gillyflower and L. Meredith.



Du tres-haut, tres-puissant, et tres-illustre Prince,
GUILLAUME Fils de la Princesse ANNE,
par le Prince GEORGE de DANEMARC;
Chevalier du tres-noble Ordre de la JARTIERE
Installé au Château de WINDESORE le 24.me jour
de Juillet, l'an MDCXCVI.

P. 4

ſence had occaſion'd the late Adjournment, but as ſoon as God ſhould bring him back, he was fully reſolv'd his Parliament ſhould meet. A. C. 1700.

The Duke of Gloceſter *falls Sick.*

The King had not been many Weeks in *Holland*, when he receiv'd the Surprizing and Melancholy News of the Death of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, which was in a great meaſure occaſion'd by the Solemnizing of his Nativity, on *Wedneſday July* the 24th. After the Ceremony was over his Highneſs found himſelf fatigu'd, and indiſpos'd, and the next Day he was extreamly Sick, and complain'd of his Throat. All *Friday* he was hot and feaveriſh; On *Saturday* Morning after taking away a little Blood, he thought himſelf better; but in the Evening, his Feaver appearing more violent, a Bliſter was applied to him, and other proper Remedies adminiſtred. The ſame Day a Raſh appear'd on his Skin, which encreaſing on *Sunday*, more Bliſters were laid on. In the Afternoon the Feaver growing ſtronger, his Highneſs went into a *Dilirium*, which laſted with his Life: He paſs'd the Night as he did the preceding, in ſhort broken Sleeps, and incoherent Talk. On *Munday* the Bliſters having taken Effect, and the Pulſe mending, the Phyſicians that attended him, thought it probable his Highneſs might recover; But about Eleven at Night his Highneſs was on the ſudden ſeiz'd with a difficult Breathing, and could ſwallow nothing down, inſomuch that he expir'd before midnight; being Ten years and Five Days Old.

Account of his Diſtemper ſent to the King, by Dr. Hannes, *Dr.* Gibbons.

He Dies July 29.

Never was ſo great a Loſs, ſo little lamented: Which may be aſcrib'd to the different Parties that divided *England*; Two of which I mean, the *Jacobites* and *Republicans*, look'd upon that hopeful young Prince, as a future Obſtacle to their reſpective Deſigns. Grief, upon this ſad Occaſion, ſeem'd to be confin'd within the Palace of St. *James's*, and to center in a more ſenſible manner, in the Royal Breaſts of the Princeſs and Prince of *Denmark*, who mourn'd not only for themſelves, but for the whole Nation. The Duke of *Gloceſter* was a Prince whoſe tender Conſtitution bended under the Weight of his Manly Soul; and was too much harraſs'd by the vivacity of his Genius, to be of long duration. He was ſcarce

His Death not duly lamented. Except by the Princeſs and Prince of Denmark.

The Duke of Gloceſter's *Character.*

A. C. 1700. ſcarce Seven Years Old, when he underſtood the Terms of Fortification and Navigation, knew all the different Parts of a ſtrong Place, and a Ship of War; and could Marſhal a Company of Boys, who had voluntarily Liſted themſelves to attend him. He had early ſuck'd in his Mother's Piety, and was always attentive to Prayers; but he had a particular averſeneſs to Dancing, and all Womaniſh Exerciſes; his only delight being in Marſhal Sports and Hunting: In a Word, he was too forward to arrive at Maturity.

The King had ever expreſt a great Love for the Duke of *Gloceſter*, and was certainly very much affected by his untimely Death. But not to dwell any longer upon this afflicting Subject, his Majeſty was, about this Time, waited on at *Loo*, by the Biſhop of *Osnabrug*, Brother to the Duke of *Lorrain*; and gave Audience to the Preſident *de la Tour*, Envoy extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*; And the Earl of *Jerſey's* going over to attend his Majeſty, occaſion'd various Speculations. In *September*, his Majeſty was waited upon at *Breda*, by the Duke of *Bavaria*; at the *Grave* by the Electoral Prince of *Brandenburg*, and the Electoreſs Dowager of *Hannover*; who alſo accompanied his Majeſty to the *Hague*; where we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, conſidering the State of the Royal Family of *England* at that juncture, by the Death of the Duke of *Gloceſter*, the Buſineſs of the Succeſſion in the Proteſtant Line, was ſo far concerted, as to have it laid before the Parliament at their next Seſſions.

War in the North. Some Time before a League was made between the Kings of *Denmark* and *Poland*, with the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*, to cruſh the young King of *Sweden* with their united Force, and kindle a violent War in the North. Whilſt the *Poles* ſat down before *Riga*, in *Livonia*, the King of *Denmark* attack'd the Duke of *Holſtein*, the Brother-in-Law, and Confederate of the King of *Sweden*; And under pretence of having ſome Forts Demoliſh'd, proceeded to ſubdue his whole Country, and laid Siege to *Tonningen*: Tho' both without Succeſs; Several Princes and States concern'd themſelves in making up this Breach, but none

none ſo particularly as *England* and *Holland*, who finding an amicable Mediation would not do, his Majeſty thought fit to ſend a Squadron of Thirty *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Men of War into the *Sound*, beſides Fireſhips and Bomb-veſſels. This Squadron arriv'd at the Mouth of the *Sound*, on the Twentieth of *July*; and about the ſame Time the Fleet of *Sweden* put to Sea; Whereupon the *Daniſh* Fleet quitted the *Sound*; and preſently after the Conjunction of the *Swedes* with the Confederates, near *Laundſcroon*, beyond the Iſle of *Vere*, they retir'd in ſome Confuſion, for fear of being attack'd, under the Caſtle of *Copenhagen*: The Confederates made a ſhew of Bombing that City, not with deſign to do it any Damage, tho' they might have laid it in Aſhes, but only to encline the King of *Denmark* to a Peace; which was much haſtened by the Deſcent of the *Swediſh* Troops, headed by their King, in the Iſle of *Zeeland*. For his *Daniſh* Majeſty being coop'd up in *Holſtein*, by ſome *Swediſh* Frigats, cruiſing on that Coaſt; And therefore unable to ſave his Capital City, otherwiſe than by a Treaty; the Negotiations were reaſſum'd, and effectually carried on at *Travendal*, within a Mile of *Seyeburg* in *Holſtein* where both the *Daniſh* and Confederate Armies lay, ſo that after a Debate of Six Days the Peace was at length ſign'd on the 18th of *Auguſt*, between *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and the Duke of *Holſtein*, with the Excluſion of *Moſcovy* and *Poland*. Some Days before Lieutenant General *Bannier*, who commanded in the Town of *Tonningen*, when it was lately beſieg'd by the *Danes*, waited upon his Majeſty at *Loo*; being ſent by the Duke of *Holſtein*, in acknowledgment of his Majeſty's Protection; And about Six Weeks after, the King of *Poland*'s Reſident at the *Hague*, preſented a Memorial to the States-General, full of Aſſurances of Friendſhip from the King his Maſter, and acquainting them, That what induc'd him to put off the Bombarding of *Riga*, when every thing was in Readineſs for exacting that Deſign, was chiefly the conſideration of the Loſs which divers Merchants, Subjects of the King of *England*, and the States-General, would have ſuffered thereby. His Majeſty having Writ to the *Czar* of

A. C. 1700.

Peace between Denmark *Sweden, and* Holſtein. *Aug.* 18. N. S.

A. C. 1700.

of *Moscovy*, upon the Occasion of the Differences between him and the Crown of *Sweden*, to press him to an Accommodation, and offer his Mediation; And having likewise dispatch'd several important Affairs, at the *Hague*, his Majesty embark'd for *England* on the 17th of *October*, (O. S.) safely landed at *Harwich*, the next Day; Din'd at Sir *Isaac Rebow's* at *Colchester* on the 19th, lay at *Chelmsford* that Night, and on the 20th came to *Hampton Court*. Four Days after the Parliament of *England* was further Prorogu'd to the 21st of *September* following.

The King lands in **England, Oct. 18.**

The Parliament of **Scotland meets** *again.*

In this Interim let us Conclude the Affairs of *Scotland*; The King made good his Declaration, for even before his Return he allow'd the Parliament of that Kingdom to meet on the 28th of *October*, and sent them a Letter from *Loo*, containing in Substance,

The King's Letter to them.

'That having adjourn'd their Parliament on account 'of his going beyond Sea, he then promis'd what he 'was now ready to make good to them at this Meeting; That he had consider'd their Address in 1698. 'on behalf of the *African* Company, and would 'comply with their Desires, in relation to that National concern; and moreover, do all else that 'could be requir'd for maintaining and advancing 'the Peace and Welfare of their Kingdom. He 'likewise promis'd to give his Royal Assent to all 'Acts for better establishing the *Presbyterian* Government, Preventing the growth of Popery, Suppressing 'Vice and Immorality, encouraging Piety and Virtue, Preserving and Securing Personal Liberty, Regulating and Advancing Trade, and especially for 'retrieving the Losses and promoting the Interests of 'the *African* and *India* Companies. He also promis'd 'to encourage Manufactures, and Assent to what ever 'else should be offer'd for clearing and securing Property, Strengthening and Facilitating the Administration of Justice, Restraining and Punishing 'Crimes, preserving Peace and Quietness, &c. He 'next assur'd them of his great Concern for not being able to assert the Companies Right of Establishing a Colony at *Darien*, without disturbing 'the Peace of Christendom, and bringing that ancient 'Kingdom into an inevitable War, without hopes 'of Assistance. With these plain Reasons, he doubts

'not

'not but they will be ſatisfied, and therefore recommending to them unanimity and the raiſing of Competent Taxes for their Defence, he concludes with only acquainting them, further that he had thought fit to continue the D. of *Queensbury* High-Commiſſioner, and ſo bids them heartily farewel. A. C. 1700.

The Scots abandon Darien.

It muſt be obſerv'd, that during the Interval of the 2 Seſſions of Parliament came the Melancholy News to *Scotland*, of their People's having abandoned, or rather ſurrender'd their New Settlement at *Darien*, which occaſion'd the Company to repreſent to the Parliament on the 1ſt day of their Seſſions, 'That for want of due Protection abroad, ſome 'Perſons had been encourag'd to break in upon their 'Priviledges even at home; This Repreſentation was back'd by a National Addreſs, importing, That 'they had formerly Petition'd his Majeſty for the 'Meeting of a Parliament to ſupport and aſſert their 'Company's Trading to *Africa*, and the *Indies*; 'which the ſaid Parliament, declar'd, by an unanimous Addreſs on the 5 *Auguſt*, 1998. to be their 'own and the whole Nations concern. And his 'Majeſty having been graciouſly pleas'd to allow the 'Parliament to meet again on the 21ſt of *May*, 1700. 'they could not but then expreſs their Sorrow for 'the unexpected Adjournment thereof without their 'being permitted to do any thing towards the end of 'their Meeting.

The laſt Scotch National Addreſs.

'That they did in all humble manner concur 'with the dutiful Addreſs then lately preſented to 'his Majeſty, from the plurality of Members of Parliament, repreſenting the prejudices ariſing to the 'preſſing Concerns of the Nation from that Adjournment, and to the Rights and Liberties of 'Parliament, from the manner of it. And that 'it was to their unexpreſſible regret that, his 'Majeſty, did ſeem to be prevail'd upon by 'the Miſrepreſentations of evil Counſellors, to 'iſſue out Proclamations, further adjourning the 'Parliament, from Time to Time, whilſt not only 'their ſaid Company ſtood in need of the Countenance, Support and Protection promis'd to it by 'his Majeſty in Parliament, and more eſpecially 'upon the Misfortunes that had then lately befallen

'it,

A. C. 1700. ‘ it, by the Succeſs of Enemies againſt it's Colony ‘ of *Caledonia*; and whilſt the Nation it ſelf remain- ‘ ed under the preſſure of ſuch Grievances as could ‘ only be redreſs'd in Parliament.

‘ That to the end his Majeſty might have a juſt ‘ View thereof, they humbly repreſented to him, ‘ how indiſpenſably neceſſary it was.

‘ That the *Proteſtant* Religion be ſecur'd againſt ‘ the Growth of Popery, Immorality and Prophane- ‘ neſs. That the Freedom and Independency of ‘ that Antient Kingdom, and the Nations Right ‘ and Title to *Caledonia*, as holding of his Majeſty's ‘ Crown of *Scotland*, be aſſerted and ſupported. That ‘ the Good Inclinations of his Majeſty and Succeſ- ‘ ſors of *Scotland*, be preſerv'd from Foreign Influ- ‘ ence, as well as from the miſrepreſentations and ‘ pernicious Councils of unnatural Country-men. ‘ That the frequency and ſitting of Parliaments be ‘ ſecur'd and aſcertain'd purſuant to the Claim of ‘ Right. That dangerous Influences upon the Free- ‘ dom of Parliaments, either by Gratuities, Penſions, ‘ and Farms of any Branch of the Revenue, and ‘ the diſpoſing of any part of the Revenue, or an- ‘ nexed Property of the Crown, otherwiſe than ac- ‘ cording to Law, for the neceſſary Support of the ‘ Government, be preſerv'd. That the publick Cre- ‘ dit be reſtored, and an enquiry made into the ap- ‘ plication of the Funds, laid on, and appointed by ‘ Parliament, for the ſupport of the Government, ‘ and payment of the Army. That the Security of ‘ the Nation and Government be ſettled in a duly ‘ regulated National Force, inſtead of a Standing ‘ Army, ſo burthenſome to the Country, and dange- ‘ rous to its Liberties. That the manner of applying ‘ the Security which they had by the Claim of ‘ Right, for the perſonal Freedom of the Subject a- ‘ gainſt long and Arbitrary Impriſonment, as well ‘ as againſt purſuits upon old and obſolete Laws, be ‘ eſpecially declar'd. That the Trade of the Nation ‘ be encourag'd and advanced by duly regulating ‘ its Export and Import, by diſcharging prejudicial ‘ Branches thereof, by fixing their Current Money, ‘ by encouraging Manufactures, by employing the ‘ Poor, and more eſpecially by countenancing and

‘ aſſiſting

A. C. 1700.

'assisting their said Company, in the Prosecution 'of its lawful Undertakings, And that all such Arti- 'cles of Grievances presented to his Majesty by the 'Estates of that Kingdom in the Year 1699, as had 'not been redressed, together with such other Grie- 'vances as the Parliament should at the meet- 'ing thereof, find the Nation aggriev'd with, be re- 'dressed in Parliament.

'That his Majesty having by his Royal Letter of 'the 29th of *May* 1699, been graciously pleas'd to 'declare and give full assurance to their Representa- 'tives in the meeting of the Estates, which settled the 'Crown and Royal Dignity of that Realm on his 'Majesty. That they should always find his Majesty 'ready to Protect them, and to assist the Estates in 'making such Laws as might secure their Religion, 'Liberties, and Properties, and to prevent and 'redress whatsoever might be justly grievous to them. 'That his Majesty would never believe, that the 'true Interest of his People and the Crown, could 'be opposite; and that his Majesty would always 'account it his greatest Prerogative to Assent to such 'Laws as might promote Peace and Wealth in this 'Kingdom. They therefore reckon'd it their Du- 'ty humbly to desire, and assuredly to expect that 'his Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to satisfie 'the longing Desires and earnest Expectations of 'his People, by allowing his Parliament to meet 'as soon as possible, and when met to Sit, till they 'had fully deliberated upon and came to solid Re- 'solutions on the great and weighty Concerns of 'the Nation, and grant such Instructions to his 'Commissioner as might impower him to pass such 'Acts as the great Council of the Nation might 'think most conducive to the true Honour of his 'Majesty and Government, the Welfare of that 'Realm, both as to its Religious and Civil Interests, 'and to the full quieting of the Minds of all his Ma- 'jesty's good People. To this Address which was presented to the King on the 16th of *November*, by the Lord *Yester*, with some other Commissioners, his Majesty made Answer: 'That he could not take 'further Notice of it, seeing the Parliament was

'then

A. C. 1700.

'then met, and he had made the a Declaration of 'his Mind for the good of his People, wherewith he 'hop'd all his faithful Subjects would be ſatisfied.

The Parliament of *Scotland* having ſat near three Months, notwithſtanding ſome heats about the Miſcarriage of their Settlement at *Darien*, they at length on the 21ſt of *January* came to this wholeſome and prudent Reſolution, 'That in Conſidera-'tion of their great Deliverance by his Majeſty, 'and in that next under God, their Safety and Hap-'pineſs depended wholly on his Preſervation and 'that of his Government, they would ſupport both 'to the utmoſt of their Power, and maintain ſuch 'Forces as ſhould be requiſite for thoſe Ends. Not long after the Lord High Commiſſioner gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act for keeping on Foot 3000 Men till the 1ſt of *December* 1702. and to another for a Land-Tax to maintain thoſe Troops, which done he communicated the King's Letter wherein it was deſir'd he might have 1100 Men on his own Account, to the 1ſt of *June* following, which was readily comply'd with, and then they were prorogued to the 6th of *May*.

The Effect of the Treaty of Partition.

Scotland being thus quieted, let us next caſt our view on a Tranſaction which all *Europe* is concern'd in to this very day. The Treaty of Partition once concluded, the contracting Powers propos'd it to other Princes and States for their Acceptance and Guarranty. However the thing ſeem'd ſo ſtrange and unpreſidented, that it does not appear any one did accept it. As for the Emperor he thought himſelf agriev'd by it, pretending a Right to the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy. The ends the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had in it were certainly the Peace and Tranquillity of *Europe*, and forming a Barrier in the *Netherlands* to ſecure the latter, which two Reaſons may in ſome meaſure, tho' not altogether, juſtifie King *William*'s engaging in it. But as the *French* had different views, ſo they made quite another uſe of this Treaty for pretending to preſerve the *Spaniſh* Monarchy entire, an Argument which could not fail with the proud *Spaniards*, they procured a Will from the Crazy and half-dead King, conſtituting the Duke of *An-*

The King of Spain's *Will ſign'd* Oct. 2. N. S.

jou

jou his univerſal Heir, upon Default of Iſſue; The Duke of *Berry* was to ſucceed who in like manner was to be ſucceeded by the Arch-Duke *Charles*, and he by the Duke of *Savoy*, and his Family, with this Proviſo, however, That in conformity to the Laws of *Spain*, none of the Crown Lands and Signiories ſhould be Alien'd nor divided, by any of his ſaid Succeſſors. This Memorable Will being the ſubtle Work of *Portocarrero*, and the reſult of the Marquiſs D' *Harcourt's* Intriegues, was Sign'd the 2d. of *Octob.* N. S. in a Month after which his Catholick Majeſty expir'd. He was Born the 6th of *Novemb.* 1661. and ſucceeded his Father *Philip* IV. in 1666. A. C. 1700.

The K. of Spain *dies* Nov. 1. N. S.

Immediately upon this Prince's Death, the Will having been open'd in preſence of the *Spaniſh* Court, a Copy of it was diſpatch'd by the appointed Regents to the K. of *France*, whereof the *Dutch* Envoy at *Madrid* having acquainted my Lord *Manchester*, then Ambaſſador at the Court of *France*, his Excellency, who was ever watchful on the *French* Proceedings, deſir'd a Private Audience, wherein he preſs'd to know what his Majeſty intended to do in this Conjuncture, putting him withal in mind of his Engagement, to the King his Maſter. To this the *French* King Anſwered, 'That he would not 'take a final Reſolution till his Excellency had an 'Anſwer to his Diſpatches to *England*, which he de'ſir'd he would not communicate to the *Dutch* Am'baſſador. However, other Conſiderations prevailing, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſoon after accepted the ſaid Will, in prejudice of the Treaty of Partition, and without conſulting thoſe he had concluded the latter with; ſo that on *Nov.* 16. N. S. the D. of *Anjou* was declared and ſaluted King of *Spain*, beſides which two remarkable Inſtruments were drawn up, contrary to the Meaning of the Will, to preſerve his Title to the Crown of *France*, in caſe his Elder Broher dy'd without Inheritable Iſſue. This plainly ſhew'd, that the Houſe of *Bourbon* aim'd at the Union of the Two Crowns as a greater Step to the univerſal Monarchy.

The D. of Anjou *declar'd K. of* Spain. Nov. 16. N. S.

A. C. 1700.

About this Time the *French* Ambaſſador in *Holland*, Count *Briord*, having told Mr. *Stanhope*, the *Engliſh* Envoy there, that his Maſter had accepted the Will, upon Information that the *Engliſh* did not like it, and asking him his Thoughts upon it, Mr. *Stanhope* reply'd, his Queſtion was too weighty for an *Extempore* Anſwer, but added, I hear you have communicated it to the Pentioner *Heinſius*, pray what does he think of it? The Pentioner, reply'd the *French* Ambaſſador, told me, he would impart it to the States. And ſo will I ſaid Mr. *Stanhope*, to the K. my Maſter. Not long after Count *Briord* preſented a Memorial to the States, alledging the great trouble and inſuperable Difficulties of the Partition, and repreſenting, That tho' his Maſter had not kept ſtrictly the Terms of the ſaid Treaty; yet had he adher'd to the intent of it, which was preſerving the Peace of *Europe*,

The King of France's *Reaſons for not obſerving the* Partition *Treaty.*

This Memorial was back'd by an Elaborate Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to perſwade the States of his Maſter's accepting the Will, and renouncing thoſe Advantages which would have arriv'd to him from the Partition, was only to confirm that *Æquilibrum* (or Ballance) ſo long wiſh'd for by all *Europe*. This Memorial and Speech would however had but little Effect on their High and Mightineſſes, had not the *French* at the ſame time overrun the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and by Stratagem ſeiz'd ſeveral ſtrong Towns, partly Garriſon'd by *Dutch*, whereby the States were brought under a neceſſity of acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou's* Title to *Spain*, to get their Soldiers again, who nevertheleſs were not without Difficulty ſuffer'd to return.

The Dutch *acknowledge the D. of* Anjou's *Title to* Spain.

Tho' K. *William* was highly concern'd at theſe proceedings of the *French* Court, yet like a good Politician did forbear to ſhew his Reſentment, till he ſhould be in a Condition to revenge himſelf. For when Count *Tallard*, (after his Return from *Paris*, whither he went every Year from *Holland* to acquaint his Maſter with his Negotiations) came to wait on his Majeſty at *Kenſington*, the King then looking out at a Window, contented himſelf to ſay to him *Monſieur*

ſieur l' Ambaſſadeur, le Tems eſt been Changé, by which Expreſſion, his Majeſty meant not only the Alteration of the Weather, but chiefly the Change of Time, and circumſtances of Things. A. C. 1700.

The French word Tems *ſignifies both Weather and Time.*

'Tis eaſie to imagine how little the King was pleaſed with the preſent Parliament, by his parting with them laſt without ſpeaking to them; Silence in Princes, and indeed other Perſons, being the moſt emphatical way of expreſſing Diſſatisfaction. Therefore his Majeſty, looking upon a War with *France* as unavoidable, and having but little reaſon to expect effectual Aſſiſtance from a H. of C. that had a Pique to the Court, thought fit to diſſolve the preſent Parliament, and call another to Meet on the 6th of *February* enſuing.

The Parliament diſſolv'd. Dec. 19.

At the ſame Time in order to beſpeak the affections of the Country Party, and the Church of *England*, his Majeſty made ſome Removes, in the Employments of the greateſt Truſts. The E. of *Rocheſter*, he appointed Governor general of *Ireland*, the Lord *Godolphin* firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, in the room of *Charles Mountague* Eſq; upon whom he had before conferr'd the Place of Auditor of the Exchequer, and created him Lord *Halliſax*, to Skreen him from ſome Enemies in the Houſe of Com. the Lord *Tankerville* he made Lord Privy Seal, in the room of the Lord *Londſdale* deceas'd, and Sir *Charles Hedges*, one of the Judges of the Admiralty, he made one of the Principal Secretaries of State in the room of the Earl of *Jerſey*.

A. C. 1701.

By this Time the Court of *England* having obſerved the vaſt quantities of *French* Gold that were in the Nation, inſomuch that the whole Trade was in a manner carried on with that Coin, and that many both *French Lovis d' ors*, and *Spaniſh* Piſtoles, wanted near Six Pence of what they paſſed for, cauſed an Order to be made in Council, that the ſaid Foreign Coin, ſhould not go for above 17 Shillings a piece; This great quantity of Foreign Gold in *England*, at this Time gave occaſion for a Report that Count *Tallard* the *French* Ambaſſador had brought it over, and diſtributed it among ſome Members of the H. of Com. But what Truth there is in this, I ſhall

An Order about Fr. *and* Spaniſh *Gold.* Feb. 5.

A. C. 1701.

not pretend to determine. Two Days before this Order, Count *Tallard* had his Audience of Leave, and ſoon after ſet out for *France*. In his room one Monſieur *Pouſſin* had been appointed, but with the Character only of Secretary.

Count Tallard's *Audience of Leave.*

On the 6th of *February* the Parliament Met, but were Prorogued to the 10th, when the Commons being ordered to chooſe a Speaker, and having made choice of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; a Perſon of diſtinguiſhed Parts, and Manly Eloquence, they return'd to the H. of Lords the next Day, whither the King's Majeſty harangu'd both Houſes to the following Purpoſes, 'That the Death of the Duke of *Gloceſter* 'having made it abſolutely neceſſary, there ſhould 'be a further Proviſion for the Succeſſion in the Pro'teſtant Line, on which the Happineſs of the Nati'on, and the Security of its Religion ſo much de'pended, he could not but recommend it to their ear'ly and effectual Conſideration; Next he advis'd 'them to conſider the preſent State of Affairs, em'broil'd by the late K. of *Spain*'s Death, and the 'Declaration of his Succeſſor, and to endeavour to 'prevent the ill Conſequences thereof. Laſtly, he 'deſir'd from the Com. an Aid and Supplies of the 'Deficiencies, and eſpecially recommended to them 'the Condition of the Navy, and the Improvement 'of Trade, by employing the Poor.

Feb. 5. *The Parliament of* England *Meets, a Speaker choſen, and the King's Speech,*

The Commons having ſpent Two Days in qualifying, on the 3d they enter'd upon Buſineſs, and began with Bribery in Elections, which they ſo throughly canvaſs'd, that they at length proceeded to purge their Houſe of ſeveral Members, who had indirectly intruded into it; not contented herewith, they called alſo their Agents and Brib'd Electors to an Account, and return'd their Thanks to Sir *Edward Seymour*, for acting ſo vigorouſly againſt them: However, as theſe Proceedings ſeem'd levell'd at the Court Intereſt, ſo did they loſe much of their due Praiſe, by being ſomewhat P----l, for to ſpeak Truth the Coun--P---ty were not wholly free from B----y.

Whilſt

Whilſt the Nation were divided in their Sentiments about a War, on the 14th of *Feb.* the Speaker of the H. of Com. reported the King's Speech, the Conſideration whereof was Adjourn'd to the next day. However, to give his Majeſty immediate Aſſurance of their Loyalty and Affection, they preſently came to this unanimous Reſolution, 'That they 'would Stand by, and Support his Majeſty and Go-'vernment, and take ſuch effectual Meaſures as 'might beſt conduce to the Intereſt and Safety of '*England*, Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, 'and the Peace of *Europe*; Which having preſented 'to the King in a Body, his Majeſty thank'd them 'for their Addreſs, and ready Concurrence with 'thoſe great ends therein mention'd, which he took 'to be extreamly important to the Honour and Safe-'ty of *England*. He alſo aſſur'd them he would ne-'ver propoſe any Thing but what was for their 'common Advantage and Security. Moreover, he 'told them, That having that occaſion, he thought 'proper to acquaint them that he had the Day be-'fore receiv'd a *Memorial* from the Envoy Extraordi-'nary of the States General, a Tranſlation where-'of he left with them. As to the former part of 'which he thought it neceſſary to ask their Advice, 'and as to the latter deſir'd their Aſſiſtance. A. C. 1701.

Reſolution of the Commons to ſupport the Government.

Hereupon the Commons addreſs'd the King, That 'his Majeſty would pleaſe to cauſe the Treaty between *England* and the States General, of the 3d of *March*, 1677. together with all the Renewals from that time to be laid before them, with which the King having readily comply'd, the Commons after having maturely conſider'd the dangerous State of *Europe*, on account of the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, made another unanimous Addreſs to his Majeſty, 'That he would 'be pleas'd to enter into ſuch Negotiations, in con-'cert with the States-General, and other Potentates, 'as might moſt effectually conduce to the National 'Safety of theſe Kingdoms, and the united Provin-'ces, as likewiſe to the preſervation of the Peace of '*Europe*, they alſo gave his Majeſty Aſſurance of their Supporting and aſſiſting him to perform the Treaty made with the States-General, *March* the 3d,

A. C. 1701.

1677. To this his Majeſty Anſwered; 'That he 'thank'd them heartily for their Addreſs and Pro-'miſe, to enable him to make good his Treaty; 'That he would immediately order his Miniſters a-'broad to enter ſuch Negotiations as ſhould be con-'ducive to thoſe great ends they deſir'd; That 'nothing could more effectually eſtabliſh their Se-'curity, than the Unanimity and Vigour they had 'ſhewn upon this Occaſion; And that he ſhould al-'ways endeavour on his Part to preſerve and encreaſe 'all Mutual Love and Confidence betwixt him and 'them. This was a very promiſing beginning of a Seſſion, but the Attention of the Commons to the Publick was ſoon after interrupted by private wrangles betwixt both Houſes.

The Earl of Melfort's *Letter, dated* Feb. 18. N. S.

On the 7th of *February*, Mr. Secretary *Vernon* communicated to the Commons, by his Majeſty's Order, a Letter, which came very Providentially to his Hands, out of *France*, whether by a Miſtake of the Officers of the Poſt-houſe at *Paris*, or the dexterity of K. *William*'s Spies at the Court of St. *Germains*, is uncertain. This Letter it ſeems was ſent by the E. of *Melfort*, to his Brother the Earl of *Perth*, then Governor to the P. of *Wales*, and contain'd in general a Project for the Reſtoration of K. *James*; but the Commons looking upon it as a rude and undigeſted Scheme only read it and laid it aſide. This Letter was at the ſame Time communicated to the H. of Lords, who the next Day preſented an Addreſs, humbly returning their Thanks and Acknowledgments to his Majeſty, for his Concern expreſt in his Speech for the Proteſtant Religion, and his Care for its preſervation, by recommending to their Conſideration for a further Proviſion for the Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line. They added, That being deeply ſenſible of the weight of what his Majeſty had further recommended to them, they could not but deſire he would be pleas'd to order all Treaties made by him ſince the late War, to be laid before them, that they might thereby be better enabled to give their Advice. Withal they requeſted his Majeſty to engage in ſuch Alliances abroad, as he ſhould think proper

The Lords Addreſs to the King.

'for

'for preſerving the Ballance of *Europe*, aſſuring him they would readily concur with whatever 'ſhould be conducive to the Honour and Safety of 'England, Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, 'and the Peace of *Europe*. Next they humbly 'thank'd his Majeſty for communicating the be-'forementionʼd Letter to them, and deſirʼd he 'would be pleaſed to order the ſeizing of all Horſes 'and Arms of Papiſts, and other diſaffected Perſons, 'and have thoſe ill Men removed from *London* ac-'cording to Law; but eſpecially they deſired he 'would pleaſe to give Directions for a ſearch to be 'made after Arms and Proviſions of War mention-'ed in the ſaid Letter. Laſtly. They requeſted 'that ſuch a Fleet might ſpeedily be fitted out as his 'Majeſty in his great Wiſdom ſhould think neceſſa-'ry for the Defence of himſelf and Kingdoms. His Majeſty thank'd their Lordſhips for this Addreſs, and aſſur'd them he would take Care to perform all that they had deſired of him. *The King's Anſwer.*

A. C. 1701.

By this time Count *Wratiſlaw* being come into *England*, as Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial Majeſty; an Alliance was ſoon concluded between *England*, *Holland* and the Emperor, to maintain the Pretenſions of the latter to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

King *William* with an unparallel'd Generoſity, having earneſtly preſſed the Parliament to provide for the Succeſſion of the Crown after himſelf and the Princeſs of *Denmark*, without ſo much as hinting whom he would have favoured, the Commons took the ſame into their ſerious Conſideration; and on the 3d of *March* reſolved, 'That for preſerving the 'Peace and Happineſs of this Kingdom, and the 'Security of the Proteſtant Religion, by Law eſta-'bliſhed; it was abſolutely neceſſary that a further 'Proviſion ſhould be made for the Limitation and 'Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, 'after his Majeſty, and the Princeſs and the Heirs 'of their Bodies reſpectively, and that a further Pro-'viſion ſhould be firſt made for the Security of the 'Rights and Liberties of the People. Theſe Reſo-ſolutions ſoon coming to our Neighbours Know-

A. C. 1701.

ledge, many of the Blood Royal who were nearer related to *James* I. and *Charles* I. than any of the Proteſtant Line, except the King and Princeſs, began to be allarm'd at them. But the more immediate Perſon concern'd as being higheſt in Blood, after theſe two was the Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, Daughter to the late Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, and Grandaughter to King *Charles* I. who having no other way to maintain her Title, ordered her Miniſter, Count *Maffey*, to make her Proteſtation, or rather Repreſentation againſt what was intended to be done, but tho' this Miniſter made uſe of all the Art that could be practiſed upon this Occaſion, yet there was little or no Notice taken of his fine Speech.

The Dutcheſs of Savoy's *Proteſtation of her Right to the Succeſſion of* England.

The King having according to Cuſtom ſummoned a Convocation of the Clergy of the Dioceſs of *Canterbury*, to meet at *Weſtminſter*; at the ſame time with the new Parliament, the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and the inferior Clergy, commonly called the Lower Houſe of Convocation, did on the 10th of *March*, attend his Majeſty with an Addreſs, wherein they

The Convocation's Addreſs to the King, March 10

'Humbly thank'd his Majeſty for his conſtant Pro-
'tection of the Church of *England*, thankfully ac-
'knowledg'd his pious Care for the reform'd
'Churches in general, and laſtly, aſſur'd his Maje-
'ſty of their utmoſt Duty and Fidelity at all times,
'and upon all Occaſions. His Majeſty's Anſwer was, 'That as he had all along hitherto, ſo he would
'conſtantly continue to Protect the Church of *Eng-*
'*land*, that he was pleas'd with their Reſpect for
'the reform'd Churches Abroad, and Tenderneſs
'for ſuch as were in Danger, and finally, he thank'd
'them for their Profeſſions of Duty and Loyalty,
'and ſaid he had never doubted either of them. Not long after a fatal and memorable Difference aroſe between both Houſes of Convocation, upon the Queſtion, Whether the Power of adjourning reſides ſolely in the Archbiſhop, or whether the Lower Houſe have Power to Adjourn themſelves; the Upper Houſe maintaining the former part of the Queſtion, and the Lower the latter. This Diſpute was then carried, and has ſince been purſu'd to ſuch an height, that many (and ſome voluminous) Books

Differences between the Houſes of Convocation.

have

have been written on both ſides, not without ſome Reflections on the * Heat of the learn'd Diſputants, who might with more Credit to themſelves, and Benefit to the Church, employ their Pens either againſt Separatiſts or the avow'd Enemies of the Chriſtian Religion, but ſo powerful is the Spirit of Contention that it often intoxicates and leads aſtray the very beſt of Men. A. C. 1701. Tantæne Animis cæleſtibus Iræ? Virg.

On the 13th of *March*, the King gave the Royal Aſſent to a Bill for renewing ſuch of the Exchequer Bills, as remain'd uncancel'd. And five days after his Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, importing, 'That his Majeſty having directed Mr. *Stanhope*, his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*, to enter into Negotiations in Concert with the States General, and other Potentates, for the mutual Security of *England* and *Holland*, and the Preſervation of the Peace of *Europe*, according to an Addreſs of their Houſe to that Effect; and that Mr. *Stanhope* having tranſmitted to his Majeſty Copies of the Demands made by himſelf, and the Deputies of the States upon that Subject, to the *French* Ambaſſador there, his Majeſty had thought fit to communicate the ſame to the Commons, it being his intention to acquaint them from time to time with the State and Progreſs of thoſe Negotiations, into which he had enter'd, purſuant to their Addreſs above-mention'd. *The King's Meſſage to the Commons*, Mar. 18.

The Conſideration of this Meſſage was put off to the 21ſt of that Month, on which day the Commons having read the Propoſals made to the *French* Ambaſſador by Mr. *Stanhope*, and alſo the Tranſlation of the Reſolutions of the States General for Treating with Monſieur *D'Avaux*, the 22d of *March* 1700. They reſolv'd that the *Treaty of Partition* be read likewiſe; which being done accordingly, they voted *an Addreſs to return their Thanks to his Majeſty, for his Meſſage, wherein he was pleaſed to communicate his Royal Intentions to acquaint them from time to time, with the State and Progreſs of thoſe Negotiations into which he had enter'd purſuant to their Addreſs; and at the ſame time, to lay before his Majeſty the ill Conſequences of the* Treaty of Partition, *(paſſed* *Votes of the Commons thereupon.*

under

A. C. 1701. *under the Great Seal of* England *during the ſitting of Parliament, and without the Advice of the ſame) to this Kingdom and the Peace of* Europe; *whereby ſuch large Territories of the King of* Spain's *Dominions were to be deliver'd up to the* French *King.*

And about the **Treaty of Partition.**

Four days before, the Lords did loudly expreſs their Diſapprobation of that unlucky Treaty, which they wholly laid at the Earl of *P----d*'s door. His Lordſhip excus'd himſelf by ſaying, That the Duke of *L---*, the Earls of *P---*, *J---* and *M---*, the Lords *S--- L---*, and *H---* and Mr. *Vernon*, had their ſhare in that Negotiation as well as himſelf; whereupon the Peers his Lordſhip had nam'd did readily acknowledge, that they had, indeed, ſeen the Rough-draught of the Treaty, but that the Earl of *P----d* had drawn it up by himſelf in *French*; and as for themſelves, that they had neither given, nor refus'd their Conſent to it; becauſe the Treaty was never communicated to the Privy Council. Upon this Occaſion the Marquis of *Normanby* made an eloquent Speech which was generally applauded; and becauſe ſome Peers had ſpoke very reflectingly of the King of *France*, the Earl of *R---* took them up, and ſaid, that all Men ought to ſpeak reſpectfully of Crown'd heads, and that this Duty is more particularly incumbent on the Peers of a Kingdom, who derive all their Honour and Luſtre from the Crown. This was back'd by another Earl, who ſaid that the King of *France* was not only to be reſpected, but likewiſe to be fear'd: To whom another Member of that illuſtrious Aſſembly, reply'd, That he hop'd, no Man in *England* needed be afraid of the *French* King; much leſs the Peer who ſpoke laſt, who was too much a Friend to that Monarch to fear any thing from him. After a long and warm Debate, the Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, to acquaint them, 'That there having been lately a 'Treaty made with *France*, extreamly dangerous in 'it ſelf, and tranſacted alſo in a moſt irregular manner, the Lords had thought fit to communicate it 'to the Houſe of Commons, and to deſire them to 'appoint a Committee for meeting a Committee of 'the Lords, in order to their joint Conſideration of

Warm Debates in the Houſe of Lords about the ſame.

The Lords Meſſage to the Commons.

ſome

'ſome Method to be uſed in making ſuch an Appli- A. C.
'cation to his Majeſty about this Matter, as might 1701.
'for the future prevent any proceedings of this kind.
At the ſame time, the Lords deſired the Commons, that Mr. *Vernon*, one of the Members, might come to a Committee of the Upper Houſe, to give an Account of ſome Matters relating to the Treaty of Partition, which the Commons readily granted.

The Lords Addreſs about the Partition Treaty.

The Lords having ſpent two other days in this Affair, did on the 20th draw up an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein they repreſented, 'That having read the 'Treaty of Partition of the 21ſt of *February*, 3d of '*March* 1700. communicated to them, they to their 'great Sorrow, fear'd it would be of ill Conſe- 'quence, and might have been greater in Caſe it 'had taken Effect; therefore they humbly beſeech- 'ed his Majeſty, that for the future, he would rely 'on the Councils of his Natural Born Subjects, and 'not truſt to Foreigners, who could not be ſo well 'qualified to adviſe him: And as to the King of '*France* they adviſed his Majeſty to be more cauti- 'ous of him for the future, ſince he had ſo mani- 'feſtly violated, by accepting the late King of '*Spain*'s Will. Before this Addreſs was preſented, a Motion was made to ſend it to the Commons for their Concurrence, which ſome of the Lords back'd with ſeveral Reaſons, but his Majeſty being againſt it, it was preſented the 24th of *March*, to which the King made this ſhort Anſwer, 'That their Ad- 'dreſs contain'd matter of great Moment, but that 'for his Part, he would take care that all Treaties 'he made ſhould be for the Honour and Safety of '*England*.

The King's Anſwer.

All this while the Commons were purſuing the Examination of the Partition Treaty, with extraordinary warmth, inſomuch, that ſome Members tranſported by their Zeal beyond the Rules of Duty and Decency, launch'd out into Reflections upon his Majeſty, too groſs to be related here. However, at length being come to cooler Temper, they preſented his Majeſty with their Reſolutions of the 21th of the Month, which with ſmall Additions had been fram'd into an Addreſs to which his Majeſty

A. C. 1701.

jesty Answer'd, 'That he was glad they were pleased with his communicating the Negotiations to 'them, which he has entered into pursuant to their 'Address, that he should continue to inform them 'of what Progress he made, and always be ready 'to hearken to their Advice thereupon.

The King's Answer to the Commons Address.

Mr. Stanhope's *Memorial to the* French *Ambassador.*

In the mean time, the States General being firmly resolved to do nothing with the *French*, tho' much sollicited to it, but in concert with his *Britanick* Majesty; Mr. *Stanhope*, the King's Envoy at the *Hague*, deliver'd a Memorial to the Count *d'Avaux*, importing, 'That the King his Master, and the 'States General, having on the 25th of *March* 1700. 'concluded a Treaty of Partition with the *French* 'King, to prevent a new War, which they had all 'the Reason to fear in Case the King of *Spain* died 'without Issue, and the *French* King having found 'it convenient to accept the Will of the late King 'of *Spain*, and depart from the said Treaty, the 'King of *England* ought not to abide thereby; 'therefore demanded some Equivalent for his and 'his Allies Security, which being comprehended in 'XII. Articles, they were propos'd accordingly to the 'French Ambassador. At the same time the *Dutch* deliver'd in another Memorial, wherein instead of *Ostend* and *Newport* which his *Britannick* Majesty had demanded, the States insisted to have the Places and Fortresses of *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Mons*, *Dendermond*, *Damme* and *St. Donas*, with all their Appurtenances. This Demand was undoubtedly made by the States in concert with his *Britannick* Majesty, who on the 13th of *March*, accquainted the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, 'That 'his Majesty having receiv'd an Account from 'Mr. *Stanhope*, his Envoy Extraordinary at the 'Hague; That the *French* Ambassador there had de-'clar'd, That the King his Master had no other 'Answer to return to the Demands of the States Ge-'neral, than that he was ready to renew and con-'firm the Treaty of *Ryswick*, it being all the Securi-'ty the States were to expect; and that he had no 'Orders to give any answer to his Majesty's said En-

The King's Message to the Commons.

voy,

'voy, but if his Majeſty had any Thing to demand, A. C.
'it might be done by his Ambaſſador at *Paris*, or 1701:
'the *French* Miniſter at *London*; and that he had no
'command to Treat with any but the States; and
'his Majeſty having alſo receiv'd two Reſolutions
'of the States, and a Memorial from their Envoy
'in *England*, relating to the Ships they were ſending
'to join his Majeſty's Fleet, and the Succours they
'deſir'd might be haſtened to them, by virtue of the
'Treaty of *Mar.* 3. 1677. His Majeſty had thought
'fit to communicate the whole to that Houſe, that
'they might be particularly inform'd of the preſent
'State of Affairs abroad, where the Negotiations
'ſeem'd to be at an end, by the poſitive Anſwer the
'*French* Ambaſſador had given to the States, which
'his Majeſty recommended to the ſerious Conſidera-
'tion of that Houſe, as a Matter of the greateſt
'Weight and Conſequence, and deſir'd they would
'give him ſuch Advice upon it, as might be for
'their own Security, and that of the States-General,
'and the Peace of *Europe*.

The Commons having taken his Majeſty's Meſ- *The Com-*
ſage into Conſideration, on the 2d of *April*, adviſed *mons Ad-*
him, 'That he would be pleas'd to carry on the *vice to the*
'Negotiation in concert with the States General, *King.*
'and take ſuch Meaſures therein, as might moſt
'conduce to their Security: And that his Majeſty
'would purſue the Treaty made in 1677. with an
'Aſſurance to him, that they would effectually en-
'able him to ſupport the ſame.

To which his Majeſty made this Anſwer: 'That *The King's*
'according to their Advice, he had given his Envoy *Anſwer.*
'at the *Hague*, orders to carry on the Negotiation,
'in concert with the States-General, and to take
'ſuch Meaſures therein as might conduce to their Se-
'curity: He thank'd them for the Aſſurance they
'gave him of enabling him to make good the Trea-
'ty abovementioned, and told them he would pur-
'ſue the ſame according to their Advice; and he
'did not doubt but the readineſs they had ſhewn up-
'on that Occaſion, would very much contribute to
'the obtaining ſuch a Security as was deſir'd.

King

A. C. 1701.

King *William* was too clear-ſighted not to ſee, that *France* would never yield any Part of the Monarchy of *Spain* by fair Means; But conſidering at the ſame Time, the unwillingneſs of the Commons to enter into a War, which manifeſtly appear'd by their ſlowneſs in making effectual Proviſion for the *Engliſh* Auxiliaries, which, according to the Treaty of 1677. were to be ſent to *Holland*; his Majeſty thought it Prudence to keep the *French* at a Bay by a faint Negotiation; which both the Earl of *Mancheſter* in *France*, and Mr. *Stanhope* at the *Hague*, manag'd with great caution and dexterity. And the better to cover their Game, his Majeſty acknowledg'd the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*, and ſent him a Congratulatory Letter.

King William *acknowledges the Duke of* Anjou *for King of* Spain.

Mr. *Stanhope* having receiv'd an Expreſs of his Majeſty's Acknowledging the Duke of *Anjou* for King of *Spain*, he complimented the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador thereupon; and not long after Monſieur *d' Avaux*, the *French* Miniſter at the *Hague*, preſented a Memorial to the States, importing, 'That he had given 'an Account to the King his Maſter, of the Anſwer 'he gave their Lordſhips, concerning the Admittance of the *Engliſh* Envoy, which he had entirely 'approv'd; that his Majeſty would conſent to every Expedient that might conduce towards ſecuring 'the common Good and Repoſe of Chriſtendom; 'And that in order thereunto, his Majeſty had no 'ſooner been acquainted with their Lordſhips Deſign of renewing the Conferences, but he had 'commanded his Ambaſſador to reſume the ſame, 'and continue at the *Hague*.

Count d' Avaux's *Memorial to the States.*

Notwithſtanding this ſpecious Declaration, the Deſign of the *French* was it ſeems, ſtill to keep out the *Engliſh* Envoy, and to engage the States to Treat ſeparately; But the *Dutch* Deputies preſently apprehending their Meaning, by the Ambiguity of the Memorial, preſt Count *d' Avaux* to explain himſelf; letting him know, at the ſame Time, that the States neither would nor could enter into any Negotiation with *France*, but in Conjunction with *England*, their Intereſts in this Caſe being inſeparable; and therefore they deſir'd a poſitive Anſwer as to that

Point

Point, especially now that his *Britannick* Majesty's owning the King of *Spain*, had remov'd the Principal Objection that was before insisted on, against Treating with the Ministers of *England*. The *French* Ambassador desir'd Time to send for New Instruments to Court, which they appear'd no ways forward to send; their Design being to draw this Business into length; which gave them Opportunity to strengthen themselves daily on the Frontiers of *Holland*, and to secure the *Milaneze*, against the Efforts of a Veteran Imperial Army, headed by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, a brave and experienc'd General, who, *Hannibal* like, had by this Time surmounted incredible Difficulties, to penetrate into *Italy*. A. C. 1701.

Prince Eugene penetrates into Italy.

The Commons of *England* had already loudly declaim'd, and Addrest the King against the Treaty of Partition, but not thinking this sufficient, they proceeded to impeach the Earl of *Portland*, who appear'd to have been the chief Manager of that Treaty; And in a Conference with the Lords, desir'd their Lordships to communicate to them the Informations their Lordships had had of some Transactions between the Earl of *Portland*, and Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, relating to any Negotiations or Treaties of Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, by Letters, or otherwise.

The Earl of Portland Impeach'd.

The Lords hereupon order'd two Papers of the Earls of *Portland* and *Jersey* to be laid before them; as also a Paper, tho' not sign'd by the Earl of *Portland*, had yet been laid before them by him, importing, 'That at the beginning of the year, 1699. 'when he was in *Holland* at his Country House, and 'when the King would have him be concern'd in the 'Negotiation of that Treaty with the Emperor, 'the *French* King and the States, he being very unwilling to meddle with Business again, from which 'he was retired, before he would engage himself, 'advis'd with Friends in *Holland*, and writ into *England* to Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, as his particular 'Friend, whether it was adviseable for him to engage in any Business again? To which Mr. Secretary *Vernon* answered in substance; That this 'would not engage him but for a little while, That 'he

The Earl of Portland's Paper.

A. C. 1700.

'he being upon the Place, and generally acquainted 'with the Foreign Miniſters, it would be eaſier for 'the King, and properer for him to be employ'd in 'it than any Body elſe, that muſt be otherwiſe ſent 'for on purpoſe.

The Lord **Sommers,** *E. of* **Orford,** *and Lord* **Halifax** *Impeach'd.*

The heavy black Clouds that ſeem'd ready to cruſh the principal Actors in the Treaty of Partition, were ſoon after induſtriouſly diverted by a prevailing Party, againſt their Seconds. The Lord *Somers*, notwithſtanding what he had offer'd to the Commons in his own Vindication, the Earl of *Orford*, and the Lord *Halifax*, were thereupon Impeach'd of High Crimes and Miſdemeanours; and the Commons on the 23*d.* of *April*, preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty, wherein, 'They humbly cra-

The Commons Addreſs againſt the Impeach'd Lords. **April 23.**

'ved Leave to repreſent to him, the great Satisfa-'ction they had from their late Enquiry concerning 'the Treaty of Partition, made in 1698, (on which 'the Treaty in 1699 was founded) to ſee his Maje-'ſty's great care of his People, and this Nation, in 'not entring into that Negotiation without the Ad-'vice of his Engliſh Councellors; and finding that '*John* Lord *Sommers* (on whoſe Judgment his Maje-'ſty chiefly relied in that important Affair) did, in 'concert with *Edward* Earl of *Orford*, and *Charles* 'Lord *Hallifax*, Adviſe his Majeſty, to Enter into 'that Treaty of ſo dangerous Conſequence to the 'Trade and Welfare of the Nation; and who, to 'avoid the Cenſure which might juſtly be appre-'hended to fall on thoſe who Adviſed the ſame, en-'deavoured to inſinuate, that his Majeſty, without 'the Advice of his Council, entered into that Trea-'ty, and under his ſacred Name ſought Protection, 'for what they themſelves had ſo Adviſed, of which 'Treatment his Majeſty could not but have a juſt 'Reſentment; and that they might be no longer a-'ble to deceive his Majeſty, and abuſe his People, 'they humbly beſought his Majeſty, that he would 'be pleaſed to remove the Lord *Somers*, Earl of *Or-'ford*, and Lord *Hallifax*, from his Council and Pre-'ſence for ever; as alſo *William* Earl of *Portland*, 'who tranſacted thoſe Treaties, which were ſo un-'juſt in their own nature, and ſo fatal in their Con-

ſequences

'sequences to *England*, and the Peace of *Europe*. After which, they humbly craved Leave, upon that Occasion, to repeat their Assurances to his Majesty, 'That they would always stand by, and Support his Majesty, to the utmost of their Power, against all his Enemies, both at home and abroad. A. C. 1701.

His Majesty, tho' very uneasy with an Address of this kind, yet was pleased to Answer, 'That he was 'willing take all Occasions of Thanking them very heartily for the Assurances they had frequently 'given him, and repeated then, of standing by, and 'Supporting him against all his Enemies, towards 'which nothing, in his Opinion, could contribute so 'much, as a good Correspondence between Him, 'and his People; and therefore they might depend 'upon it, that he would Employ none in his Service, but such as should be thought most likely to 'improve that mutual Trust and Confidence between them, which was so necessary in that Conjuncture, both for their own Security, and the Defence and Preservation of their Allies. Which Answer, tho' ambiguously fram'd, so pleas'd the Commons, that they return'd his Majesty their Thanks for it. *The King's Answer.*

The Commons having Voted the forementioned Address eight days before they presented it, the Lords, who were justly alarum'd with this forward Step, resolv'd to prevent its Effect; in order to which on the 16*th* of *April*, they Represented to the King, 'That the Commons having severally Impeach'd, at 'the Bar of their House, the Earls of *Portland* and 'Orford, and the Lords *Somers* and *Halifax*, of High 'Crimes and Misdemeanors, and having acquainted 'their Lordships that they would, in due time, exhibit particular Articles against these Impeach'd 'Lords, and make the same good; they most humbly 'besought his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to 'pass no Censure upon them, till they were Try'd 'upon the said Impeachment, and Judgment were 'given, according to the Usage of Parliament, and 'the Laws of the Land. To this Address, tho' presented by the Duke of *Devonshire*, and the Earl of *Romney*, two Persons greatly in the King's Interest, *Address of the Lords in favour of the Impeach'd Lords.*

A. C. 1701.

To which the King makes no Answer

his Majesty gave no manner of Answer, at which the House of Lords were somewhat piqu'd, and thereupon appointed a Committee to enquire, if there was any Precedent of the King's Silence upon the like Occasions. However, we may observe, that the King did, in effect, grant the Lords Request, tho', upon this occasion, he thought it policy to seem enclin'd to comply with the Commons.

Let us a while attend the Negotiations at the *Hague*. Towards the latter end of *April*, Monsieur *d'Avaux* declar'd he had receiv'd an Express from *France*, with Orders to return home; but having, on the second of *May*, dispatch'd a Courier away, with an Account of what had pass'd at the Conference he had that day with the Deputies of the States, and receiv'd an Answer on the Tenth; he that day deliver'd another Memorial to the States, much to the same purpose, and couch'd in the same ambiguous Terms as the former. However, there were two or three fruitless Conferences held hereupon, in the Course of the Month of *May*, wherein the *French* still insisted, that the States should Treat without the Admission of the *English* Envoy, which the *Dutch* would by no means agree to: In the mean time his *Britannick* Majesty did all that lay in his Power, to support the latter against an over-grown Neighbour, who, by this time, was advanc'd with formidable Forces to the very Gates of their frontier Towns; and to that end his Majesty sent over into *Holland* the three Regiments that were retain'd, in his own Pay, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. Besides these Troops the States had, with their Money, procur'd some other Auxiliaries from *Germany*, but even all these being insufficient to remove their just Apprehensions, they wrote a lamentable and affecting Relation, of their present Circumstances, to his Majesty, earnestly desiring that the *English* Forces might be sent to their Relief without delay, as Stipulated by the Treaty of 1677. Thereupon his Majesty sent a Message to the Commons: 'That having receiv'd an Account from 'Mr. *Stanhope*, of the present Posture of Affairs in 'Holland; and likewise a Letter from the States Ge-'neral, which was of the greatest Importance; and his

The King's Message to the Commons, in favour of the Dutch. May 11th.

'his Majeſty, who had ſo perfect a Knowledge of 'their Country, being entirely convinc'd of the 'hardſhip of their preſent Condition, and the great 'Preſſures they lay under, which were particularly 'expreſs'd in that Letter, he thought it abſolutely 'neceſſary to communicate the ſame to that Houſe. 'that the Expectations the States had of preſent Aſ-'ſiſtance from his Majeſty might more fully appear. 'And his Majeſty did not doubt, but that Houſe 'would be ſo juſtly ſenſible of theſe immediate Dan-'gers, to which they ſtood expos'd, as to take 'the ſame into their moſt ſerious Conſiderations, 'it being moſt evident, *That the Safety of* England, '*as well as the very Being of* Holland, *very much depen-'ded upon their Reſolution in that Matter.* A. C. 1701.

After the Reading and mature Conſideration of this Meſſage, and of the moving Letter of the States, the Commons came to an unanimous Reſolution; 'That they would effectually aſſiſt his Majeſty to 'ſupport his Allies, in maintaining the Liberties of '*Europe*, and would immediately provide Succours 'for the *States General*; and Order'd, that this Re-ſolve ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe; which being done accordingly, the King return'd them 'His hearty Thanks for the Zeal they 'expreſs'd for the Common Cauſe; Adding, He 'knew nothing that could be more effectual for the 'ſupport of it, both at Home and Abroad, than the 'unanimous Concurrence they had ſhew'd upon this 'Occaſion; and that it would be a particular Satis-'faction to him, in his Time, to renew the Glory 'which the *Engliſh* formerly had, of maintaining the 'Liberty and Ballance of *Europe*.

Vote of the Commons to aſſiſt the Dutch.

The King's Anſwer to it.

The Lords did likewiſe, by way of Addreſs, give 'his Majeſty their Thanks, for Communicating the 'States Letter to them.

Notwithſtanding this ſeeming good Correſpon-dence between the King and Parliament, the Nation began to be in a very high Ferment; inſomuch that many did not ſtick openly to declare their Suſpicions of the majority of the Houſe of Commons, this produc'd the following Petition, or Remon-ſtrance, to the Houſe:

A. C. 1701.

The Kentiſh Petition.

'WE the Gentlemen, Juſtices of the Peace, Grand 'Jury, and other Free holders, at the General 'Quarter-Seſſions at *Maidſtone* in *Kent*, being deeply 'concern'd at the dangerous Eſtate of this Kingdom, 'and of all *Europe*; and conſidering that the Fate of 'Us, and our Poſterity, depends on the Wiſdom of 'our Repreſentatives in Parliament, think our ſelves 'bound in duty, humbly to lay before this honou'ble Houſe, the Conſequence, in this Juncture, of 'your ſpeedy Reſolutions, and moſt ſincere Endea'vours, to Anſwer the great Truſt repos'd in You 'by your Country. And in regard, from the Expe'rience of all Ages, it is manifeſt no Nation can be 'Great or Happy without Union, we hope no Pre'tence whatſoever ſhall be able to create a Miſun'derſtanding among our Selves, or the leaſt diſtruſt 'of his Majeſty, whoſe great Actions for this Nation 'are written in the Hearts of his Subjects, and can 'never, without the blackeſt Ingratitude, be forgot'ten. We moſt humbly implore this honourable 'Houſe to have regard to the *Voice of the People*, that 'our Religion and Safety may be effectually provi'ded for: That your *Loyal Addreſſes* may be turn'd 'into *Bills of Supply*, and that his moſt ſacred Majeſty '(whoſe propitious and unblemiſhed Reign over 'us, we pray God long to continue) may be enabled, '*powerfully to aſſiſt his Allies before it is too late.*

This Petition, which was ſubſcrib'd by 22 Juſtices
† May 8. of the Peace, and near 250 Gentlemen, being † read, the Houſe reſolv'd, *That the ſaid Petition was Scandalous, Inſolent, and Seditious, tending to deſtroy the Conſtitution of Parliaments, and to ſubvert the Eſtabliſh'd Government of this Kingdom*, and order'd that Mr. *William Colepeper*, Mr. *Thomas Colepeper*, Mr. *David Polhill*, Mr. *Juſtinian Champneyes*, and Mr. *William Hamilton*, the five *Kentiſh* Gentlemen, who had preſented, and own'd the ſame, be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeants at Arms attending the Houſe; from whence they were ſoon after remov'd to a cloſer Confinement in the *Gate-houſe*.

This Treatment of the *Kentiſh* Petitioners did exaſperate ſome People to that degree, that not many days

days after, a Letter, with a Memorial enclos'd in it, A. C. 1701.
sign'd *Legion*, was sent to the Speaker of the House of Commons, full of bitter Invectives and Menaces, and complaining, among other Things, 'Of their 'Voting the *Kentish* Petition insolent, because the 'Freeholders of *England* are superior to the Com- 'mons; Of their prosecuting the Crime of Bribery 'in Elections in some only to serve a Party; Of their 'Voting the *Treaty of Partition* fatal to *Europe*, because 'it gave so much of the *Spanish* Dominions to the '*French*, and not concerning themselves to prevent 'their taking Possession of it all; Of their deserting 'the *Dutch* when the *French* were at their Doors, till 'it were almost too late to help them; Of Addres- 'sing the King to displace his Friends upon bare Sur- 'mises, before a Legal Tryal, which was inverting 'the Law, and making Execution go before Judg- 'ment; Of their delaying Proceedings upon Capital 'Impeachments, so to blast the Reputation of the Per- 'sons, without proving the Fact; Of their neglect- 'ing to pay the Nation's Debts; And of their suf- 'fering saucy and indecent Reproaches upon his Ma- 'jesties Person to be publickly made in their House, 'without shewing such Resentment as they ought 'to do.

A Memorial call'd Legion, sent to the Commons,

The Commons, without taking notice of this Libel, (which, tho' printed, yet no Body durst to own;) proceeded upon the Impeachments, and first of all Exhibited Articles against the Earl of *Orford*, wherein his Lordship was Charg'd with, 'Procuring se- 'veral unreasonable Grants to himself from his Ma- 'jesty, with converting publick Sums of Money, 'when he was in the *Streights*, to his own private 'use: That he had done the same with Money and 'Presents of Refreshment, made by the King of *Spain* 'to the Fleet: That he enjoy'd Offices that were 'inconsistent one with another: That he had dispo- 'sed of several Prizes without Condemnation: That 'he sent Captain *Kidd* out upon a Voyage, wherein 'he turn'd Pyrate: That in the time of the Assassi- 'nation-Plot, he had taken several Seamen out of 'the *Dutchess*, to be put on board Capt. *Kidd*, to the 'prejudice of the publick Security: That in the time

A. C. 1701.

'of the War he ſent out the King's Ship the *Dolphin*, 'upon a private Voyage to his own Advantage, but 'at the Publick Charge: That he had not done his 'Duty in deſtroying the *French* Fleet, as he had Op-'portunity to do; And that he had Adviſed the King 'to the Treaty of *Partition*. To theſe his Lordſhip ſoon put in his Anſwer, and ſaid, 'That what 'Grants were made him proceeded meerly from his 'Majeſty's Bounty and Free-will: That he had Ac-'counted for the Publick Money he had receiv'd, 'and had his *Quietus eſt* in due Courſe of Law: That 'the Proviſions he had receiv'd from the King of '*Spain*, or any others, were duly delivered to the 'Fleet: He denied that he did enjoy any Offices 'that were inconſiſtent, in their nature, one with a-'nother: That he never diſpoſed of any Prizes to 'his own uſe: That the Expedition of Capt. *Kidd*, 'he was ſure, was intended for the Publick Good, 'and if he had committed any Pyracies he was An-'ſwerable for them: That as to the taking of Men 'out of the *Dutcheſs*, to be put on board Capt. *Kidd*, 'they were but ſome of the very Perſons taken be-'fore from on board Capt. *Kidd*, and that all Fears 'of the Invaſion were then over: That he was not 'concerned at all, nor had any Intereſt in the 'King's Ship the *Dolphin*, which was ſent out at the 'requeſt of others, after the Peace: That he had 'faithfully ſerved his Majeſty againſt the *French* Fleet, 'and did not expect to be Charged otherwiſe, conſi-'dering his Services; And that ſo far as he was ac-'quainted with the Treaty of *Partition*, he did not 'Adviſe his Majeſty to it, but objected, and gave his 'Opinion againſt the ſame.

His Lordſhip's Anſwer.

Articles againſt the Lord Summers, *and his Lordſhip's Anſwer.*

My Lord *Somers* came next upon the Stage, and the Charge againſt him was, 'That he, contrary to 'his Truſt, put the Great Seal to the Commiſſion for 'Treating about the *Partition*, without the partici-'pation of the Council: That having no Warrant 'for the ſame, he afterwards endeavoured to pro-'cure one to be Tranſmitted to him: That he Ra-'tified the Treaty of *Partition* in 1698: That he 'did the ſame by the other Treaty of *Partition* in '1699: That he did not cauſe the ſaid Com-

miſſions

'missions and Ratifications to be Enrolled: That 'he procur'd divers Grants to himself, of which 'they instanc'd divers particulars in 2 or 3 Articles: 'That he was concern'd as well as the other Lords 'in sending out of Captain *Kidd*: That he did not 'do his Office at Chancery, but asserted some things 'dangerous to the Constitution of the Kingdom. 'His Lordship Answer'd, That as to the Signing the 'Commissions, in order to treat, he thought his Majesty's Letter a sufficient Authority for it, as he had 'also for the Blanks for Ratification: As for the enrolling of the Commissioners, or Ratifications, he 'thought that was none of his Business, but the 'Prothonotary's in Chancery; then he Proceeded 'into a Recal of the Grants, which including divers particulars, and several private Persons in Trust, 'and otherwise, we shall not mention any farther. 'That as for *Kidd*, he was sent out for the good of 'the publick, tho' it prov'd otherwise in the Event: 'And that he never delay'd Proceedings in Chancery, and never deliver'd there, or any other where, 'any Propolition dangerous to the Constitution of 'the Kingdom. A. C. 1701.

Several Messages and Conferences past between the Lords and Commons about the Tryals of the two Peers, against whom Articles had been exhibited; the Lords presses the Commons to make good their Allegations, and likewise to exhibit Articles against the Earl of *Portland* and the Lord *Hallifax*, who had lain some time under the hardship of an Impeachment: But the Commons being defective in their Proofs, were not forward to prosecute this Accusation, and the Majority of that House began to wish they had never enter'd upon that untoward Affair.

On the 12th of *June* his Majesty went to the House of Lords, and gave his Royal Assent to several Bills, particularly to one for the further *Limitation of the Crown.* *Acts past June 12th.*

Besides this Act for settling the Succession in the *Protestant* Line, the Parliament Presented, at the same time, another to his Majesty, for preventing the Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of

A. C. 1701.

Parliament; which endear'd both Houſes wonderfully to the People, and went near to atone for the late Remiſneſs of the Commons, in Succouring the *Dutch*, and other important Affairs. The Exemptions of their Perſons, Eſtates, and Servants, from Arreſts, Executions and Suites, was a Privilege that had belong'd to them above a Hundred Years indiſputably; but it having been the Misfortune of latter Times, to ſee Men crowd by indirect means into the Lower Houſe, to protect themſelves from the Payment of juſt Debts, and ſome of them to make Sale of other Men's Properties, to redeem their own Fortune; this Parliament took off that Privilege, ſo far as was conſiſtent with the Buſineſs of the Nation.

Such other Bills as were ready for the Royal Aſſent being paſt, his Majeſty wiſely conſidering how much the generality of the Nation, and particularly the City of *London*, were heated againſt the Commons, was pleas'd for the better obviating of any ill Conſequences it might have, to deliver himſelf in this obliging Speech to both Houſes.

The King's Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

'I return you my hearty Thanks for the Care 'you have taken to eſtabliſh the Succeſſion of the 'Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and I muſt not loſe 'this occaſion of acquainting you, that I am likewiſe extreamly ſenſible of your repeated Aſſurances of ſupporting me in ſuch Alliances, as ſhall be 'moſt proper for the Security of *England* and *Holland*: Your ready compliance with my Deſires as 'to the Succours for the States-General, is alſo a very great Satisfaction to me, as well as a great 'Advantage to the Common Cauſe; And as I have 'nothing ſo much at Heart as the preſervation of the 'Liberty of *Europe*, and the Honour and Intereſt of '*England*, ſo I make no doubt of maintaining thoſe 'great Ends by the Bleſſing of God, and the Continuance of your cheerful Concurrence.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

'The Seaſon of the year makes it neceſſary to 'have a ſpeedy receſs, and the poſture of Affairs abroad does abſolutely require my Preſence, for the

'en-

'encouragement of our Allies, and for the perfecting 'of ſuch Alliances as may be moſt effectual for the 'Common Intereſt, and therefore I muſt recom- 'mend a Diſpatch of the Publick Buſineſs, eſpecial- 'ly of thoſe Matters that are of the greateſt Impor- 'tance. A. C. 1701.

This Speech being read, and the Commons unanimouſly agreed to preſent an Addreſs, Importing, 'That they did with all imaginable Cheerfulneſs 'return their moſt humble Thanks to his Ma- 'jeſty, for his moſt gracious Speech upon the 'Throne, wherein he was pleas'd to expreſs his 'Royal approbation of their Proceedings; And 'they further Unanimouſly aſſur'd his Majeſty, that 'they would be ready on all occaſions to aſſiſt him, 'in ſupporting him in ſuch Alliances as he ſhould 'think fit to make, in Conjunction with the Empe- 'ror and States-General, for the Preſervation of the 'Liberties of *Europe*, the Proſperity and Peace of '*England*, and for the reducing the exorbitant Pow- 'er of *France*. *The Commons Addreſs to the King.*

All this while the Difference between both Houſes was maintain'd with great Warmth; Nor did the King intermeddle in the Conteſt, which was a piece of Prudence and Policy in his Majeſty, that was applauded by every Body. Now the Commons having a long time delay'd the Tryal of the Lords, *Somers* and *Orford*, againſt whom they had exhibited Articles; the upper Houſe appointed a Day for it, on which the Commons alledging that they were not yet ready for the ſaid Tryal, their Lordſhips proceeded to the ſame without them, and acquitted thoſe two Noble Peers. This produc'd a Proteſtation from the Commons, againſt the Proceedings of the Lords, wherein they charg'd all the ill Conſequences that might attend the Delay in Supplying his Majeſty, for preſerving the publick Peace, maintaining the Ballance of *Europe*, and ſupporting our Allies againſt the Power of *France*, on theſe, who to procure Indempnity for their enormous Crimes, had us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to make a Breach between the two Houſes. On the other hand, the Lords declar'd, that this and other Reſolves of the Com- *The Lords Somers and Orford acquitted.* *The Commons proteſt againſt it.*

A.C. 1701. Commons entertain'd unjuſt Reflections on the Honour and Juſtice of the Houſe of Peers; and attributed any ill Conſequence that might ariſe from the ſo long deferring the Supplies for the Years Service, to the unneceſſary Delays of the Houſe of Commons, and the fatal Council of putting off the Meeting of Parliament ſo late.

Articles againſt the Lord Halifax.

In the mean Time the Articles againſt the Lord *Hallifax* were ſent up to the Lords, and in general charg'd him with having procur'd Grants to himſelf, and advis'd the Treaty of Partition. His Lordſhip in his Anſwer juſtly inſiſted on the inconſiderableneſs of the firſt, and that as to the other, he made ſeveral Objections to the ſame in general, but was never advis'd with upon any Clauſe or Article of it in particular.

Difference between the two Houſes about the Trial of the Peers.

It is to be obſerv'd, that beſides the fixing a Peremptory Tryal of the Peers Impeach'd; The Commons complain'd of the Lords allowing the Parties accus'd of the ſame Crimes, to be Judges in each other's reſpective Caſes, which they look'd upon as an Obſtruction to the Regular Courſe of Juſtice, and therefore inſiſted, That the Impeach'd Lords ſhould not be admitted to vote in their own Caſes. and that a Committee ſhould be appointed to adjuſt with a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, the Time and Manner of Proceeding, in order to the Tryal of the Lords. On the other hand, the Lords maintaining with Reaſon, *That the Right of Judicature is inherently in the Peers, That to deny them the Exerciſe of it, were in ſome Meaſure the Puniſhment of Guilt before Conviction, whereby the Innocent might be wrong'd*; And that as the Right of Judicature was wholly and ſolely in them, ſo the appointment of Time and Place, and Circumſtance of Tryal, as Branches thereof, appertain to them only; Their Lordſhips rejected the Motion of the Commons, who inſiſting on the ſame, this produc'd many Heats, angry Meſſages, and Reflecting Speeches on both ſides. Among the reſt the Lord *Haverſham* at a free Conference between both Houſes, having ſpoken the following Words. 'One Thing there is which a wor-'thy Member mention'd, tho' I can't ſpeak to it at

The Lord Haverſham's Speech. June 13.

'large,

'large, becauſe I think my ſelf bound up by the Re- A. C.
'ſolutions of the Houſes. Yet it muſt have ſome 1700.
'Anſwer; That is, as to the Lords voting in their
'own Caſe, it requires an Anſwer, tho' I cannot
'enter into the Debate of it. The Commons
'themſelves have made this Precedent: For in theſe
'Impeachments they have allowed Men equally
'concern'd in the ſame Facts * to vote in their own

* This his Lordſhip afterwards made out in Print, alledging, *That the Lord* Hallifax *was Impeach'd, for that he being a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, aſſented to the paſſing of divers Grants from the Crown, to ſeveral Lands in* Ireland; *And yet Sir* Edward Seymour, *Sir* Stephen Fox, *and* Mr. Pelham, *who being ſeverally Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, did ſeverally aſſent to the paſſing of divers like Grants, ſtood Unimpeach'd.*

'Houſe: And we have not made the diſtinction
'in ours that ſome ſhould vote and ſome not.
'The Lords have ſo high an Opinion of the Ju-
'ſtice of the Houſe of Commons, that they be-
'lieve Juſtice ſhall never be made uſe of as a
'Maſk for any Deſign; and therefore give me leave
'to ſay, (tho' I am not to argue it) 'Tis to me
'a plain Demonſtration that the Commons think
'theſe Lords Innocent; and I think the Propoſition
'is undeniable; for when there are ſeveral Lords in
'the ſame † Circumſtances in the ſame Facts, there is

† This 'no likewiſe his Lordſhip prov'd, *Urging, That the Lords* Portland, Somers, Orford *and* Hallifax, *were adviſing the Treaty of Partition, and yet the Earl of* Jerſey, *who Sign'd the Partition in* 1699. *Sir* Joſeph Williamſon, *who Tranſacted and Sign'd the firſt Treaty in* 1698. *And Mr. Secretary* Vernon, *who promoted the latter, ſtood Unimpeach'd; And that one of the Articles againſt the* Earl *of* Orford, *and the Lord* Sommers, *was, for procuring a Commiſſion to Captain* Kidd, *and likewiſe a Grant of the* Ships *and Goods of certain Perſons; and yet other Lords, equally concern'd in procuring the ſaid Commiſſion and Grant, ſtood Unimpeach'd.*

A. C. 1701.

'no diſtinction: And the Commons leave ſome of 'theſe Men at the head of Affairs, near the King's 'Perſon, to do any Miſchief if they were inclina- 'ble to it, it looks as if they thought them all In- 'nocent. This Speech gave ſuch Offence to the Managers for the Commons, that they immediately broke up the Conference, and the ſame Day the Commons ſent to the Houſe of Peers a Charge againſt the Lord *Haverſham*, and demanded Satisfaction, refuſing to proceed till Reparation was made them for the Affront offer'd by that Lord. Theſe Difficulties having put an end to all good Correſpondence between the two Houſes; and the Commons not making good either their Impeachments againſt the Ld. *Hallifax*, or Charge againſt the Ld. *Haverſham*; having exhibited no Articles againſt the Ld. *Portland*, their Lordſhips diſmis'd all the ſaid Impeachments, and Charge; (as likewiſe an Impeachment of an old ſtanding againſt the Duke of *Leeds*) 24 *June*.

Impeachments diſmiſs'd.

Difference between both Houſes about the Bill for publick Accounts.

The Affair of the Impeach'd Lords, was not the only Thing that divided both Houſes. For the Commons having paſt a Bill for appointing Commiſſioners to take, State and Examine Publick Accounts, and the Lords made ſome Amendments to the ſame, the firſt would by no means allow of them, and drew up Reaſons to be offer'd to their Lordſhips for their Diſagreement, Importing, 'That the Lords 'firſt Amendment would prevent the Accounting 'for many Millions of Money, given for the uſe of 'the Publick; That by the ſecond, Mr. *Parkhurſt* 'and Mr. *Paſchal*, Commiſſioners of Prizes were 'exempted from giving an Account of the great 'Sums of Money ariſing therefrom, That they 'could not agree to a Clauſe ſent down by the Lords, 'whereby the Commiſſioners were directed to al- 'low a pretended Debt to Coll. *Baldwin Leighton*, 'becauſe the Diſpoſition of Money ever belong'd 'to the Commons, as well as granting it; That 'they could not allow of the 4th Amendment, be- 'cauſe Mr. *Whitacre*, Sollicitor to the Admiralty, 'mention'd in the Rider, having receiv'd 25000 'Pounds and upwards, of the Publick Money, un- accounted for, was left out by their Lordſhips;

'And

'And laſtly, that by ſuch Amendments of their 'Lordſhips, the Supplies provided by the Com- 'mons for paying the Arrears due to the Army, 'muſt of neceſſity be ineffectual, till another Seſſions 'of Parliament. A. C. 1701.

To interrupt theſe fatal Diſputes between both Houſes, the only way was to put an end to this Seſſion of Parliament, wherefore all other Bills being now ready, his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, in order to give the Royal Aſſent to them.

Upon the preſenting of theſe Bills, the Speaker of the Commons addreſt himſelf to his Majeſty in a ſhort but comprehenſive Speech, importing, 'That 'it was with great Joy and Satisfaction that he had 'attended his Majeſty at that time, ſince his Com- 'mons had complied with all he was pleaſed to de- 'ſire at their Meeting; That they had paſſed the 'Bill of Succeſſion, which had ſettled the Crown 'in the *Proteſtant* Line, and continued the Liberty 'of *England*, which his Majeſty had reſtored and 'preſerv'd; and that they had paſſed a Bill for 'taking away thoſe Priviledges which might have 'proved burthenſome and oppreſſive to his Sub- 'jects: That they had given his Majeſty thoſe Sup- 'plies which were more than ever were given in 'a time of Peace, to enable him, when he was a- 'broad, to ſupport his Allies, to procure either a 'laſting Peace, or to preſerve the Liberties of *Eu- 'rope* by a neceſſary War. Theſe Bills being paſt, his Majeſty was pleas'd to deliver himſelf to both Houſes in the following Speech. *The Commons Speaker's Speech to the King.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'The Seſſions being now come to a Concluſion, 'I muſt return you my hearty Thanks for the great 'Zeal you have expreſſed for the publick Service; 'and your ready Compliance with thoſe things 'which I recommended to you at the opening of the 'Parliament: And I muſt thank you, *Gentlemen of 'the Houſe of Commons*, in particular, both for your 'Diſpatches of thoſe neceſſary Supplies you have 'granted for the publick Occaſions, and for the 'Encouragement you have given me to enter into 'Alliances, for the preſervation of the Peace of *Eu- 'rope*, *The King's Speech to both Houſes*

A. C. 1701.

'*rope*, and the ſupport of the Confederacy, in which, 'as it ſhall be my Care not to put the Nation to 'any unneceſſary Expence, ſo I make no doubt, 'that whatſoever ſhall be done, during your Receſs, 'for the Advantage of the Common Cauſe in this 'Matter, will have your Approbation at our meet-'ing again in the Winter. *My Lords and Gentle-men*, 'I ſhall conclude with Recommending to you 'all the Diſcharge of your Duties in your reſpective 'Countries, that the Peace of the Kingdom may 'be ſecur'd by your Vigilance, and Care in your 'ſeveral Stations. Thus ended this memorable Seſ-ſions of Parliament, ſo much in all Appearance, tho' very little, in effect, to the King's Satisfaction: But his Majeſty having found by Experience, that he had got nothing by a new Houſe of Commons, and fearing ſtill to loſe by changing this for ano-ther, he was reſolv'd to Compliment them into their Duty, or at leaſt make the Nation ſenſible, that nothing was wanting on his Part, that might con-tribute to their Good.

Places be-ſtow'd.

Towards the latter end of *March*, the King ap-pointed the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Preſident of the Council, to be firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, in the room of the Earl of *Bridgwater*, deceas'd. At the ſame time Mr. (*Henry*) *Boyle*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was admitted into the Privy Council; and Mr. (*Thomas*) *Pelham*, was made one of the Com-miſſioners of the Treaſury. A Month † after, the King appointed Sir *George Rook* to be Admiral and Com-mander in Chief of his Fleet this Summer; and on the 23d of *May*, Captain *Kidd*, the famous Pirate, lately condemn'd at the Admiralty Seſſions, was Ex-ecuted at *Execution-Dock*. Six days after the Baron *de Spanheim*, Miniſter of State of the King of *Pruſſia*, and his Envoy Extraordinary, had Publick Audi-ence of his Majeſty at *Kenſington*; and on the firſt of *June*, the King declar'd the Earl of *Marlborough* General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in *Holland*.

† April 26.

Kidd *exe-cuted.* May 22.

The Pruſ-ſian *Envoy has his Audience.*

Not many days before the Parliament was prorо-gued, a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter was held at *Kenſington*, where the Sovereign and

and Eight Companions being preſent, his Electoral Highneſs of *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Queensbury*, were elected Knights Companions of the Order; And * next day, the Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, and the Earl of *Carliſle*, Earl Marſhal of *England*, (during the Minority of the Duke of *Norfolk*, Hereditary Earl-Marſhal) were both Sworn Members of the Privy Council. Now the publick Affairs requiring the King's Preſence in *Holland*, tho' he had for ſome Weeks paſt, and continued ſtill to be indiſpos'd, yet his Majeſty declar'd in Council, his Reſolution to go over, and appointed the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Dukes of *Devonſhire* and *Somerſet*, the Earl of *Jerſey* Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord *Godolphin*, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſurey, to be Lords Juſtices of *England*, for the Adminiſtration of the Government during his Abſence. The ſame day the Duke of *Somerſet* was Sworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council: and the Earl of *Marlborough*, beſides his other Employments, had the Character of his Majeſty's Extraordinary Ambaſſador and Plenipotentiary in *Holland*, conferr'd on him. *Edward Southwell*, *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, and *James Vernon*, *Junior*, Eſquires, were conſtituted Commiſſioners to execute the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal; the Attorney General, Sir *Thomas Trevor*, was made Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir *George Treby*, deceas'd; and *Edward Northey*, Eſq; appointed to be Attorney General. The ſame day likewiſe, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, waited on the King at *Hampton Court*, and in a moſt dutiful manner took Leave of his Majeſty; who on the firſt of *July* embarqu'd at *Margate* for *Holland*, and happily landed there on the 14th of *July* (N. S.) He receiv'd the next Morning the Compliments of all Foreign Miniſters at the *Hague*, of the Courts of Juſtice, and of the Council of *Brabant*, and went to the Aſſembly of the States General, to whom he made a Speech.

1701. A. C.

The Elector of Hanover and Duke of Queensbury elected Knights of the Garter.

June 18.

* June 19.

Lords Juſtices appointed.

June 28.

Other Places below'd.

The King Lands in Holland.

July 14. N. S.

The Preſident of that illuſtrious Aſſembly, gave his Majeſty their hearty Thanks for the Affection he expreſt

A. C. 1701.

expreſt for their Republick; and the Succours he had given them, with further Acknowledgments of the readineſs which the *Engliſh* Nation had ſhewn, to enter into Alliances and other Meaſures with that State, for their common Security and Defence.

After this, his Majeſty, as his Health, (which now ſeem'd to decline apace) would permit him; ſpent a good part of his time in reviewing the Frontier Gariſons of *Holland*; and having viſited *Berghen op-zoom*, *Sluce*, Fort *Philippina*, and ſeveral other Places, he return'd to the *Hague*, where the *French* Ambaſſador, the Count *d'Avaux*, had deliver'd a Letter from the *French* King, to the States, accompanied with a Memorial of his own, to notifie his being recall'd Home. The Letter was but Matter of Form, but in the Memorial the *French* Ambaſſador alledg'd,

The French Ambaſſador at the Hague recalled.

His Memorial to the States.

'That if he had oppos'd for ſome time, the Admiſſion of the King of *England*'s Envoy into the 'Conferences, it was out of his ſincere deſire to remove all Obſtacles, which the Enemies to Peace '(meaning King *William*) were continually laying 'in the Way; That his Maſter did not believe their 'Lordſhips would eaſily have inſiſted upon the 'pretended Satisfaction to be given to the Emperor, 'confounding the Intereſt of other Princes, with 'their own, and ſetting themſelves up for Arbitrators between the Houſes of *France* and *Auſtria*; 'That the Ties between their Lordſhips and the 'King of *England* were too ſtrict, and had too well 'made known their blind Submiſſion to the Sentiments of that Monarch, and no doubt but after 'the *Engliſh* Envoy had declar'd, That his Maſter 'would never depart from the Intereſt of the Emperor, their Lordſhips had already taken a Reſolution to make the ſame Declaration to the moſt 'Chriſtian King's Ambaſſador. *Concluding*, That 'his Majeſty had taken up Arms in the Defence of 'his Grandſon only; and if it had been his Deſign 'to make new Conqueſts, he might have done it 'when his Forces, upon the Frontiers of their Republick, afforded him the Means to have made 'an Advantage of their Weakneſs. To this reflecting Memorial, the States anſwer'd in Subſtance,

'That

'That they could not comprehend how they ſhould obſtruct the Conferences, either by the Intervention of the King of *Great Britain*, who was one of the Parties concern'd in the Treaty of Partition; or of any other Potentate, who had any Intereſt in preſerving the General Peace; That they had thereby own'd the Juſtice or Injuſtice of a third Party, nor ſeparated their Intereſt from any that were concern'd in the general Peace; and therefore the Delays and Difficulties rais'd about admitting the *Engliſh* Envoy, were not chargeable upon them, but upon the Count *d'Avaux*. That the *French* King had Reaſon to think they would inſiſt on Satisfaction to the Emperor, ſeeing that was the firſt of their Propoſals, which the King of *France* himſelf thought Juſt and Neceſſary; That they did not ſet up as Umpires between *France* and the Houſe of *Auſtria*, but deſir'd his Majeſty to remember that he himſelf, as well as the King of *Great Britain*, and the States, thought a War would be unavoidable, if upon the Death of the late King of *Spain*, either he or the Emperor ſhould inſiſt upon the Pretenſions of their Families to the Succeſſion, and therefore they enter'd into the Treaty of Partition. That their owning the King of *Spain*, could not be judg'd a ſtep contrary to this, ſince it did not hinder giving reaſonable Satisfaction to the Emperor; That they had done nothing that could be conſtrued a Breach of the Treaty, which (according to the Expreſſion of the *French* Ambaſſador in his Memorial) confirm'd and ſealed their Sovereignty; and did not well apprehend the meaning of that Aſſertion; that their Provinces were always Free and Sovereign; and as their Anceſtors ſpent their Lives and Fortunes to aſſert their Freedom, ſo they were reſolv'd to do the like. That the States did not blindly follow the King of *Great Britain*'s Sentiments, but had a great deference for his Advice, becauſe they were perſwaded, *he was wholly inclin'd to preſerve the Peace*, and convinc'd, he ſought nothing but the Welfare of their Republick. That the Conferences were ſuſpended upon that Account; but

A. C. 1701.

The States Anſwer. Aug. 1.

A. C. 1701. ‘ if the *French* K. thought fit to let them continue, and ‘ to allow Satisfaction to the Emperor, they had ‘ hopes of a good Concluſion. Laſtly, They alledg'd the Reaſons they had to Arm, from the Jealouſies given them by *France* and *Spain*, and concluded, ‘ That if contrary to their Inclinations, they muſt ‘ enter into a War, they had no cauſe to blame ‘ themſelves for it, and therefore hop'd that God ‘ would Protect them. Thus the Conferences being quite broke off, the States continued to augment their Troops: And the *French* did the ſame on their Part, and went on with fortifying their Lines from the *Scheld* near *Antwerp*, to the *Maeſe*, and from *Antwerp* to *Oſtend*.

The Engliſh *Nation in a high Ferment.*

In the mean time, the *Engliſh* Nation, notwithſtanding the wiſe Adminiſtration of the Lords Juſtices, was in ſuch a violent Ferment, as broke out into a furious Civil *Paper*-War, between the reſpective Sticklers for the old and new Miniſters; and thoſe who either applauded or diſapprov'd the Proceedings of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament. 'Twere tedious to enumerate the Writings that were publiſh'd this Summer by the contending Parties, wherein the Diſſolution of the Parliament then in Being, was inſinuated.

The Grand Confederate Fleet at Sea.

The Grand Confederate Fleet of *England* and *Holland* had by this time put to Sea, to the Amazement and Terror of moſt of our Neighbours. The *Portugueze* themſelves, tho' ſtill in Friendſhip with *England*, were not altogether free from Allarms, as dreading his *Britannick* Majeſty's Reſentment, for the Alliance which their King was induc'd lately to make with *France* and *Spain*; who yet, were not in a Condition to Protect him. Neither was *Spain* it ſelf leſs uneaſie, as fearing an Attempt upon their unguarded Coaſts, and unarm'd Kingdom; which Fears were much increas'd, ſince the Government of *Spain* had refus'd our Fleet the Uſe of their Harbours, which the *Dutch* Ambaſſador had demanded before they ſet Sail. But it ſeems, all this was but a politick Amuſement, for the greateſt part of them having ſail'd to the *Azores*, one ſtrong Squadron was detach'd from thence to the *Weſt-Indies*, under

under the Command of the brave Admiral *Benbow*, while the other return'd Home. A. C. 1701.

In the mean time, his *Britannick* Majesty and the States employ'd their Thoughts about the necessary Preparations, both to begin and sustain a War: The Fortifications of *Nimeguen*, now a Frontier-Town, were carried on with great diligence, and the King himself went to view them, as well as to Muster a Body of Troops drawn up on *Mocker-Hyde* next that Place; fresh Recruits were daily sent over from *England*, and other Countries; to omit nothing that might tend to the Security of that Republick, in Case a Rupture (which as things stood seem'd unavoidable) his Majesty endeavour'd to bring over the Elector of *Cologne*, to the interest of the Empire, *England* and *Holland*. The wise and sagacious Earl of *Galway* was employ'd in this important Negotiation, but tho' he was supported by the Chapter of *Cologn*, he was not able to shake that Elector from the Engagement he was enter'd into with *France*, at the instigation of his Brother the Elector of *Bavaria*. *Preparations in Holland for a War.*

The Death of King *James*, which happen'd on the 16th of *September*, (N. S.) at St. *Germains en Laye*; and the *French* King's owning thereupon, the Titular Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, occasion'd a considerable Change in the Face of Affairs, particularly in *England*. It was suppos'd, the King of *France* had solemnly promis'd King *James*, upon the last Indisposition of King *William*, that in Case he died, his most Christian Majesty would set up again the other's absolute Title; but Providence having thought fit to call King *James* out of this World first, the *French* resolv'd to fulfil in the Son, the Promise he had made to the Father, intending thereby, at least, to keep up the *Jacobite* Party in *England*. The King of *France* having communicated his Intentions to his Great Council, which consisted of Twenty three Persons, all but Seven were against Proclaiming the Prince so soon; alledging, that a Prince of so much Spirit and Interest, as King *William*, could not but highly Resent it; as the *English* Nation infallibly would, especially *K. James dies*, Sept. 26. *The P. of Wales proclaim'd King of England, &c.*

A. C. 1701.

at this Juncture, when they had just settled the Succession in a Protestant Line; the *Dauphin*, being the last that was to speak, rose up in some Heat, and said, it would be unworthy the Crown of *France*, to abandon a Prince of their own Blood, and one that was so dear to them, as the Son of King *James*; that for his Part, he was resolved, not only to Hazard his Life, but all that was dear to him for his Restoration: The King of *France*, and all the Princes of the Blood were of the *Dauphin*'s Opinion; and so the Prince of *Wales* was publickly proclaimed King of *Great Britain*.

K. William's *Resentment thereupon.*

King *William* was no sooner inform'd of this unpolitick and unaccountable step made by *France*, but he immediately dispatch'd a Courier to the King of *Sweden*, as Guarrantee of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, to give him an Account of this manifest Violation of it; and on the same day sent an Express to the Earl of *Manchester*, his Ambassador in *France*, with Orders to come away forthwith, without taking his Audience of Leave. Thereupon his Excellency writ to the Marquis *de Torcy*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in these words:

My Lord,

The Earl of Manchester's *Letter to Monsieur* de Torcy.

'The King, my Master, being inform'd, that his 'most Christian Majesty has acknowleg'd another 'King of *Great Britain*, he thinks that his Glory 'and Honour permits him no more to have an Ambassador near the King your Master, and has sent 'me Orders to depart immediately, with which I 'do my self the Honour to acquaint you by this 'Letter, and withal to assure you that I am, *&c.*

This Pithy Letter being communicated to the *French* King, who was then at *Fontainbleau*, his Majesty assembled his Council, to deliberate upon an Answer, which Monsieur *de Torcy* return'd in the following Terms.

My Lord,

'I having nothing more to add to what I had 'the Honour to tell you Eight days ago, of the 'sincere desire the King has always had, to preserve, with the King your Master, the Peace confirm'd by the Treaty of *Ryswick*; I pray you only,

'as

'as to me in particular, to be perſwaded, That in 'what place ſoever you be, none ſhall ever be with 'more ſincerity than my ſelf, Yours, *&c.* A. C. 1701.

The Earl of *Manchester*, having thereupon demanded and obtain'd his Paſports, haſten'd to return to *England*, from whence the Lords Juſtices, by his Majeſty's directions, order'd Monſieur *Pouſſin*, the *French* Secretary, to depart by a limited day. But before he obey'd theſe Orders, he caus'd a Paper to be printed, entituled, *The* French *King's Reaſons for owning the Pretended Prince of* Wales *King of* England; and ſuppos'd to be Communicated in a Letter from *Paris* to a Friend in *London*. *Mr.* Pouſſin *ordered to leave* England.

Beſides the publiſhing of theſe Reaſons, which were ſuppreſt by order of the Government, Monſieur *Pouſſin* made himſelf to be talk'd on beyond the ſmallneſs of his Character, by being found at Supper at a publick Tavern with three Parliament-Men, who were known to be no Friends to the Court. But whether this was a ſet Appointment to diſcourſe Matters of State, or meerly as common Civility, which one of thoſe Members † ſhew'd to Monſieur *Pouſſin*, upon Account of the Familiarity they had contracted together by Lodging in the ſame Houſe, is what I cannot determine: But however, the Court gave this Meeting a very ſiniſter Interpretation; inſomuch that many of the Country-Party were branded by the name of *Pouſſioneers*, in a Libel call'd the *Black Liſt*. *Three Parliament Men found with Mr.* Pouſſin. † *Mr.* Tredenham.

About this time the City of *London* preſented an Addreſs to the Lords Juſtices, 'Expreſſing how highly 'they reſented the great Affront offer'd to his Majeſty 'by the *French* King, in giving the Title of *King of* 'England, *&c.* to the pretended Prince of *Wales*, con-'trary to his Majeſty's Juſt and Lawful Title, and 'to the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, for Settling the 'Succeſſion to the Crown in the Proteſtant Line; 'whereby it was apparent, he deſign'd as much as in 'him lay, to Dethrone his Majeſty, to Extirpate the 'Proteſtant Religion out of theſe Kingdoms, and to 'invade their Liberties and Properties, for the main-'taining of which, his Majeſty had ſignalized his 'Zeal, by the frequent hazarding his precious Life. London *Addreſs againſt the* French *King's ſowning the* P. *of* Wales.

A. C. 1701. Which having been transmitted to the King, his Majesty gave special Directions to the Lords Justices, to Acquaint his Loyal City of *London*, with the great Satisfaction he had upon the Receiving it. This Address of the Capital City, was soon follow'd by multitudes of others, to the same purpose, from all the Corporations in his Majesties Dominions: And it is observable, that as there never were so many, upon any Occasion whatsoever, so none were ever so hearty and sincere; it being certain that they were not procur'd by Parties and Cabals, as had been practis'd in former Reigns, but that they resulted from a real Affection to his Majesty, and his Government; and an intimate Apprehension of the Dangers of *Europe* in general, and of *England* in particular.

Numerous Addresses on the same Account.

King *William*, all this while, bestow'd his Application on perfecting the Alliances he was Negotiating abroad, and particularly that between the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, which was Concluded in *September*. This Treaty was fram'd in the nature of Proposals, upon which *France* might come in; and accordingly the same were communicated to the *Spanish* Ambassador; otherwise they agreed to have Satisfaction given to the House of *Austria*, in relation to the *Spanish* Succession, to recover *Flanders* out of the Hands of the *French*; and that the *English* and *Dutch* shall keep whatever they shall Conquer in the *West-Indies*: Which last Article, so advantageous to *England*, was owing to the Advice the Lord *Somers* had formerly given to his Majesty, when the *Partition-Treaty* was in agitation. On the other hand, the Court of *France* were so far from making the least Advance towards an Accommodation; That on the contrary, in the Month of *October*, they prohibited all sorts of Goods and Merchandizes of the Growth and Manufacture of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, excepting some, upon which they lay excessive Duties: So that all Things now tended visibly towards an open Rupture.

Treaty between the Emperor England and Holland.

The French Prohibit all English Goods.

His Majesty having been detain'd some time at the *Hague*, not only by contrary Winds, but likewise by the ill Condition of his Health, embark'd at last towards the beginning of *November*, and landed

The King Lands in England Nov. 4.

at

at *Margate* on the Fourth of that Month, the ſame being his Majeſty's Birth-day, the publick Rejoicings were very much heighten'd, by the News of his late Arrival; for tho' great care had been taken to keep his real Indiſpoſition ſecret, by giving it out publickly, that it was only a Cold; yet the Nation was extreamly uneaſy upon the ſecret Whiſpers of the great danger his Majeſty was in. Nor was the King himſelf inſenſible of his declining ſtate; for ſome time before he left *Holland*, upon a Diſcourſe concerning the Succeſſes, and brave Actions of the King of *Sweden* in the *North* againſt the *Saxons*, and of Prince *Eugene* in *Italy* againſt the *French*, he was heard to ſay, *That it was a fine thing to be a young Man*; and not long after his arrival he told the Earl of *Portland*, in his Garden at *Hampton-Court*, *That he found himſelf ſo weak, that he did not expect to live another Summer*: But charg'd his Lordſhip, at the ſame time, to ſay nothing of it till he was dead. A. C. 1701.

His declining Health.

He is ſenſible of his approaching Death.

Two days after the King's arrival, the Parliament was Prorogued till the 13th of *November*: But before that Day came a great Council was held, wherein two illuſtrious Peers repreſented to his Majeſty, the *Neceſſity of Calling a new One*; urging, *That the preſent would never do his Majeſty's Buſineſs, nor the Nations.* The King ſhew'd a great Reluctancy to follow this Advice, by reaſon of the Speech he made to his Parliament when he parted with them laſt, wherein he had inſinuated that he would meet them again this Winter: But the Friends to the Impeach'd Lords having remov'd † his Majeſties Scruples, a Proclamation was iſſued out for Diſſolving this preſent Parliament, and Summoning another to Meet at *Weſtminſter* on the 30th day of *December* next; which Proclamation was a Clap of Thunder, that ſtunn'd all the Diſaffected; but had the contrary Effect with the Well-wiſhers to his Majeſty's Government, who loudly declar'd, that thereby his Majeſty had a ſecond time Deliver'd the Nation. However there

The preſent Parliament diſſolv'd Nov. 11th. and another call'd.

† *it was alſo whiſper'd, That the King's Favourite had a conſiderable Sum of Money given him, to encline his Majeſty to this diſſolution, while he was in* Holland: *But whether this be true, is uncertain.*

A. C. 1701.

were ſome of his Majeſty's Friends, that entertain'd other Thoughts of this Diſſolution; among whom was the Lord *Godolphin*, who thereupon laid down his Place of firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, which was ſoon after given to the Earl of *Carliſle*, a Peer for whom the King had a great Eſteem, and in whom he repos'd an entire Confidence.

The E. of Carliſle *made Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.*

Elections warmly conteſted.

The Elections were conteſted with ſuch furious Heats and Animoſities, as ſeem'd to portend a Civil War; and they would, in all probability, have occaſion'd one, if the jarring Parties had not been almoſt apprehenſive of the formidable Power of *France*.

The Parliament Meets Dec. 30.

The Parliament, according to their Summons, being Met on the 30*th.* of *December*, the King went to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons attending, the Lord Keeper ſignified to them his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the choice of their Speaker. The Commons thereupon return'd to their Houſe, where there happen'd to be a greater Frequency than had been known at the Opening of a Seſſion, there being no leſs than 428 Members. The Candidates were Mr. *Robert Harley*, and Sir *Thomas Littleton*, but the latter being underhand recommended by the King, (who had cloſetted Sir *G*—— *R*—— Sir *Ch*—— *H*—— Mr. *C*—— and ſome others, in his favour, tho' to no purpoſe) the firſt carried the Election, by a Majority of four Voices; and being the next day approv'd of by the King, his Majeſty did then Addreſs himſelf to both Houſes in the following Speech.

Mr. Harley *choſen Speaker.*

The King's Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Promiſe my Self You are Met together full of 'that juſt Senſe of the Common Danger of *Europe*, and the Reſentment of the late Proceedings 'of the *French* King, which has been ſo Fully and 'Univerſally expreſs'd in the Loyal and Seaſonable 'Addreſſes of my People.

'The Owning, and Setting up, the Pretended 'Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, is not only 'the higheſt Indignity offered to Me, and the Nation, but does ſo nearly concern every Man, who 'has a regard for the Proteſtant Religion, or the preſent

'preſent and future Quiet and Happineſs of his Country, that I need not Preſs You to lay it ſeriouſly to Heart, and to Conſider what further Effectual Means may be uſed for Securing the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant Line, and Extinguiſhing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and ſecret Abettors. A. C. 1701.

'By the *French* King's placing his Grandſon on the Throne of *Spain*, he is in a Condition to Oppreſs the reſt of *Europe*, unleſs ſpeedy and Effectual Meaſures be taken. Under this Pretence, he is become the real Maſter of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, he has made it to be entirely Depending on *France*, and Diſpoſes of it as of his Own Dominions, and by that means he has Surrounded his Neighbours, in ſuch a manner, that tho' the Name of Peace may be ſaid to Continue, yet they are put to the Expence and Inconveniences of a War.

'This muſt Affect *England* in the neareſt and moſt ſenſible Manner, In reſpect to Our Trade, which will ſoon become Precarious in all the Valuable Branches of it, In reſpect to Our Peace and Safety at Home, which We cannot Hope ſhould long Continue, And in reſpect to that Part which *England* ought to take in the Preſervation of the Liberty of *Europe*.

'In order to Obviate the General Calamity, with which the reſt of Chriſtendom is Threatned by this Exorbitant Power of *France*, I have Concluded ſeveral Alliances, according to the Encouragement given Me by both Houſes of Parliament, which I will Direct ſhall be Laid before You, and which I Doubt not You will Enable Me to make Good.

'There are ſome other Treaties ſtill Depending, that ſhall be likewiſe Communicated to You as ſoon as they are Perfected.

'It is fit I ſhould Tell You the Eyes of all *Europe* are upon this Parliament, all Matters are at a ſtand, till Your Reſolutions are known, and therefore no Time ought to be loſt.

'You have yet an Opportunity, by God's Bleſſing, to Secure to You, and Your Poſterity, the quiet Enjoyment of Your Religion and Liberties, if You

'are

A. C. 1701.

'are not wanting to Your ſelves, but will exert the ancient Vigour of the *Engliſh* Nation; but I tell you plainly My Opinion is, if You do not lay hold this Occaſion, You have no Reaſon to hope for another.

'In order to do Your Part, it will be neceſſary to have a great Strength at Sea, and to provide for the Security of Our Ships in Harbour, and alſo that there be ſuch a Force at Land, as is Expected in Proportion to the Forces of Our Allies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

'I do Recommend theſe Matters to you with that Concern and Earneſtneſs which their Importance Requires; at the ſame time I cannot but preſs you to take Care of the Publick Credit, which cannot be preſerved but by keeping Sacred that Maxim, That they ſhall never be Loſers, who Truſt to a Parliamentary Security.

'It is always with Regret when I do ask Aids of my People, but you will obſerve, that I deſire nothing which relates to any Perſonal Expence of mine; I am only preſſing you to do all you can for your own Safety and Honour, at ſo Critical and Dangerous a Time, and am willing that what is given ſhould be wholly appropriated to the Purpoſes for which it is intended.

'And ſince I am ſpeaking on this Head, I think it proper to put you in mind, That during the late War, I order'd the Accounts to be laid yearly before the Parliament, and alſo gave my Aſſent to ſeveral Bills for Taking the Publick Accounts, that my Subjects might have Satisfaction how the Money given for the War was applied; and I am willing that Matter may be put in any further way of Examination, that it may appear whether there were any Miſapplications and Miſmanagements, or whether the Debt that remains upon us has really ariſen from the ſhortneſs of the Supplies, or the Deficiency of the Funds.

'I have already told you how neceſſary Diſpatch will be for carrying on that great Publick Buſineſs, whereon our Safety, and all that is valuable to Us

depends

depends; I hope what time can be ſpared will be Employed about thoſe other very deſirable Things, which I have ſo often Recommended from the Throne, I mean the Forming ſome good Bills for employing the Poor, for encouraging Trade, and the farther Suppreſſing of Vice. A. C. 1701.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I hope you are come together determined to avoid all manner of Diſputes and Differences, reſolv'd to Act with a general and hearty Concurrence for Promoting the Common Cauſe, which alone can make this a happy Seſſion.

'I ſhould think it as great a Bleſſing as could befal *England*, If I could obſerve you as much inclined to lay aſide thoſe Unhappy Fatal Animoſities, which divide and weaken you, as I am Diſpoſed to make all my Subjects Safe and Eaſie as to any, even the higheſt Offences committed againſt me.

'Let me conjure you to diſappoint the only Hopes of our Enemies by your Unanimity. I have ſhewn, and will always ſhew, how deſirous I am to be the common Father of all my People; Do you in like manner lay aſide Parties and Diviſions; Let there be no other Diſtinction heard of amongſt us for the future, but of thoſe who are for the Proteſtant Religion and the preſent Eſtabliſhment, and of thoſe who mean a Popiſh Prince and a *French* Government.

'I will only add this, If you do in good earneſt deſire to ſee *England* hold the Balance of *Europe*, and to be indeed at the Head of the Proteſtant Intereſt, it will appear by the preſent Opportunity.

This Admirable and moſt excellent Speech, which ought to be engraven in the Hearts of all true *Engliſh* Men, and which was the beſt Legacy his Majeſty could leave to *Britain*, could not but have a very good influence upon thoſe to whom it was addreſt; had they been leſs inclin'd to comply with his Majeſty's Deſires, than they appear'd and prov'd to be by their Addreſs of the next Day which was New-years Day, ſhewing their juſt Reſentment of the

French

A. C. 1701. *French* King's Proceedings, in owning and ſetting up the P. P. of *Wales*, &c.

The Lords and Commons Addreſſes.

The Commons in like manner did, four Days after, 'return their moſt humble and hearty 'Thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt Gracious 'Speech, and aſſur'd him that they would ſupport 'and defend his Lawful and Rightful Title to the 'Crown of theſe Realms, againſt the pretended 'Prince of *Wales*, and all his open and ſecret Adherents, and all other his Majeſty's Enemies. That 'they would enable his Majeſty to ſhew his juſt Reſentment of the Affront and Indignity offer'd Him 'and this Nation, by the *French* King, in taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of *Wales*, 'King of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; And that 'they were firmly and unanimouſly reſolv'd to 'maintain and ſupport the Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, in the *Proteſtant* Line, as the ſame 'was ſettled by two Acts of Parliament; And that 'for the better effecting the ſame, they would to 'the utmoſt of their Power, enable his Majeſty to 'make good all thoſe Alliances his Majeſty had made 'or ſhould make, purſuant to the Addreſſes and Advice of his moſt Dutiful and Loyal Commons of 'the laſt Parliament, for the preſerving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power 'of *France*.

Tho' the latter part of this Addreſs contain'd a Vindication of the laſt Parliament, and conſequently a by-Reproach on the Court, for Diſſolving it; yet the King return'd the Commons this wiſe and ſatisfactory Anſwer,

Gentlemen,

'I give you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, 'which I look upon as a good Omen for the Seſſions, the Unanimity with which it paſſed, adds 'greatly to the Satisfaction I receive from it; So 'good a ſtep at your firſt entrance upon Buſineſs, 'cannot but raiſe the Hopes of all, who wiſh well to '*England*, and to the Common Cauſe. I can deſire 'no more of you than to proceed as you have begun; and I depend upon it. For when I conſider

'how

'how Cheerfully and Universally you concurr'd in 'this Address, I cannot doubt but every one of you 'will sincerely endeavour to make it effectual in all 'the Parts of it. A. C. 1701.

The very next Day after, the House of Lords, not thinking their first Address sufficient upon so great an Occasion, presented to his Majesty Another more particularly on the present Juncture of Affairs.

Places bestow'd.

Things going on according to the King's Wishes in both Houses of Parliament, his Majesty considering that the quick Change of his late Ministry, had been like to involve him in great Difficulties, thought it now fit to make some new Advancements and Removes. On the 1st of *January* the Earl of *Radnor* was admitted into the Privy-Council; as was the Earl of *Burlington* on the 8th. And on the 4th the Earl of *Manchester* was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Sir *Charles Hedges*. On the 18th the Earl of *Pembroke* was declar'd Lord High-Admiral of *England*, and *Ireland*; and on the 29th the Duke of *Somerset* was appointed Lord President of his Majesty's Privy-Council.

Great projects of K. William to reduce the Power of France.

Whilst both Houses of Parliament, with great Zeal, Unanimity and Dispatch, pursued the Important Affairs the King had recommended to them, his Majesty fram'd a Scheme to reduce the over-grown Power of *France*. He had before he left *Holland*, concerted Measures with the *Prussian* and *Dutch* Generals, for the Siege of *Keyserswaert*; A Place which the Elector of *Cologne* had put into the Hands of the *French*; The Elector of *Hannover* was, at the same Time, to fall on and disarm the Princes of *Wolfenbuttle*, who in the Heart of the Empire, had dar'd to raise Troops with *French* Money, and sent for a General of that Nation to command them. The King of the *Romans*, with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, were to besiege *Landau*; And the Emperor had engag'd to send a Powerful Supply to Prince *Eugene*, to enable that Brave, and Successful General, to attack in form the City of *Mantua*, which he kept closely block'd up; and the Conquest of which must very probably be attended with the total Ruin of the *French* Inter-

A. C. 1701.

Intereſt in *Italy*. Beſides theſe Deſigns, his Majeſty was now laying another, both more glorious in the Execution, and extenſive in its Conſequences, with his Highneſs the Prince of *D' Armſtadt*, and his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*; And that was the Beſieging of the Town of *Cadiz*, both by Sea and Land: Upon the taking of which Place, the Prince *D' Armſtadt*, had aſſur'd his Majeſty, that the Admirante of *Caſtile*, and ſeveral other Grandees of *Spain*, with all their Dependants, would declare for the Houſe of *Auſtria*. The three firſt of theſe Projects were ſucceſsfully perform'd; but how the other two Miſcarried; I cannot properly relate in this Place; The Time where they were to be executed exceeding the Reach of this Hiſtory.

The King falls off his Horſe Feb. 21.

His Majeſty, notwithſtanding his infirm State, continu'd his uſual Diverſions of Hunting: But on the 21ſt of *February*, riding out from *Kenſington*, to hunt near *Hampton Court*, as he was putting his Horſe to the Gallop, the Horſe fell, and the King at the ſame Time; by which unhappy Fall he broke his Right Collar-Bones and was confin'd to his Chamber. Two Days after his Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons, by Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, Importing,

'That his Majeſty being at preſent hindred, by 'an unhappy accident, from coming in Perſon to 'his Parliament, was pleaſed to ſignifie to the 'Houſe of Commons by Meſſage, what he deſign'd 'to have ſpoken to both Houſes from the Throne; 'That his Majeſty in the firſt Year of his Reign, 'had acquainted the Parliament, that Commiſſio-'ners were Authoriz'd in *Scotland*, to treat with 'ſuch Commiſſioners as ſhould be appointed in '*England*, of proper Terms for uniting the two 'Kingdoms, and at the ſame time expreſt his great-'eſt Deſire of ſuch an Union; That his Majeſty 'was fully ſatisfied, that nothing could contribute 'more to the preſent and future Peace, Security 'and Happineſs of *England* and *Scotland*, than a 'firm and entire Union betwen them; and he 'could not but hope, that upon a due Conſideration 'of their preſent Circumſtanues, there would be 'found a general Diſpoſition to that Union; That

'his

'his Majesty would esteem it a peculiar Felicity, A. C.
'if during his Reign, some happy Expedient might 1701.
'be found for making both Kingdoms one, and
'was therefore extreamly desirous, that a Treaty to
'that Purpose might be set on Foot, and did in
'the most earnest manner, recommend that Affair
'to the Consideration of the House.

Acts past. Now there being some Bills ready for the Royal Assent, by the 2d of *March*, and his Majesty having March 2. been pleased to grant a Commission under the Great Seal to the Lord Keeper, and some others, for the passing of them; they accordingly sent to the Commons, and were past by the said Commission, the *Saturday* following, another Commission was granted for passing other Bills.

Natural Causes of K. William's Death. Most Historians are used to mention strange Omens, Prodigies and Apparitions, as the Forerunners of the Death of great Men; but waving that ridiculous Affectation, which owes its Original to Ignorance, Credulity or Superstition, I shall assign no other Prognostick of King *William*'s glorious Life drawing to a Period, than the great Fatigues he had undergone for Thirty Years past; which had very much impair'd his Constitution, naturally tender and infirm; (by reason of his being Born two Months before his time,) his constant Application to Business, which must needs have exhausted his Animal Spirits; And the Contradictions he had met on several Occasions, since the conclusion of the Peace of *Ryswick*, which had sowr'd the little Blood that remain'd in his Veins, and kept it continually upon the Fret: As for the Fall his Majesty had from his Horse, as I have already mention'd, it may, indeed, have hasten'd, but cannot be said to have occasion'd his Death. *An account of his last Sickness.* Immediately after that fatal Accident his Majesty was carried to *Hampton-Court*, where his broken Collar-bone (the Anatomists call it, *Calvicula*) was soon dextrously set by Monsieur *Ronjat*, Sergeant Surgeon to the King, who having felt his Majesty's Pulse, told him he was Feverish, *and that any other Person in his Condition would be let Blood. As for that*, reply'd the King, *I have, now and then, had a Hand-ake, and some shivering Fits this Fortnight*,

A. C. 1701.

Fortnight; and had this very Morning a Pain in my Hand before I went out a Hunting. In the Afternoon the King finding himſelf pretty well, contrary to every Body's Advice, return'd to *Kenſington*, and ſlept almoſt all the way in his Coach. Being come to *Kenſington*, Dr. *Bidloo*, (a *Dutchman*, who had lately come over with his Majeſty from *Holland*, and ſtrove not only to make himſelf neceſſary, but to undermine all the *Engliſh* and *French*, of his Profeſſion, that attended the King's Perſon) endeavoured to perſwade his Majeſty that his Collar-bone was not broke. Some words ariſing about it, between Dr. *Bidloo* and Mr. *Ronjat*, the King had the Complaiſance to ſatisfie *Bidloo*'s prepoſterous Curioſity, and to have the Bandage open'd, which occaſion'd the Bone to ſnap again; and tho' it was quickly put once more into its place, yet it made his Majeſty catch a little Cold, and Cough more than he uſed to do. However, his Majeſty ſeem'd in a fair way of doing well: But upon the firſt of *March*, a Defluxion fell on his Knee, which, tho' a very ill Symptom, yet hinder'd him not from walking from one Room to the other, leaning upon ſome of his Attendants. He continued ſo till the 4th, at which time he ſeem'd ſo well recover'd, that he took ſeveral turns in the Gallery at *Kenſington*, but at length finding himſelf weak and tir'd, he ſat down on a Couch, and fell aſleep; which probably occaſion'd that ſhivering Fit, which ſoon after ſeiz'd him; and which turn'd to a Feaver, accompanied with Vomiting and a Looſeneſs. Thereupon the King thought fit to ſend for Sir *Thomas Millington*, Preſident of the College of Phiſicians, who attended him to the laſt Moment, as did alſo Sir *Richard Blackmore*, Dr. *Hutton*, Dr. *Hannes*, Dr. *Brown*, Dr. *Laurence*, Sir *Theodore Colladon*, Dr. *Bidloo*, and others of that Faculty. Theſe learned Phyſicians adminiſter'd ſeveral Remedies to his Majeſty, that gave him great Relief, and that he continued indifferent well till *Friday* the 6th, at what time his Vomiting and Looſeneſs began to grow ſo violent upon him, that he refuſed to take any Suſtenance till two of the Clock on *Saturday* Morning, when he ſupp'd a Cup full of Chocolate,

that

that ſtaid with him. Soon after they gave him a gentle Sleeping-draught to compoſe him; which had that good Effect, that he reſted for three Hours after. On *Saturday* Morning, he ſupp'd ſome Broth and a Cordial, and found himſelf ſomewhat eaſier, tho' exceſſive Weak. Thus he continued all the Forenoon, but in the Evening he was very Faint, and in the Night had three violent Fits, during the intervals of which he call'd for ſeveral Noblemen, and ſpake to them: He alſo call'd for Dr. *Bidloo*, and thank'd him for the great Care he had taken of his Perſon; adding, *That he and the other learn'd Phyſicians, had done all that their Art could do for his Relief, but finding all means ineffectual he ſubmitted.* The Earl of *Albemarle* arriving at *Kenſington* from *Holland* about five a Clock on *Saturday* Morning, and immediately went to wait on the King, who, being willing to reſt, deſired his Lordſhip to go and reſt likewiſe, and to come to him ſome Hours after. The Earl attending accordingly, the King call'd him to one ſide of the Bed, where his Lordſhip gave him an Account of the Poſture of Affairs in *Holland*, at which his Majeſty ſeem'd well pleas'd. On *Sunday*, early in the Morning, his Majeſty finding his Spirits begin to forſake him, with all the other Signs of approaching Diſſolution, he received the Holy Sacrament of the Euchariſt, with great Devotion, from the Hands of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*: The Lords of the Privy-Council, with abundance of the Nobility and Gentry attended all the while in the adjoining Appartments, and ſeveral of them were call'd in, at times, to whom his Majeſty ſpoke a little and then they withdrew. As he was drawing towards his end, he faintly inquir'd for the Earl of *Portland*, who immediately coming to him, tho' his Lordſhip placed his Ear as near his Majeſty's Mouth as he could, and that his Majeſty's Lips were ſeen to move, yet he was not able to hear any diſtinct articulate ſound: Soon after, that is, about Eight a-Clock in the Morning, his Majeſty expir'd, ſitting on his Bed, in his Night-Gown; and in the Hands of Mr. *Sewel*, one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs, having ſome time before given the Keys of

A. C. 1701.

A. C. 1701.

his Closet and Scrutore to the Earl of *Albemarle*, telling him, *He knew what to do with them.* It is also remarkable, that assoon as his Majesty had breathed out his last, the Lord *Lexington* and *Scarborough*, who were then in waiting, order'd Mr. *Ronjat*, to pull from the King's Left-arm, a black Ribbon, which tied next to his Skin a Gold Ring, with some Hair of the late Queen *Mary*, ; which shews how tenderly his Majesty cherish'd her Memory.

The King expires, Jan. 8.

His Age.

His Reign.

Thus died, the great *WILLIAM HENRY*, Prince of *Orange*, and King of *Great Britain*, with that resignation, resolution and composedness of Mind, that had accompanied all the Actions of his Life, at the Age of Fifty one Years, four Months and four Days, after he had reigned Thirteen Years, and one Month, wanting five Days.

The Report of the Physicians and Surgeons, about the Dissection of the Body; sign'd by Dr. Hutcon, *Sir* Tho. Millington, *Sir* Rich. Blackmore, *Dr.* Laurence, *Professor* Bidloo, *Sir* Theo. Colladon, *Dr.* Harrel, *Dr.* How, *Dr.* Hannes; *Mr.* Ronjat, *Serg. Surgeon*; *and Mr.* Bernard, *Mr.* Cowper *and Mr.* Gardner, *were also present.*

Two days after the Royal Corps was open'd, and the Physitians and Surgeons, summon'd by the Privy-Council, to assist at, and examine the Dissection, made their Reports. I. *That before the Dissection, they found the Body in general, was much emaciated; both the* Leggs, *up to the* Knees, *and a little higher, as also the* Right-Hand *and* Arm, *as far as the* Elbow, *were considerably swell'd; There was likewise on the* Left Thigh, *near the* Hip, *a Bladder full of Water, as big as a small Pullet's Egg, resembling a Blane.* II. *That upon opening the* Belly, *the* Guts *were found of a Livid colour, and the Blood contained in their Vessels black: The* Gut, *called* Ileon, *had in some Places the marks of a slight Inflammation*; *the* Stomach, Pancreas, Mesentery, Liver, Gall-Bladder, Spleen *and* Kidneys, *were all Sound and without Fault.* III. *That in the* Thorax, *or* Chest, *the Right-side of the* Lungs *adher'd to the* Plura; *and the Left much more: From which, upon separation, there issued forth a quantity of purulent or frothy* Serum; *That the* Upper Lobe *on the Left side of the* Lungs, *and the part of the* Plura *next to it, were inflam'd to a Degree of Mortification*; *and this they* look'd upon as the immediate Cause of the King's Death: *That from the* Ventricles *of the* Heart, *and the* Greater-Blood-Vessels *arising out of them, were taken several large, tough, fleshy-like Substances, of the kind call'd* Polypus; *That the* Heart *itself*

ſelf was of the ſmaller ſize, but firm and ſtrong. V. *That upon laying bare the* Right Collar-bone, *they found it had been broken near the* Shoulder, *and well ſet; and that ſome* extravaſated Blood *was lodg'd above and below the* Fracture. VI. *That the* Brain *was perfectly Sound, and without any ſign of Diſtemper;* And VII. *That 'tis very rare to find a Body with ſo little* Blood, *as was ſeen in this, there being more found in the Lungs, than in all the Parts beſides put together.* Notwithſtanding what is here affirm'd, it is the Opinion of ſome, that his Majeſty died of a Dropſy. A. C. 1701.

K. William's Character. His Perſon.

I am come to the laſt and moſt difficult part of my Task, and that is, the *Character* of the Hero of this Hiſtory. As to his Perſon, he was of a middle-ſize, but ill ſhap'd, and ſomewhat round-ſhoulder'd; his Face of a light brown Complexion, and hard-featur'd, his Noſe *Aquiline*; his Eyes exceeding good and piercing; his Hands very fine and white; and his Conſtitution weak and infirm from his very Youth. He ſat well on Horſeback, and that Poſture became him beſt, as if he had been principally form'd for the Field.

Qualities of his Mind.

What Nature had denied him, as to the Advantages of the Body, ſhe had abundantly made up by the Perfections of his Mind: He had a quick, ready and penetrating Wit; a ſound Judgment, an admirable Forecaſt; and a firm, compos'd Soul, amidſt the greateſt and moſt imminent Dangers.

He ſpoke ſeveral Languages.

His Health had not permitted him to apply himſelf much to Study, when young; yet, beſides *Dutch*, which was Natural to him, he ſpoke *French* to a great perfection, and *Engliſh* and *German* tolerably well. He underſtood ſomething of the Mathematicks and Fortification; but his principal Science conſiſted in the Military Art, and a perfect Knowledge of the different Intereſts of the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, which laſt ſupplied him with freſh Projects and Reſources in thoſe Intricacies, where all other States-men were at a ſtand; For it was as eaſy to him to frame a new Scheme of Politicks, as 'tis to an able Mathematician to apply his Theorems to a Queſtion propounded.

His Knowledge of the Intereſts of Princes.

C. A. 1701.

Reservedness, was ever his distinguishing Quality; and if he was Free and Communicative upon some Occasions, 'twas rather to discover other People's secrets, than to disclose his own.

His Reservedness.

He was easy of Access, and gave a favourable Hearing to every Body; but the Multiplicity of publick Affairs made him sometimes forget what he had promis'd to private Persons.

He was easy of Access.

He was Parsimonious to a Fault, and knew least of any Man how to *Reward*; being often a Niggard, where he should be Liberal; and Profuse, where he should be Thrifty: Which unequal Dispensation of his Favours, as it rais'd him many Enemies, and created him no small Trouble when Living, so it will remain a Blemish on his Memory. 'Tis true, he was both Loved and Respected by the Army, but this was more owing to his Courage, than to the Recompences he bestow'd on those that distinguish'd themselves. Neither knew he much better how to *Punish*, being sometimes too Debonair, and sometimes too severe.

He was too Thrifty, and knew not how to Reward.

Nor how to Punish.

His Temper, as to outward Appearance, was wonderfully even and steddy, both in good and Adverse Fortune; being never elevated by the one, depress'd by the other, or disturb'd by either; if any thing made him uneasie, 'twas the different Factions that divided his Subjects, which he had vainly attempted to reconcile; and which he thought would, sooner or later, be the Ruin of this Nation.

His evenness of Temper.

He always pursued his Ends, tho' he knew how to comply with particular Exigencies, and understood and practis'd admirably well the Art of Starting, and Improving favourable Opportunities; an Art absolutely necessary to all Sovereigns, but particularly to an *English* Monarch.

His Constancy in his Designs.

His unhealthy Constitution made him subject to Passion and Peevishness; but the Effects of these were seldom known, except to his inferiour Attendants; and when those short passionate Fits were over, he was the best natur'd Master in the World.

He was Peevish.

As to his Religion, he was bred up a Protestant after the *Calvinian* Way, but upon his Marrying

And yet Good-Natur'd.

the

the Princeſs *Mary* he had a Chappel in his Palace, where Divine Service was perform'd after the Rites of the Church of *England*; ſo that whilſt Prince of *Orange*, he went either to the *Dutch*, *French* or *Engliſh* Church indifferently; and whilſt King of *England*, tho' he publickly profeſs'd the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, yet he ſtill retain'd a great tenderneſs for the Diſſenters, and was ever averſe to perſecute People upon Account of their Belief. His Piety and Devotion were ſincere, but unaffected. The only thing that look'd like Superſtition in him, was the avoiding to begin a Journey, or any great Enterprize, on a *Monday*. A. C. 1701.

His Diverſions.

Next to the Pleaſures he found in a Camp, Hunting and Shooting were his greateſt Diverſions; and if ever he play'd at any Games of Fortune, 'twas out of meer Complaiſance. He lov'd the Company of witty Men, and had a particular Affection for Mr. *St. Evremont*, whoſe Converſation he often enjoy'd, at a Houſe of the Marquiſs *de Meremont* at *Brompton*, where his Majeſty went to refreſh himſelf after the fatigue of Buſineſs, leaving his Grandeur at *Kenſington*.

He had no Reliſh for Muſick.

He admir'd fine Painting.

His Ear was tun'd to no other Numbers than the Clangor of the Trumpet, or the Rattle of the Drum. As for fine Muſick, and good Poetry, He ſcarce had any Reliſh for them. He admir'd excellent Pictures, but never encourag'd Painters: or, indeed, any other Artiſts.

His Ambition.

He was a very Ambitious Prince; but his Ambition was govern'd by Prudence, and founded upon juſt and commendable Motives: Never aiming to make himſelf Great, but to make others happy, at the ſame time.

He was the Arbiter of Europe.

His Wiſdom and Penetration had gain'd him a wonderful Aſcendant over moſt Princes and States of *Europe*; inſomuch, that he was the Arbiter of Peace and War.

He

A. C. 1701.

He was indefatigable in his Application to publick Buſineſs; ſeldom truſting his Secretaries with any important Diſpatches, but writing all with his own Hand.

His Application to Buſineſs.

Why he enter'd into the Treaty of Partition.

His Entering into the Treaty of Partition, has been generally accounted a falſe ſtep; and yet it would puzzle the beſt Politicians to determine how this preſent War might have been prevented, or to penetrate, how it will conclude, without dividing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy.

His Character ſum'd up.

To ſum up all, tho' King *William* was not altogether free from Faults, yet he may be rank'd among the greateſt Men, and vie with the moſt celebrated Heroes of Antiquity. To do him Juſtice, he was a Prince experienc'd in all the Arts of War, Policy and Civil Government; Fearleſs in Dangers; conſtant in his Reſolutions; Moderate in Proſperity; Unſhaken in Adverſity; Wiſe in his Councils; Bold at the Head of his Armies; Faithful to his Allies; Dreadful to his Enemies; Maſter of the Affections of his People, by his forbearing Temper and Clemency. He always aſſerted the Freedom of *Europe*, and declar'd himſelf an Enemy to Tyranny, Oppreſſion and Arbitrary Sway; he preſerv'd his own Country, and reſcued theſe three Nations, when their Religion, Laws and Liberties were in moſt imminent Danger, and no other humane Help left to ſave them. He perfectly united *England* and *Holland* two inveterate Rivals in Trade; and by teaching them to promote their mutual Intereſts, has left an effectual Barrier to check the formidable and over-grown Power of *France*. He reviv'd the ancient Martial Spirit of the *Engliſh*, and retriev'd the Honour of the Nation, not only in the Field, but in the Cabinet. He maintain'd the Church of *England*, without oppreſſing the Diſſenters; and was ſo tender of the Rights and Privileges of his Subjects, that he ſometimes yielded from the juſt Prerogatives of the Crown. Now if his Enemies ſhould aſk, towhat purpoſe the Nation has ſpent near 60 Millions Sterling to maintain him on the Throne? The Anſwer is ready, to purchaſe an

Engliſh

Engliſh Proteſtant Queen; and a Settlement of the Succeſſion on the *Proteſtant* Line: A Purchaſe which no True-*Engliſh* Man, will ever account too dear. A. C. 1701.

We may confidently hope, that whilſt our preſent gracious Soveraign is alive, King *William* will not be miſs'd: But Hiſtory cannot but take notice, That he was neither ſufficiently nor univerſally regretted, either in *England* or *Holland*, which muſt be aſcribed to the Supercilioufneſs and Arrogance of his Favourites, who were both hated and deſpis'd in both Nations; and which ought to be a Caution to all Princes, who would live eaſy, and leave a good Name behind them. ~~A Purchaſe which no true Engliſh Man will ever account too Dear~~. Over and above his Leaving behind him the Shipping of this Kingdom, double what it was at his Acceſſion to the Crown; ſeveral experienc'd Generals; near two Thouſand good and brave Officers, and about twenty Thouſand well-train'd, ſtout and hardy (*Engliſh*, *Scotch*, or *Iriſh*) Soldiers, who, in this laſt Campaign, have carried all before them, and been a conſtant Terror to the Enemy.

King *William* beſides his Royal Conſort, is known to have had two Miſtreſſes, but yet he never had any Legitimate, or Illegitimate Children; at leaſt that he publickly own'd. *He had no Children.*

King *William* was interr'd with all the Magnificence a private Burial could admit of, on *Sunday* Night the Twelfth of *April*, and towards the beginning of *May*, a Will he had made in the Year 1695, and Depoſited in the Hands of Monſieur *Schuylemberg*, was open'd at the *Hague*, whereby it appear'd that his Majeſty had appointed his Couſin the Prince *Friſon* of *Naſſau*, eldeſt Son of Prince of *Caſimir Naſſau*, Stadtholder of *Frieſland*, his ſole and univerſal Heir, and the States General his Executors, without mentioning either the King of *Pruſſia*, the Prince of *Naſſau Siegen*, *He is buried privately* April 12. *His Will open'd.*

A. C. 1701. *Siegen*, or the Princeſs of *Anhalt*, who all claim a Right to his Majeſty's Succeſſion by Titles, which it were improper to deduce in this Place. And therefore I ſhall conclude with taking Notice, That by a Codicil annex'd to King *William*'s Will, the Lordſhip of *Brevort*, and Two Hundred Thouſand Gilders were given, as a Legacy, to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

The

THE

APPENDIX.

An EPITAPH, *Propos'd to be Engraven on King* WILLIAM's *Tomb.*

GULIELMI III. Epitaphium.

EHeu!

Hic jacet
Labantis Romani Imperii Stabilimen.
Hiſpaniæ Tutamen.
Fœderati Belgii Propugnaculum.
Britanniæ Liberator.
Hiberniæ Triumphator.
Graſſantis Tyrannidis Stator.
Libertatis Vindex.
Religionis Columen
Bonorum Præſidium.
Malorum Terror.
Hic fuit Naſſovius

GULIELMUS III.
Princeps Arauſiacus
Magnæ Britanniæ Rex.
In Conſilio, Sagax.
In Dicendo, Solers & Cautus.
In Agendo, Acer & Indefeſſus.
In Periculo Impavidus.
In Imperio, Lenis & Clemens.
In Judicio, Æquus.
In Promiſſis, Conſtans.
In Adverſis, Fortis.
In Secundis, Temperans.
Feſtinando, Lentus.
Propoſiti Tenax.
Sine Superbiâ, MAGNUS.
Sine Oſtentatione, BONUS.
Sine Superſtitione, PIUS.
Qui dum Reſtaurando in Europâ
Regiminis Æquipondio invigilaret,
Et, Venatione, gravibus Curis Levamen captaret
Equo Præceps, Mortem anticipavit.
Obiit Octavo Idus Martii
Anno Recuperatæ Salutis M DCCII.
Vixit Annos LI. Menſes IV. Dies IV.
Regnavit Annos XIII.
Illi parentavit Luctuoſa Anglia.
Hoc Mauſolæum erexit
ANNA Soror
Auguſtiſſima, Pientiſſima, Sereniſſima,
Magnæ Britanniæ Regina.
Abi, Viator, Lugens.

The Account of the Buſineſs of GLENCO, *ſuch as was ſuppoſed to be Written from* Scotland, *in a Letter to a Friend in* London; *But which was certainly contriv'd by a Perſon highly Diſaffected to King* William; *and which is here inſerted, only to gratifie the Curioſity of ſome People; for as to the genuine Truth of that Affair, we refer the Reader to the ſolemn Deciſions of the* Parliament *of* Scotland; *which he will find in this Volume,* Page 58.

SIR,

'THE Account you deſir'd of that ſurpri-
'zing Maſſacre of *Glencoe*, take as follows,
'*Mac-Jan Mac-Donald*, *Laird* of *Glenco*, a
'branch of the *Mac-Donalds*, one of the greateſt
'Clans or Tribes in the North of *Scotland*, came with
'the moſt conſiderable Men of his Clan to Colonel
'*Hill*, Governor of Fort *William* at *Inverlochy*, ſome
'few Days from the Expiring of the time, for re-
'ceiving the Indempnity appointed by the Proclama-
'tion, which, as I take it, was the firſt of *January* laſt,
'intreating he would Adminiſter to him the Oaths
'which the aforeſaid Proclamation required to be ta-
'ken, that ſo ſubmitting himſelf to the Government
'he might have its Protection. The Colonel receiv'd
'him with all the Expreſſions of kindneſs, never-
'theleſs ſhifted the Adminiſtring the Oaths to him,
'alledging that by the Proclamation it did not be-
'long to him, but to the Sheriffs, Baylies of Rega-
'lities, and Magiſtrates of *Burghs* to adminiſter

'them. *Mac-Jan* complaining that by this diſap-
'pointment he might be wronged, the time being
'now near expiring, and the Weather ſo extream,
'and the ways ſo very bad, that it was not poſſible
'for him to reach any Sheriff, &c. got from Colo-
'nel *Hill*, under his hand, his Protection; And
'withal, he was aſſur'd that no orders from the
'Government againſt him, ſhould be put in Execu-
'tion, unleſs he were firſt advertiſed, and had time
allow'd him to apply himſelf to the King or Coun-
'cil for his own ſafety; but the better to make all
'ſure (tho' this might have ſeem'd ſecurity enough
'for the time) with all diſpatch imaginable he po-
'ſted to *Inverary*, the chief Town of *Argyleſhire*,
'where he found Sir *Colin Campbell* of *Ardkidlis*,
'Sheriff of that Shire, and craved of him the bene-
'fit of the Indempnity, according to the Proclama-
'tion, he being willing to perform all the Conditi-
'ons required: Sir *Colin* at the firſt ſcrupled to ad-
'mit him to take the Oaths, the time which the Pro-
'clamation did appoint being elapſed by one Day,
'alledging it would be of no uſe then to take them,
'but *Mac-Jan* repreſented it was not his fault, he ha-
'ving come time enough to Colonel *Hill*, not doubt-
'ing but he could have Adminiſtred the Oaths to
'him; and that upon his refuſal he made ſuch haſte
'to *Inverary*, that he might have come time enough,
'had not the Weather hindred him; and even as it
'was, he was but one Day after the time appointed,
'and that it would be very unbecoming the Govern-
'ment to take advantage of a Man's coming too
'late but by one Day, eſpecially when he had done
'his utmoſt to have come in time: Upon this, and
'his threatning to proteſt againſt the Sheriff for the
'ſeverity of his uſage, he adminiſtred to him and
'his Attendants the Oaths, *Mac-Jan* depending up-
'on the Indempnity granted to thoſe who ſhould
'take them: and having ſo done, he went home and
'lived quietly and peaceably under the Government
'till the Day of his Death.

'In *January* laſt, the Earl of *Argyle's* Regiment
'came to that Country; the deſign of their coming
'was then ſuſpected to be to take a Courſe with
thoſe

'those who should stand out, and not submit and take 'the Oaths: The Garrison of *Inverlochy* being 'thronged, and *Glenco* being commodious for quar-'tering, as being near that Garrison, those Soldiers 'were sent thither to quarter: They pretended they 'came thither to exact Arrears of Cess and Hearth-'money (a Tax never known in *Scotland*, until laid 'by the Parliament in 1690. after the Parliament 'of *England* had eased themselves of it) Before they 'entred *Glenco*, that Laird and his Sons came out to 'meet them, and asked them, *If they came as Friends 'or Enemies?* The Officers answered, *As Friends*; 'and gave their Parole of Honour, that they nei-'ther would do him nor his Friends any harm; up-'on which he welcomed them, promising them the 'best Entertainment the Place could afford. This 'he really perform'd, as all the Soldiers confess. He 'and they lived together in mutual Friendship fif-'teen Days, or thereabouts, so far was he from 'fearing any hurt from them; and the very last day 'of his Life was spent in keeping company with 'the Commander of that Party, Captain *Campbell* 'of *Glenlyon*, playing at Cards with him till seven or 'eight at Night, and at their parting mutual Pro-'testations of Kindness were receiv'd. Some time, 'that very Day, whether before or after their part-'ing, I know not, Captain *Campbell* had these Or-'ders sent him from Major *Duncanson*, a Copy 'whereof I here send you.

SIR, Ballacholis, Feb. 12. 1692.

YOU are hereby to fall upon the Rebels, the Mac-Do-nald's *of* Glenco, *and put all to Sword under seven-ty; You are to have especial care that the old Fox and his Sons do upon no Account escape your Hands; You are to secure all the Avenues, that no Man escape: This you are to put in execution at five of the Clock in the Morning pre-cisely, and by that time, or very shortly after it, I'll strive to be at you with a stronger Party; If I do not come to you at five, you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the King's special Command, for the good and*

ſafety of the Country, that theſe Miſcreants may be cut off Root and Branch: See that this be put in execution without Fraud or Favour, or elſe you muſt expect to be treated as not true to the King and Government, nor a Man fit to carry a Commiſſion in the King's Service. Expecting you will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as you love your ſelf, I ſubſcribe theſe with my Hand,

Robert Duncanſon.

For their Majeſties Service, to Captain *Robert Campbell* of *Glenlyon.*

'As for *Duncanſon*'s Orders, they bore the ſame 'Date with the other, and are from the ſame place, 'running in theſe Words:

SIR,

Per *ſecond to the Commander in Chief, and my Colonel's Orders to me, for putting in execution the Service commanded againſt the Rebels of* Glenco, *wherein you with the Party of the Earl of* Argyle's *Regiment under your Command are to be concerned: You are therefore forthwith to order your Affairs ſo, as that the ſeveral Poſts already aſſigned, be by you and your ſeveral Detachments fallen in Action with, preciſely by five a Clock to morrow Morning, being* Saturday; *at which time I will endeavour the ſame with thoſe appointed of this Regiment for the other places: It will be moſt neceſſary you ſecure thoſe Avenues on the South-ſide, that the old* Fox *nor none of his Cubs get away: The Orders are, that none be ſpared from ſeventy, nor the Government troubled with Priſoners. This is all till I ſee you; from*

Your humble Servant,

James Hamilton.

Pleaſe

Pleaſe to order a Guard to ſecure the Ferry, and the Boats muſt be on this ſide the Ferry, after your Men are over.

For their Majeſties Service, for Major *Robert Duncanſon*, of the Earl of *Argyle's* Regiment,

'The Soldiers being diſpoſed five or three in a 'Houſe, according to the number of the Family 'they were to aſſaſſinate, had their Orders given 'them ſecretly: They had been all received as 'Friends by thoſe poor People, who intending no 'Evil themſelves, little ſuſpected their Gueſts de-'ſigned to be their Murderers. About five a Clock 'in the Morning they began that bloody Work, ſur-'priz'd and butchered thirty eight Perſons who 'had kindly receiv'd them under their Roofs. *Mac-'Jan* himſelf was murdered, and is much bemoan-'ed: He was a ſtately well-favour'd Man, and of 'good Courage and Senſe: As alſo the Laird of '*Archintrikin*, a Gentleman of more than ordinary 'Judgment and Underſtanding, who had ſubmitted 'to the Government, and had Colonel *Hill's* Pro-'tection in his Pocket, which he got three Months 'before. I cannot without Horror repreſent, how 'that a Boy about eight years of Age was murder-'ed; he ſeeing what was done to others in the 'Houſe with him, in a terrible fright ran out of the 'Houſe, and eſpying Captain *Campbell*, graſped 'him about the Legs, crying for Mercy, and of-'fering to be his Servant all his Life. I am inform-'ed Captain *Campbell* inclined to ſpare him; but 'one *Drummond*, an Officer, barbarouſly run his Dag-'ger through him, whereof he died immediately. 'The Rehearſal of ſeveral Particulars and Circum-'ſtances of this Story, makes it appear moſt dole-'ful; as that *Mac-Jan* was killed as he was putting 'on his Breeches, ſtanding before his Bed, and gi-'ving order to his Servants for the good Entertain-'ment of thoſe that murder'd him: While he was 'ſpeaking the Words, he was ſhot through the Head, 'and fell dead in his Ladies Arms, who through the 'Grief of this, and other bad uſages ſhe met with,

'dyed the next day. It is not to be omitted, that 'moſt of thoſe poor People were killed when they 'were aſleep, and none was allowed to pray to God 'for Mercy. Providence order'd it ſo, that that 'Night was moſt boiſterons; ſo as a Party of four 'hundred Men, who ſhould have come to the 'other end of the *Glen*, and begun the like Work 'the ſame Hour, (intending that the Inhabitants 'ſhould be incloſed, and none of them eſcape) could 'not march that length till it was nine a Clock; 'and this afforded to many a happy opportunity of 'eſcaping, and none were killed but thoſe in whoſe 'Houſes *Campbell* of *Glenlyon*'s Men were quartered; 'otherwiſe all the Males under ſeventy years of Age, 'to the number of two hundred, had been cut off, 'for that was the Order; and it might have eaſily 'been executed, eſpecially conſidering the Inhabi-'tants had no Arms at that time: for upon the firſt 'warning that the Soldiers were coming to the *Glen*, 'they had conveyed them all out of the way; for 'tho' they had relied upon the Promiſes made them 'for their Security, yet they thought it not impro-'bable that they might be diſarmed.

'I know not whether to impute it to the Dif-'ficulty of diſtinguiſhing the difference of a few 'Years, or to the fury of the Soldiers, who being 'once glutted with Blood ſtand at nothing, that e-'ven ſome of above Seventy Years of Age were de-'ſtroy'd: They ſet alſo the Houſes on Fire, drove 'off all the Cattle to the Garriſon of *Inverlochy*, *viz.* '900 Cows, 200 Horſes, and a great many Sheep 'and Goats, and there they were divided among 'the Officers. And how diſmal you may imagine 'the Caſe of the Poor Women and Children then 'was? It was lamentable paſt Expreſſion: Their 'Husbands, and Fathers, and neareſt Relations 'were forc'd to fly for their Lives, and they them-'ſelves almoſt ſtript, and nothing left behind them, 'and their Houſes being burnt, and not one Houſe 'nearer than ſix Miles; and to get thither they 'were to paſs over the Mountains, and heaps of 'Snow in a vehement Storm, wherein the greateſt 'part of them periſhed through Hunger and Cold:

'It

'It fills me with horror to think of Poor Children 'ſtript, and Women, ſome with Child, and ſome 'giving Suck, wreſtling againſt Storms, in Moun-'tains and heaps of Snow, and at length to be over-'come and give over, and fall down, and die miſe-'rably. You ſee in *Hamilton*'s Order to *Duncanſon*, 'there is a ſpecial Caution, that the old Fox nor 'none of his Cubs ſhould eſcape; and in *Duncan-'ſon*'s Order to Captain *Campbell* of *Glenlyon*, that 'the old Fox nor none of his Sons eſcape: But 'notwithſtanding all this wicked Caution; it pleaſed 'God that the two Young Gentlemen *Mac jan*'s Sons 'eſcaped: For it happen'd that the Younger of 'theſe Gentlemen truſted little to the fair promiſes 'of *Campbell*, and had a more watchful Eye over 'him than his Father or Brother, who ſuffer'd 'themſelves by reiterated Oaths to be deluded into 'a Belief of his Integrity. He having a ſtrong Im-'preſſion on his Spirit, that ſome miſchievous De-'ſign was hidden under *Campbell*'s ſpecious Pre-'tences; it made him, after the reſt were a Bed, re-'main in a retir'd Corner, where he had an ad-'vantageous Proſpect into their Guards: About 'Midnight perceiving ſeveral Soldiers enter it, this 'increaſed his Jealouſie, ſo he went and Communi-'cated his Fears to his Brother, who could not for 'a long time be perſwaded there was any bad De-'ſign againſt them, and aſſerted, that what had been 'ſeen was not a doubling of their Guards, in order 'to any ill Deſign, but that being in a ſtrange place, 'and at a diſtance from the Garriſon, they were 'to ſend out Centinels far from the Guard, and be-'cauſe of the Extremity of the Weather reliev'd 'them often, and that the Men he ſaw could be no 'more than theſe: But he perſiſting to ſay that 'they were not ſecure, but that it was fit to acquaint 'their Father with what he had ſeen, he prevailed 'with his Brother to riſe, and go with him to his Fa-'ther, who lay in a Room contiguous to that they 'were in: Tho' what the Younger Son alledg'd made 'no great Impreſſion on the Father, yet he allowed 'his Sons to try what they could diſcover: They 'well knowing all skulking places there, went and

'hid

'hid themſelves near a Centinel's Poſt, where inſtead 'of one they diſcovered Eight or Ten Men: This 'made them more inquiſitive, ſo they crept as near 'as they could without being diſcovered, ſo near 'that they could hear one ſay to his Fellows, that 'he liked not his Work, and that had he known of it, 'he would have been unwilling to have come there; 'but that none except their Commanders, knew of 'it till within a quarter of an hour. The Soldier 'added, that he was willing to Fight againſt the 'Men of *Glenco*, but it was baſe to Murder them. 'But to all this it was anſwer'd, all the blame be on 'ſuch as gave the Orders; we are free being bound 'to obey our Officers; upon hearing of theſe words, 'the Young Gentlemen retired as quickly and quiet-'ly as they could towards the Houſe, to inform their 'Father of what they had heard, but as they came 'nigh to it, they perceived it ſurrounded, and heard 'Guns diſcharged and People skrieking; where-'upon being unarmed, and totally unable to reſcue 'their Father, they preſerved their own Lives, in 'hopes yet to preſerve their King and Country, 'and to ſee Juſtice done upon thoſe Hell-Hounds, 'Treacherous Murderers, the Shame of their Coun-'try and Diſgrace of Mankind.

'I muſt not forget to tell you, That there were 'two of theſe Officers, who had given their Parole 'of Honour to *Mac-jan*, who refuſed to be concern-'ed in that brutal Tragedy, for which they were 'ſent Priſoners to *Glaſcow*, where if they remain not 'ſtill, I am ſure they were ſome Weeks ago.

'Thus Sir, in Obedience to your Commands, I 'have ſent you ſuch an Account as I could get of 'the Monſtrous and Inhumane Maſſacre of the 'Laird of *Glenco*, and others of his Clan: You de-'ſire ſome Proofs of the Truth of the Story, for 'you ſay, there are many in *England*, who cannot 'believe ſuch a thing could be done, and publick 'Juſtice not executed upon the Ruffians; for they 'take it for granted, that no ſuch Order could be 'given by the Government, and you ſay they will 'never believe it, without a down right demonſtra-'tion: Sir, as to the Government, I will not med-

'dle

'dle with it, or whether thoſe Officers that Murder'd *Glenco*, had ſuch Orders as they pretended from the Government: The Government knows that beſt and how to vindicate their own Honour, and puniſh the Murtherers who pretended their Authority, and ſtill ſtand upon it. But as to the matter of Fact of the Murther of *Glenco*, you may depend upon it as certain and undeniable: It would be thought as ſtrange a thing in *Scotland* for any Man to doubt it, as of the Death of my Lord *Dundee*, or with you that the Duke of *Monmouth* loſt his Head. But to put you out of all doubt, you will e're long have my Lord *Argile*'s Regiment with you in *London*, and there you may ſpeak with *Glenlyon* himſelf, with *Drummond* and the reſt of the Actors in that diſmal Tragedy; and on my Life there is never a one that will deny it to you; for they know that it is notoriouſly known all over *Scotland*, and 'tis an Admiration to us that there ſhould be any one in *England*, who makes the leaſt doubt of it, nay *Glenlyon* is ſo far from denying of it, that he brags of it, and juſtifies the Action publickly: He ſaid in the *Royal* Coffee-Houſe at *Edinburgh*, that he would do it again; nay, that he would Stab any Man in *Scotland* or *England*, without asking the Cauſe, if the King gave him Orders, and that it was every good Subject's Duty ſo to do: And I am credibly inform'd, that *Glenlyon* and the reſt of them have addreſt themſelves to the Council for a Reward for their good Service, in deſtroying *Glenco* purſuant to their Orders.

'There is enough of this mournful Subject, if what I have ſaid ſatisfie you not, you may have what proof, and in what manner you pleaſe to ask it.

SIR,

Your Humble Servant.

N. B.

That

N. B. That the Gentleman to whom this Letter was ſent, did on *Thurſday*, *June* 30, 1692. when the Lord *Argile*'s Regiment was Quarter'd at *Brentford*, go thither, and had this Story from the very Men that were Actors of it. *Glenlyon* and *Drummond* were both there: The *Highlander* who told him the Story, expreſſing the Guilt which was viſible in *Glenlyon*, ſaid, Glenco *hangs about* Glenlyon, *Night and Day, and you may ſee it in his Face*; I am told likewiſe that Sir *John Lawder* refuſed to accept of the place of Lord Advocate of *Scotland*, unleſs he might have liberty to proſecute *Glenlyon*, and the reſt of the Murtherers of *Glenco*; who not being granted, *James Stuart* (who was forfeited for Treaſon by King *Charles* II. and ſince Knighted by King *William*) has now the place.

The Pretended Manifeſto *of King* WILLIAM *the Third, ſaid to have been delivered and diſperſed at the* French *Court*, &c. *as an Overture to the General Peace propos'd about the latter end of the Year* 1693. *and Concluded in* 1697.

THEY, who in Expectation of a Peace, ſeriouſly conſider the Scituation of the Affairs of *Europe*, and who, without Paſſion, enquire into the chief Cauſe of the Revolutions which diſturb it, have not hitherto thrown it upon me, nor imputed the Misfortunes of it to my Elevation to the Throne of the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, none but the King of *France* and his Partiſans labour at this time to do it, none but they call me Tyrant and Uſurper; and troubled at the fidelity of my Subjects, obſtinately perſiſt in continuing a War, which they undertook but out of Deſpair, and which is my Honour and Glory to make an end of it.

They

They lay to my Ambition all the Diſorders of *Europe*, and make me the Author of the Rebellion of the *Engliſh*; they reproach me with having excited the famous League of *Ausbourg*, and to have driven from his Throne, in order to mount it my ſelf, an Illuſtrious and Magnanimous Prince, whom the Ties of Blood oblig'd me to reſpect; in fine, they overload and blacken me with ſuch a Number of Impoſtures, that I cannot in my own Juſtification, but give the Univerſe an account of my Conduct, which that I may do with eaſe; I need but repreſent in few words what happen'd in *Europe* before the War, and thence infer, in my Favour, what right Reaſon will naturally admit; by which alone it will appear, that, far from having had the leaſt ſhare of raiſing the Troubles *Europe* is involved in, I have on the contrary, ſought all Occaſions to calm them. Every one will be convinced of the Sincerity of my Intentions, and the Juſtiee of my Actions will gain over the Perfidies of my Enemies.

The Condition all the Kingdoms of *Europe* were in, in the Year 1688, is well known: They, for the moſt part enjoyed profound Peace. The Emperor, the King of *Poland*, and the *Venetians*, continued with Succeſs their Conqueſts over the *Turks*. *Hungary* was retaken from the Infidels; and *Belgrade* which the Imperialiſts took with Sword in Hand, open'd to their Conqueſt a free Paſſage to the head City of the *Turkiſh* Empire.

The Misfortunes of the one, and Proſperity of the other, touched the King of *France* in a different manner: He became ſenſible of the Diſgrace of the *Ottomans*, and jealous of the Emperor's Victories. The Power and Policy of that Monarch forbidding their further encreaſe, put him upon the Deſign of leſſening 'em by hidden and indirect ways. His Honour wou'd not permit him to appear bare-fac'd in favour of the Infidels; the Diviſion he meditated was equally againſt his Reputation and Character of moſt Chriſtian; but the Hereditary Hatred of the Houſe of *Auſtria* carry'd it over the general Good of Chriſtendom, and over a Twenty Years Truce

Truce newly concluded, which promiſed to *Germany* a full Repoſe.

In view of an enſuing War, and with Deſign to proſecute it, the Agents of *France* at the Court of *Maximilian-Henry* of *Bavaria*, Elector of *Cologn*, diſpoſed that Prince to demand before his Death, a Succeſſor of his Chapter; The Canons Suffragants, who compoſed it, being for the moſt part gained by the Money and fair Promiſes of *France*, gave him Cardinal *Furſtemberg* for Coadjutor: The Forces of that Crown had, at the ſame time, in their Poſſeſſion one of the beſt Places of the Electorate, and having furniſhed it with Ammunition of all ſorts, laid ſtill till Heaven ſhould diſpoſe of the Elector.

After the Death of this Prince, which happened the 3d of *June* 1688; The King of *France* undertook to have Cardinal *Furſtemberg* recogniz'd for his lawful Succeſſor; but as the Poſtulation to the Coadjutorſhip was not accepted at the Court of *Rome*, the Threatnings of the Pope and of the Emperor obliged the Canons to proceed a ſecond time, to the Election of a new Prince; where the Count of *Couis*, in the Emperor's name, propoſed Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, with the Excluſion of Cardinal *Furſtemberg*.

The Canons to the Number of 25, meeting in their Aſſembly the 19th of *July* 1688, divided in their Choice, Fourteen poſtulated the Cardinal, Nine the Prince of *Bavaria*, by virtue of his Right of Eligibillity, by which the Pope ſupply'd the defect of his Age, he being then but 17 Years old. In all appearance the Cardinal ought to have carried it, but the Conteſt being ſent to *Rome*, the Pope decided it in favour of the Prince of *Bavaria*; tho' to take the thing right, the Poſtulation of the Cardinal was Legal and Canonical.

This partial ſtroke provoked the King of *France* beyond Meaſure, and unſeaſonably confounding his Politicks, obliged him to declare himſelf openly, and ſupport with Honour his firſt Deſign and Intentions. To this end he levied a powerful Army, which he ſent under the Command of the *Dauphin*, his Son, into *Germany*. This Prince meeting no Oppoſition took

took *Philipsburgh*, *Mayence*, *Heydelberg*, *Manheim*, *Spire*, and *Frankendal*; put all the Palatinate to Fire and Sword, and deſtroy'd that fine Country in ſo dreadful and terrible a manner, that one may ſeek at this time for the four laſt mentioned Towns, in every place wherein they ſtood five Years ago.

The Reaſons which that Monarch made uſe of to juſtifiy ſuch barbarous Hoſtilities, were not grounded upon the Quarrel about the Electorate of *Cologn*, but on the late Elector Palatine's refuſing to give the Dutcheſs of *Orleans* an account of the Eſtate fallen to her by the Death of her Father.

This Elector ſeeing himſelf innocently the unfortunate Sacrifice of a powerful Monarch, engag'd the Council of *Vienna*, and the Princes of *Germany* to revenge the ill Uſages he met withal from the Crown of *France*: They unanimouſly eſpouſed the Quarrel at *Ausbourg*; and the State of my Affairs required I ſhould enter into the League with them, the better to reſiſt the firſt Efforts which I foreſaw would be levelled againſt Me.

I was then in *England*, whether the Troubles raiſed againſt King *James*, by his Subjects, call'd me to be a Mediator and Arbiter betwixt them; and perhaps would have accompliſh'd it, had that Prince and his Subjects reciprocally had more Deference for each other.

King *James* quietly ſucceeded King *Charles* II. his Brother, in his Dominions; and the beginning of his Reign ſeem'd to promiſe him a continued Tranquillity. The Death of the Duke of *Monmouth*, and the moſt part of his Accomplices, ſtruck Terror into the moſt deſperate; and were it not for the Deſign he formed to reunite to his own Religion that of the Subjects, one may ſay, he might have been ſtill upon the Throne, and that no Revolution could have interrupted the felicity of his Reign. But being Ambitious to render himſelf Abſolute in a Monarchy depending on the Humours of thoſe who compoſe it, and to fix a Conſtancy in a People naturally inconſtant; and to imitate the Actions of a powerful King, without having the Means and Forces, like him to effect it; drew him upon that dreadful

crowd

Crowd of Misfortunes, under which perhaps his Head, after the Hereditary fatality, would have fallen, had I not taken Care underhand to ſave it, from his Subjects. The King of *France*, whoſe ſteps he intended to follow, was then endeavouring the extinction of *Calviniſm* in his Dominions: The numerous Troops he employ'd in that Work forced the moſt obſtinate to a ſpeedy compliance: His Policy reſerved this great Action, that by the happy Succeſs of it, his Glory might be compleated. It was certainly a Deſign becoming the Greatneſs of that Monarch, and the everlaſting Peace which he promiſed to himſelf after that ſtroke, would never have been diſturbed, had he but by a refin'd Foreſight had the Art either to have kept within his Kingdom the leading Men among the Proteſtants by force of Reward, or had cauſed them to be ſacrificed without Mercy on the Frontiers, inſtead of ſuffering them to go out on't.

But thoſe unfortunate Fugitives carrying Miſery, Deſolation and Terror every where they went, looking upon *England* as the only place of Comfort and Eaſe to their Misfortune; thither they retir'd in hopes to find Tranquillity and Reſt, ſtill bewailing the Cruelty with which they were forc'd to abandon, as one may ſay, their Houſhold-Gods, and their Religion.

King *James* at the ſame time takes upon him to re-eſtabliſh the publick Exerciſe of the Catholick Religion all over *England*. The *Engliſh* who had before their Eyes the ſad Example of the *French* Refugees, contented themſelves at firſt to murmur at the Deſign: The Novelty of it ſeem'd ſtrange to them, and they were fond of that Liberty of Conſcience, they had enjoy'd for above two Centurys. But when they ſaw the Execution of the Deſign preſſed upon 'em thro' the Miniſtry of the Jeſuits; when they ſaw their Towns Privilegdes taken aways, the Biſhops impriſon'd in the *Tower* of *London*, Friars re-eſtabliſh'd in their ancient Convents, and thoſe very Jeſuits (the unlucky Authors of all Miſchiefs) in Poſſeſſion of a Colledge in the midſt of the City of *London*, then they generally, and in common

common concert with the Nobility, revolted. Theſe to maintain themſelves in the Church-lands, whereof the Kings, *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. and Queen *Elizabeth*, put their Anceſtors in Poſſeſſion: The others to ſecure their Priviledges: Both together ſtirr'd by the implacable Motive of Religion, that ſeldom fails to cauſe a Revolution, which is of extream Conſequence to prevent.

The Revolters in the mean time ſeek for a powerful Protector and a diſintereſted Mediator, and unluckily caſt their Eyes upon me: They Sollicit my going over into *England*, and haſten to the Succour of their Religion. I was then in *Holland* at the Head of a numerous Army, which I had raiſed, not for that end, as I am unjuſtly reproached with, but to ſupport in *Germany* the Intereſt of Pope *Innocent* XI. againſt Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, or, rather more properly ſpeaking, againſt *France*.

All the World knows how the Court of *Rome* ſollicited me at this time; the Alliances ſhe had with me, by the Intrigues of *Caſonis*; the Remittances of Money I had from thence for the Execution of this Deſign. All the World knows beſides, that the very ſame Court of *Rome* had choſe me, above all the other Princes of *Europe*, to oppoſe the Fortune and Greatneſs of the King of *France*: I was promiſed an honourable Preferment which ſhould Crown me with Glory: And the Power the Enemy I was to oppoſe, took up, at that time, all my Thoughts and Care.

However, the Neceſſities of *England* at that Juncture ſeemed to me more preſſing than thoſe of *Cologn*; and the Intereſt of a Religion ſo near and common to my own, prevailed with me before the Intereſt of a Stranger under Oppreſſion. The Glory of reconciling a King and his Subjects, and of reciprocally ſuccouring both, weighed in my Mind over that of ſupporting in *Germany* the Pretenſions of a young Prince, whoſe Right, beſides, did not appear to me to be inconteſtable.

Upon this I went over into *England*; landed my Troops without any Oppoſition; the People received me with open Arms, King *James*'s Army in-

ſenſibly deſerted to me, ranging themſelves under my Banners: So that in a little time I found my ſelf in the midſt of the City of *London*, abſolute Maſter of all things, without ſo much as loſing the Life of one ſingle Man, or that any of King *James*'s Subjects had Loyalty or Courage enough to fight one ſtroke in his Favour.

Thus in the midſt of a People ſwelled with rage and hatred againſt their King, I ſent that Prince private notice that they openly threatned him, and that it was high time he ſhould provide for his ſafety. I conſented to his eſcape out of exceſs of Regard and Tenderneſs, and not in view of any private Intereſt of my own. I facilitated all things for his Embarkment; and if he was taken the firſt time, the very Moment he was going about it, it was ſolely an effect of the ill Fortune that attended him, and not of any Artifice or Subtilty I am reproached with: The ſecond time, he had better luck; and unthankful for the Service I had render'd him, he ſtirr'd up the moſt Chriſtian King, and made him declare War againſt me, as if I had been Guilty of a Misfortune, which he ought to have imputed to nothing but the Imprudence of his own Conduct.

The *Engliſh* on their part no ſooner underſtood their King's retreat, than they pretended his flight to be a tacit abandoning the Crown, which, by Deſertion, he left vacant. The Convention aſſembled, ſeriouſly and ſincerely examined the Matter, and declared it a Vacancy according to the Laws of *England*, and conſequently reſolved to give themſelves a new Prince; upon which they offer'd me the Crown and Scepter, and conſtrained me to accept both. and, againſt my Will, forced me to ſuffer my ſelf to be Proclaimed King, in all the Forms, and with all the Ceremonies accuſtom'd. Oblig'd to yield to the violence of the Choice, I rendered my ſelf Truſtee of a Crown which I am ready to abandon, at any time, if the publick Tranquillity will require it.

It's near five Years that I Reign'd on this Footing, and *France* alone perſiſts to diſturb me, and give me the

the odious names of *Uſurper* and *Tyrant*: Names no ways becoming a Prince of my Character, and one would think that ſhe hardens at this time, in reference to me, as an Atonement or Penance for her having formerly negotiated with *Cromwell*, who was a right Tyrant, and a true Uſurper. Can it be ſaid hereafter that I have Uſurped the Crown of *England*? Shall I be reckon'd in the number of thoſe Tyrants, ſhe hath ſo often experienc'd the Barbarity of? An Uſurper is one, who, without any Right aſſumes to himſelf the Dignity of a Sovereign, enters into a Country with violence, forces the People he hath ſubdued to own him for their King; oppreſſes them with Levies and Taxes; cements his new Throne with the Blood of the moſt Illuſtrious of his Subjects, and upon the leaſt ſuſpicion, ſacrifices to the ſecurity of his Crown and his Life, thoſe, whoſe Conduct might give him the leaſt Umbrage. A Tyrant is one, who ſeducing his fellow Subjects, declares againſt his Prince, and the Goverment of his Country, and who by exceſs of Power and Succeſs, acquires and engroſſes to himſelf alone the Sovereignty and Dominion, and who according to his own Avarice and Fury, diſpoſes of all the Treaſure of the People, whereas he himſelf is but a Member, and in ſhort, whoſe Power generally ends with his Life.

Am I an Uſurper? Am I a Tyrant? Can any of thoſe barbarous Qualities which form the one, or the other, be obſerv'd in my Conduct? Am I Born a Subject of *England*? Am I got into it by force or violence? Have I overloaded its People with Levies and Taxes? Can I be reproached with any of thoſe brutal Actions which darken the Hiſtories of the moſt Illuſtrious Conquerors? If I am neither an Uſurper nor a Tyrant, but Rightful and Lawful King of *England*, what ſhame can it be for *France* at this time to own me as ſuch? She who at other times not only acknowledged ſuch, but concluded Treaties of Peace, Alliance and Commerce with them, as if they had been lawful Princes? But if this obſtinancy of *France* cauſes all my pain and trouble, if by her Tricks ſhe alone hath hitherto oppos'd the Happineſs of my Fortune; I have ſtill this comfort

to ſee my ſelf recognized by all the other Princes of *Europe*, and to ſee my Ambaſſadors hold the ſame rank at their Courts, which thoſe of *England* have always had. The Emperor, the King of *Spain*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Princes of *Germany*, and the States General, have voluntarily entered into a League together to ſupport me upon the Throne: They'll ſooner periſh, as I may ſay, than let me fall, while mine Enemies by open force ſtrive to wreſt the Scepter from me: And when, on the contrary, they'll come to Reaſon, and fair means, I am of my ſelf ready to quit the Throne, in order to reſtore the Tranquillity of all *Europe*.

Let *France* gain as many Victories as ſhe will, let her take Towns and Ships, and cover the Frontiers with Soldiers, threaten all the Earth with an enſuing Conqueſt; all that will but turn to her Ruin, becauſe ſhe is but one againſt many. Let her examine her own inward State; Let her behold with Motherly Eyes, the Dearth and Scarcity of Corn her Inhabitants are reduc'd to; in fine, let her ceaſe to delude with the Power of her Money, a a Prince who freely renounces the Crown; and an Infant, who in a long time will not have Strength enough to wear it. Let her alſo conſider the number of Enemies ſhe is ſurrounded with, and let her meaſure the greatneſs of their hatred to her, with that of her Outrages to them. Let her look upon all her concluded Treaties violated, all the Truces ſhe has broke, all the Towns ſhe has burnt, all the People ſhe has reduc'd to Beggary, and who ſollicit the Juſtice of Heaven for thoſe Evils. Let her at laſt ſeriouſly reflect on the unſteadineſs of her own Conduct, and ſhe'll find her ſelf guilty of the ſame perfidies ſhe unjuſtly upbraids me with, ſhe accuſes my Allies.

Would a Treaty of Peace ſecure unto us her friendſhip, tho' to obtain it, we ſhould grant her all Pretenſions? Would the Emperor truſt to it, after ſeeing her in cold Blood, break a Truce of 20 years, newly concluded between her and him? Would the King of *Spain* ſend his Fleet to Sea with ſafety, after

rer the inſult made in full Peace upon his Admiral *Papachini*? Would the Duke of *Savoy* be more civilly treated by her Miniſters? Would the Princes of *Germany* keep their Countries and Priviledges with ſecurity and freedom: And would not the States General have cauſe to fear her Reſentment and Revenge, in hatred to the generous Protection, and powerful Succours which they have given me?

However, if it be reſolv'd to reſtore Peace to *Europe*, all the World that ſeek it will be aſtoniſh'd at the Effort which ſecretly invites me to it, when every one tells me that the publick Good ought to weigh over my private Advantage.

Let us therefore commit that happy violence upon our Selves, and ſacrifice my Glory to this Repoſe; and let us at leaſt by exceſs of Generoſity, ſurpaſs thoſe, who have not been able to overcome us by their Arms.

To accompliſh a Project, of ſo general an advantage, I declare, I am ready to renounce the three Crowns, of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, to abandon thoſe Iſles for ever, and give them up to King *James*, and ſecure the poſſeſſion of them to the Prince his Son, and to return to *Holland* quietly, to Exerciſe the Dignity of Statholder; If *France* will but on her part reſtrain her ſelf to the execution of the *Pyrenean* Treaty, and conſent to annul all ſubſequent ones. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty knows that he never performed but one Article of that Treaty, which without any other proof is ſufficiently evinced from all that has paſſed ſince that time.

If Offers ſo reaſonable, and Propoſals ſo advantageous be rejected; the evil Conſequences of their refuſal ought not to be imputed to me. The Sacrifice I make to the Publick Good, is a ſufficient juſtification of me, and is a ſatisfaction to me in the midſt of my Pains and Afflictions. I quit a Radiant Crown, and a Scepter Illuſtrious and Flouriſhing, to give them to another. I deſcend of my own accord, without violence, and without conſtraint, from the Throne, after having had the extream Pleaſure of mounting it, and commanding in it. I for-

ſake Fortune, Honour, Glory and Triumph, to become nothing, in reaſſuming a private condition. I become, as it were, a *Phantom*, after having been ſomething on the Theatre of the World, and after having had ſo much Succeſs, whereof I ought now to enjoy the benefit; I reſerve no more of it to my Ambition and Fortune, than the Imagination and Shadow.

After this, let my Enemies ſay what they will againſt me, let 'em form all the Ideas to themſelves they pleaſe, my ſincerity will give the Lie to all their Impoſtures. They ſhall always find me ready to execute what I offer; and always ready to reſtore, together with the Peace, the Tranquility and Happineſs which they have loſt.

An Abſtract of the ARTICLES *of* PEACE, *between the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince* WILLIAM *the Third King of* Great-Britain, *and the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince* LEWIS *the Fourteenth the moſt Chriſtian King, Concluded in the Royal Palace at* Ryſwicke *the* $\frac{10}{20}$ *Day of* September. 1697.

I. THAT there be an Univerſal, Perpetual Peace, and a True and Sincere Friendſhip between the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince *WILLIAM* the Third, King of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince *LEWIS* the Fourteenth the moſt Chriſtian King, their Heirs and Succeſſors, and between the Kingdoms, States and Subjects of both, and that the one ſhall Promote the Intereſt, Honour and Advantage of the other.

II. That all Enmities, Hoſtilities, Diſcords and Wars, between the ſaid King of *Great Britain*, and the

the moſt Chriſtian King, and their Subjects, Ceaſe and be Aboliſhed, as well by Land as by Sea, and on Freſh Waters every where; and eſpecially throughout all the Kingdoms, Territories, Dominions and Places belonging to each other, of what condition ſoever they be.

III. That all Offences, Injuries, and Damages, which the ſaid King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, or the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King and his Subjects have ſuffered from each other during this War, ſhall be forgotten.

IV. And ſince the moſt Chriſtian King was never more deſirous of any thing, than that the Peace be Firm and Inviolable, the ſaid King Promiſes and Agrees for himſelf and his Succeſſors, That he will on no Account whatſoever diſturb the ſaid King of *Great Britain* in the free Poſſeſſion of the Kingdoms, Countries, Lands or Dominions which he now Enjoys, and therefore Engages his Honour, *upon the Faith and Word of a King*, that he will not give or afford any Aſſiſtance, directlo or indirectly, to any Enemy or Enemies of the ſaid King of *Great Britain*; And that he will in no manner whatſoever favour *the Conſpiracies or Plots* which any Rebels, or ill diſpoſed Perſons, may in any Place Excite or Contrive againſt the ſaid King; and for that end Promiſes and Engages, That he will not aſſiſt with Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Proviſions, or Money, or in any other way, by Sea or Land, any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall hereafter, under any pretence whatſoever, Diſturb or Moleſt the ſaid King of *Great Britain* in the free and full Poſſeſſion of his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions. The K. of *Great Britain* likewiſe Promiſes and Engages for Himſelf and his Succeſſors, Kings of *Great Britain*, That he will Inviolably Do and Perform the ſame towards the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King, his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands and Dominions.

V. That there be a free uſe of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both the Kings, as was formerly in the time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War.

VI. That the ordinary Adminiſtration of Juſtice ſhall be reſtored and ſet open, throughout the Kingdoms and Dominions of both Kings, ſo that it ſhall be free for all the Subjects of either, to claim their Rights, *&c.* according to the Conſtitutions and Statutes of each Kingdom.

VII. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall Reſtore to the K. of *Great Britain*, all Countries, Iſlands, *&c.* whereſoever Situated, which the *Engliſh* did Poſſeſs before the Declaration of this preſent War. And in like manner the K. of *Great Britain* ſhall reſtore to the moſt Chriſtian King all Countries, Iſlands, *&c.* whereſover Situated, which the *French* did Poſſeſs before the ſaid Declaration of War. And this Reſtitution ſhall be made on both ſides, within the ſpace of Six Months. And to that end immediately after the Ratification of this Treaty, each of the ſaid Kings ſhall cauſe to be delivered to the other, or to Commiſſioners Authorized in his Name for that purpoſe, all Acts of Conceſſion, Inſtruments, and neceſſary Orders, duly made in proper Form; ſo that they may have their effect.

VIII. Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed on both ſides, to examine and determine the Rights and Pretenſions which either of the ſaid Kings hath to the Places Situated in *Hudſon's-Bay*; But the Poſſeſſion of thoſe Places which were taken by the *French*, during the Peace that preceded this preſent War, and were retaken by the *Engliſh* during this War, ſhall be left to the *French*, by virtue of the foregoing Article. The Capitulation made by the *Engliſh* on the Fifth of *September*, 1696. ſhall be obſerved, according to its Form; The Merchandiſes therein mentioned ſhall be reſtored; The Governour of the Fort taken there ſhall be ſet at liberty; The differences ariſen concerning the Execution of the ſaid Capitulation, and the value of the Goods there loſt, ſhall be determined by the ſaid Commiſſioners; who immediately after the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, ſhall be Inveſted with ſufficient Authority for ſettling the Limits of the Lands to be reſtored on either ſide, by virtue of the foregoing Article, and likewiſe for exchanging of Lands, as may conduce to the mutual Intereſt of both Kings.

And

And to this end the Commiſſioners, ſo appointed, ſhall within the ſpace of three Months from the time of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, meet in the City of *London*, and within Six Months, to be reckoned from their firſt meeting, ſhall determine all differences which may ariſe concerning this matter; After which, the Articles the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall agree to, ſhall be Ratified by both Kings, and ſhall have the ſame force, as if they were inſerted Word for Word in the preſent Treaty.

IX. All Letters, as well of Repriſal as of Marque and Counter-Marque, which hitherto have for any cauſe been granted on either ſide, ſhall remain Null and Void; Nor ſhall any the like Letters be hereafter granted by either of the ſaid Kings againſt the Subjects of the other, unleſs it be firſt made manifeſt, that Right hath been denied; and it ſhall not be taken for a denial of Right, unleſs the Petition of the Perſon, who deſires Letters of Repriſal to be granted to him, be firſt ſhewn to the Miniſter, reſiding there on the part of the King, againſt whoſe Subjects thoſe Letters are deſired; That within the ſpace of Four Months or ſooner, he may inquire into the contrary, or procure that ſatisfaction be made with all ſpeed from the Party offending, to the Complaint. But if the King againſt whoſe Subjects Repriſals are demanded, have no Miniſter reſiding there, Letters of Repriſal ſhall not be granted, till after the ſpace of Four Months, to be reckoned from the day on which his Petition was preſented to the King, againſt whoſe Subjects Repriſals are deſired.

X. For cutting off all matter of diſpute which may ariſe concerning the reſtitution of Ships and Merchandiſes which either Party may complain to be taken from the other, in Countries, and on Coaſts far diſtant, after the Peace is concluded, and before it be notified there; All Ships and Merchandiſes, which ſhall be taken by either ſide, after the Signing and Publication of the preſent Treaty, within the ſpace of Twelve Days in the *Britiſh* and *North* Seas, as far as the Cape St. *Vincent*; Within the ſpace of Ten Weeks beyond the ſaid Cape, and on this ſide of the *Equinoctial Line*, as well in the Ocean and *Mediterranean*

meane Sea as elſewhere; Laſtly, Within the ſpace of Six Months beyond the ſaid Line throughout the whole World, ſhall belong unto the Poſſeſſors, without any exception or further diſtinction of Time or Place, or any conſideration to be had of Reſtitution.

XI. But if it happens through inadvertency, or any other Cauſe whatever, that any Subject of either of the ſaid two Kings, ſhall do or commit any thing by Land or Sea, or on freſh Waters, any where, contrary to the preſent Treaty, or that any particular Article thereof is not fulfilled; This Peace and good Correſpondence between the ſaid two Kings, ſhall not on that account be Interrupted or Infringed, but ſhall remain in its former Force and Vigour, and the ſaid Subject only ſhall anſwer for his own Fact, and undergo Puniſhment to be inflicted, according to the Cuſtom and Law of Nations.

XII. But if (which God forbid,) the differences now compoſed between the ſaid Kings ſhould at any time be renewed, and break out into open War, the Ships, Merchandiſes, and all kind of moveable Goods of either Party, which ſhall be found to be and remain in the Ports and Dominions of the adverſe Party, ſhall not be Confiſcated or brought under any Inconveniency, but the whole ſpace of Six Months ſhall be allowed to the Subjects of both the ſaid Kings, that they may carry away the foreſaid Goods, and any thing elſe that is theirs, whither they think fit, without any moleſtation.

XIII. For what concerns the Principality of *Orange*, and other Lands and Dominions belonging to the ſaid King of *Great Britain*; the ſeparate Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, concluded between the moſt Chriſtian King and the States General of the United Provinces the 10th day of *Auguſt* 1678. ſhall, according to its Form, have full Effect, and all things that have been innovated and altered, ſhall be reſtored as they were before. All Decrees, &c. of what kind ſoever they be, without exception, which are in any manner contrary to the ſaid Treaty, or were made after the concluſion thereof, ſhall be held to be null and void, without any re-

viva!

vival or conſequence for the future: And all things ſhall be reſtor'd to the ſaid King in the ſame ſtate, and in the ſame manner, as he held and enjoyed them before he was diſpoſſeſſed thereof in the time of the War, which was ended by the ſaid Treaty of *Nimeguen*, or which he ought to have held and enjoyed according to the ſaid Treaty. And that an end may be put to all Trouble, Differences, Proceſſes and Queſtions, which may ariſe concerning the ſame, both the Kings will name Commiſſioners who, with full and ſummary Power, may compoſe and ſettle all theſe matters. And foraſmeeh as by the Authority of the moſt Chriſtian King, the King of *Great Britain* was hindred from enjoying the Revenues, Rights and Profits, as well of his Principality of *Orange* as of other his Dominions, which after the concluſion of the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, until the Declaration of the preſent War, were under the Power of the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King, the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King will reſtore or cauſe to be reſtored in reality, with Effect, and with the Intereſt due, all thoſe Revenues, Rights and Profits, according to the Declarations and Verifications that ſhall be made before the ſaid Commiſſioners.

XIV. The Treaty of Peace Concluded between the moſt Chriſtian King, and the late Elector of *Brandenburg*, at St. *Germains in Laye* the 29 *June*, 1679. ſhall be reſtor'd in all its Articles, and remain in its former Vigour between his Sacred moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburgh*.

XV. Whereas 'twill greatly conduce to the publick Tranquillity that the Treaty be obſerv'd, which was concluded between his Sacred moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, on the Ninth of *Auguſt*, 1696. 'tis Areed that the ſaid Treaty ſhall be confirm'd by this Article.

XVI. Under this preſent Treaty of Peace ſhall be comprehended thoſe who ſhall be named by either Party, with common Conſent, before the Exchange of Ratifications, or within Six Months after. But in the mean time, the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince *WILLIAM* King of *Great Britain*,

tain, and the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince *LEWIS* the moſt Chriſtian King, gratefully acknowledging the ſincere Offices and Indefatigable Endeavours, which have been employ'd by the moſt Serene and Mighty Prince *Charles* of *Sweden*, by the Interpoſition of his Mediation, and bringing this Happy Work of the Peace, with the Divine Aſſiſtance, to the deſired Concluſion; And to ſhew the like Affection to him, 'tis by conſent of all Parties Stipulated and Agreed, That his ſaid Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, ſhall, with all his Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces and Rights, be included in this Treaty, and comprehended in the beſt manner, in the preſent Pacification.

XVII. Laſtly, The Solemn Ratifications of this preſent Agreement and Alliance made in due Form, ſhall be deliver'd on both ſides, and mutually and duly Exchanged at the Royal Palace at *Ryſwick*, in the Province of *Holland*, within the ſpace of Three Weeks, to he reckon'd from the Day of the Subſcription, or ſooner, if it may be.

Sign'd by the Engliſh *and* French *Ambaſſadors, and by the Mediator.*

An Extract of the Articles of Peace *between* France *and* Holland, *concluded at* Ryſwick, September 20*th*.

I. THAT there ſhall be a firm and inviolable Peace for the future between the two Nations.

II. A general Act of Oblivion of all that happen'd on either ſide during the War.

III. All Prizes taken for the future on either ſide to be reſtor'd, after a time limited.

IV. A good Correſpondence reſettled between the Subjects of each Power, both by Sea and Land.

V. Neither

V. Neither Party to conſent to any Treaties prejudicial to each other.

VI. Eſtates ſeiz'd and confiſcated during the War to be reſtor'd.

VII. Particularly the Marquiſate of *Bergen-op-zoom* to be reſtor'd to the Count *d'Auvergne*.

VIII. All Places taken during the War, to be reſtor'd on both ſides, eſpecially the Port of *Pontichery* to the *French Eaſt-India* Company.

IX. All Priſoners of War to be releas'd on both ſides.

X. The raiſing of Contributions to ceaſe, from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications.

XI. A Renunciation made of all Pretenſions one upon another.

XII. The uſual judicial Proceedings to be reciprocally free, and all Letters of Reprizal to be revok'd.

XIII. The Peace to remain firm, notwithſtanding any Non-obſervance thereof thro' inadvertency, by the Subjects on either ſide, who ſhall be puniſh'd for it.

XIV. Nine Months allow'd for the Subjects of both Parties to withdraw with their Effects, in Caſe of a real Breach.

XV. The Treaty between the late Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the *French* King in 1679. is reeſtabliſh'd between his Majeſty, and the preſent Elector by this Treaty.

XVI. The Treaty of the ſaid King with the Duke of *Savoy* in 1696. confirm'd hereby.

XVII. The King of *Sweden* the Mediator, more particularly comprehended in this Treaty.

XVIII. The Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, with the Thirteen laudable *Cantons* of *Switzerland*, more particularly the Evangelick *Cantons*, with *Geneva*, *Neufchatel*, &c. comprehended in this Treaty.

The Separate Article is the ſame as that made with *England*, to wit,

Separate

Separate ARTICLE.

BEſides all that is Concluded and Stipulated by the Treaty of Peace Signed this preſent day, the 20th of *September*, It is moreover agreed by the preſent Separate Article, which ſhall have the ſame Force and Effect as if it was inſerted word for word in the ſame Treaty, That the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall Covenant and Agree, and by the preſent Article He does Covenant and Agree, That it ſhall be free for the Emperor and the Empire, until the Firſt day of *November* next, to accept the Conditions of Peace lately propoſed by the moſt Chriſtian King, according to the Declaration made on the Firſt day of this preſent Month, unleſs in the mean time it ſhall be otherwiſe agreed between His Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, and His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. And in caſe His Imperial Majeſty does not within the time prefixt accept thoſe Conditions, or that it be not otherwiſe agreed between His Imperial Majeſty and the Empire, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the ſaid Treaty ſhall have its full Effect, and be duly put in Execution according to his Form and Tenor; And it ſhall not be lawful for the King of *Great Britain*, directly or indirectly, on any account or cauſe whatſoever, to act contrary to the ſaid Treaty.

Mr. Attorney General's *Speech in the Houſe of Commons againſt Mr.* Duncomb's *Bill.*

SIR,

I Han't given you any trouble yet in the Debate and Progreſs of this Bill, what I have done in it in preparing the Bill, and appointing Councel to attend the Examination of the Matter, was in Obedience to your Order, and truely I was unwilling to ſpeak in it, becauſe in the beginning I was not ſatisfied in this way of Proceeding. But becauſe I am ſo unfortunate to differ with the Gentleman, for whoſe Opinion I have great Reſpect, I

was

was willing to hold my Tongue and hear other Gentlemen, but I am not convinced by any thing they have ſaid: I am againſt judging our Fellow Subjects by our own diſcretion; I think that will be a difficult thing; and when we come to be under that Relation we muſt Conſider what we are doing at our Diſcretions: I am ſure mine is very weak, and ſubject to many Paſſions and Frailties.

And when we are giving Judgment upon another, I think it would become us to turn the Tables and conſider what we ſhould think of it, if this Caſe was our own; and we had better do that before it comes to be our own, and therefore I hope, Gentlemen, you think this a ſerious Matter that you are about. I know not how ſoon ſuch a Precedent may be followed, and I do aſſure you, I will not add ſuch an Argument if ſuch a thing ſhould happen upon me, tho' unreaſonable in it ſelf, that I thought it reaſonable when another Man was concerned.

Seeing I muſt give Judgment upon this Matter, I will do it with all the Underſtanding that I have, which, God knows, is but little, and I will lay aſide all Animoſity, and for Favour and Affection, I think there is no reaſon to ſuſpect me. I have little Acquaintance with, and Conſideration for this Gentleman in particular, but 'tis your Juſtice and Honour, and the Preſervation of *England*, and the Liberties of all the Subjects thereof, that I am concerned for, and therefore when I come to give my Opinion upon this Bill, theſe things require Conſideration. *Firſt*, The Nature of the Fact he is accuſed of, the Manner of your proceeding to puniſh it, and the Nature of the Puniſhment you are going to inflict.

For my Part, I can't diſcharge my Conſcience without conſidering the beſt I can the Nature of the Fact: I am not for Juſtifying what he hath done; I don't think 'twas an honeſt part of his at all, for, where any Man hath to do with the King's Money in ſtrict Juſtice and Honeſty, if any advantage be made of it, it ought to be to the King's Benefit, and not to his own; but I am afraid this is a Notion

tion of Honeſty that we ſeldom find in Practice. I am ſorry it is ſo, but however, we muſt conſider when we are upon the Caſe of one Man what is uſually done, and that does leſſen and extenuate the Crime a little, if it has been often practiſed by others.

Then for the Nature of the Fact, whether it be a Crime againſt any Law or no, I think you muſt conſider theſe Exchequer Bills a little what they are. They were a new Invention, but I do agree a very uſeful one; and I do believe under the Neceſſity you were the laſt Year, they were a great Service to the Publick, and then, as they were a new Invention, ſo your Law upon which they were founded, and the Circulation upon which theſe Bills depended was uncertainly penn'd, and it could not well be otherwiſe: And there are ſeveral words in it, that any Man that reads only thoſe words, and was here at the making to know your Intention, might very well think thoſe Bills to be current in all Payments to the King.

This Law might give a Man a Pretence, and might be a Temptation to a Man to venture to pay them to get ſomething by them. Yet, 'tis true, this is a Tranſgreſſion of the Rules of Honeſty, for when he had received the King's Money in Specie, if he would turn it into Bills, he ſhould have paid thoſe Bills and Diſcount to the King; but if we examine narrowly into it, I believe we ſhall find no Body did it: I don't believe of the 200000 *l.* paid in Exchequer Bills, which was received in Specie, that they paid in the Diſcount too, ſo that we muſt make an allowance in the Penalty from the uncertainty of the Law, and the neceſſity of making theſe Bills to Circulate as much as may be for the ſupport of their Credit; and I believe that was done, and that tho' Money was paid in the Country in Specie, and the Bills drawn for Money to be paid in Specie; yet the neceſſity of Affairs, and to keep up their Credit required, and it was proper thoſe Payments ſhould be made in Exchequer Bills. Then I conſider if the neceſſity of Affairs did Juſtifie

ſtifie in that, I can't ſay at the ſame time, that this is ſo great an Offence in this Gentleman, when he received Money in Specie to turn it into Exchequer Bills, and Pay in thoſe Bills; ſo, that we muſt conſider throughout, and not pitch upon a Man, and think to undo him by ſuch a Penalty for doing that, which I think, was not very Honeſt, but doubt was too much practic'd, and was of Neceſſity to be allowed of. For was there any Body that medled with thoſe Bills but who got by them? If you would not have allow'd Men to have got by them, Exchequer Bills would have been worth nothing, and their Credit would have been ſunk.

Now there are two things Charged in the Bill, the firſt is the falſe Indorſement: Why! the Indorſement required by Act of Parliament, ſettles the time and Duty by which they are paid; now, if he had writ that they were paid in upon the Exciſe, that had been a falſe Indorſement of what the Act intended; but here is nothing, but writing the name of the Perſon from whom he had them, or ſome other name that Perſon thought fit to put upon them, and I can't call this a falſe Indorſement.

Now I have mention'd this as to the Nature of the Offence, I think you have gone very far already in the puniſhing of it; you have impriſon'd him, and expell'd him the Houſe, that is no ſmall Puniſhment, and whatſoever any Gentleman may think when inflicted upon another, when they come to ſuffer it themſelves, I am afraid they will find the weight of it.

Now in the next place I would conſider the Method you are proceeding to puniſh this Gentleman, that is by Bill, by the Legiſlative Power; and for my own part, I muſt own my weakneſs as to this Proceeding, I have always had a very terrible apprehenſion of it.

It had not been long after I came into the Houſe that there was this Proceeding, but from that time I have been againſt the Exerciſing of the Legiſlative Power in inflicting Puniſhment, and the longer I have ſat here, and the more I ſee of it, the more I am confirm'd in my Opinion; and when you

began with the *East India* Company, I thought it would not reſt there, but it would be follow'd and improv'd, for I find all Precedents are improv'd, and the Second is fortified by an Argument from the Firſt; and the Second is an Argument for the Third, and the longer you go on that way, it will be the harder ever to make a ſtop; and I would have you conſider the Conſequences of it. I think the Foundation of the *Engliſh* Liberty is only laid in this, that the Legiſlative Power is in one hand, and the Executive in the other; that the Legiſlative Power is to make Laws to be the Rule of Men's Actions, and the Executive to inflict the Penalty according to thoſe Laws, ſo, that a Man may know, if not wilfully Ignorant, what Rule he is to follow, and may know when he does offend, and when not, and then 'tis his own fault, if he does not ſecure himſelf.

But, Sir, If you come to this, that the Legiſlative Power ſhall not only make Laws to be a Rule for the future, but make Laws *Ex poſt Facto*, to puniſh Men for Offences, againſt which there is no Law, and inflict what Penalties they pleaſe, I deſire you to conſider what becomes of the Notion we had of the *Engliſh* Liberty and Property, that is, that no Man's Liberty and Property, are to be taken away, but upon the Tranſgreſſion of ſome known Law in being?

I wiſh Gentlemen wou'd conſider of it ſeriouſly: I think every Man is concern'd in it one way or another, and tho' no Man doubts, but you have a Power to do what you think fit, yet, I do ſay by the Conſtitution of *England*, the Deſign of the Legiſlative Power is to make Laws for a Rule for the future, and not *Ex poſt facto* to puniſh People. Men are to be puniſh'd for the Tranſgreſſion againſt ſome known Law, and the Executive Power are accountable if they do not preſerve thoſe Rules; but you have no Rule to follow, but only your own Diſcretion, that is, every Man's Will and Pleaſure, for really I can't diſtinguiſh much between this Diſcretion, and Will and Pleaſure. Our Diſcretion is in-[fluenc]'d by our Inclinations, and therefore, for my Part,

Part, I desire as long as we can, we may preserve our Constitution by which *Englishmen* are supported in their Lives, Liberties and Estates, by having Laws made, which if they do not transgress they may be safe.

I do not doubt any thing moves Gentlemen but a Zeal for Justice, but I would have Gentlemen think that insisting for Justice, whether they don't make a Precedent now that may be made Use of hereafter, when there is no Reason for it at all? We know there have been in former times a prevailing Power, a Party in the House of Commons, and it may be so again. I would not them that come afterwards serve themselves with such a Weapon, as this Precedent, tho' done upon reasonable Grounds, that they may turn to do Mischief without Cause. Therefore, for my Part, I cannot give my Consent to the passing of this Bill.

Then, in the next place, consider what this Bill is in the Nature of it, and the Punishment it inflicts: 'Tis grounded upon a Proof, and upon the Confession of the Gentleman in this House: Really I am very tender of grounding Punishments upon Confessions in this House; you know where there is an Accusation you expect an Account from the Party; and take it ill if they do not confess so, tho' you call it voluntary Confession, I believe he was not willing to have made it, if he had not been afraid of something worse, if he had not done it; Therefore, when a Man is drawn by Expectation of Favour to make a Confession, I think 'tis hard to make that the Foundation to form an Act upon, to take away his Estate: I think either way there is a Precedent for the Proceeding of this House. If a Man does not Confess then there is an Act to Imprison him for a Year, because he does not Confess, and if he does Confess, that 'tis the great Argument you find an Act upon to take away his Estate.

I can't but upon considering these things, think it a Matter of great Moment to us all, and it Gentlemen would as seriously consider this Matter now they are punishing another, as they would expect others should consider it, if they were punishing

them, very few in this Houſe would be for this Bill: I am ſure it is every Man's Duty to be ſo, and his Intereſt; and tho' we don't look upon this Caſe as our own, yet it may quickly come, and I have obſerv'd in my little Experience, thoſe Precedents when followed have been follow'd to the Prejudice of thoſe that have been the Authors of them. And there is a reaſon for it: For there is a kind of Inclination in Mankind, to make People ſenſible by their own Sufferings of any hard thing they have done to other People. It may be, it may not be reaſonable; but the Infirmity of Mankind leads them to it; therefore I think you ſhould take great conſideration in this Matter; I think the Puniſhment is exceſſive, and bears no Proportion to the Crime: I think 'tis too exceſſive for the Nature of the Offence, I think you have puniſhed him enough already, and therefore I am not for making a Precedent, that may undo any Man for the future.

An Extract of the Articles of Peace between France *and* Spain, *Sign'd* September *the* 20*th* 1697. *N. S.*

I. THAT there ſhall be a firm and laſting Peace between theſe two Kingdoms.

II. All Acts of Hoſtility to ceaſe.

III. A perpetual Act of Oblivion for what is paſt.

IV. *Gironne*, *Roſes*, &c. with the City of *Barcelona*, to be reſtor'd to the *Spaniards*.

V. That the City and Country of *Luxemburg*, with the County of *Chinay* ſhall be reſtor'd to *Spain*.

VI. As alſo *Charleroy*.

VII. And *Mons*, with its Dependencies; and the City of *Aeth*, with its Appurtenances, excepting ſome particular Villages.

VIII. *Item*, *Courtray* with its Appurtenances to be ſurrendred to *Spain*.

IX. And

IX. And all other Places taken during the War to be reſtor'd on either ſide.

X. All Reunions made by *France* ſince the Treaty of *Nimeguen* to be void, excepting the Places in the Liſt of Exceptions; and Commiſſioners to ſettle the Limits on both ſides.

XI. The King of *Spain* to enjoy all Places reſtor'd as before the War.

XII. The Reſtitutions to be made cordially and without Delay.

XIII. The *French* to remove all their Artillery, Ammunition, *&c.* from the Places to be reſtor'd.

XIV. All Priſoners to be freely ſet at Liberty.

XV. Trade reſettled between both Nations.

XVI. All Papers, *&c.* particularly thoſe taken out of the Cittadel of *Ghent*, and Chamber of *Liſle* to be reſtor'd.

XVII. Contributions to ceaſe upon the Ratifications.

XVIII. The Subjects on either ſide to be reſtor'd to their Rights, even thoſe who ſided with the contrary Party.

XIX. No Debts, Effects, *&c.* confiſcated before the War, to be pretended to.

XX. The Reeſtabliſhments of the Subjects, to be made according the 21ſt and 22d Articles of *Nimeguen.*

XXI. The 24th and 25th Articles of that Treaty concerning Benefices, to be obſerved.

XXII. Subjects on both ſides at Liberty to Sell their Eſtates, *&c.* under the Dominion of another Sovereign.

XXIII. Each Prince ſhall pay his particular ſhare of Rents in common.

XXIV. Rents legally ſettled by preceding Treaties to be paid to the right Creditors.

XXV. The Taking of Prizes by Sea limited to a certain time.

XXVI. Six Months allow'd the Subjects to withdraw with their Effects in Caſe of a Rupture.

XXVII. The Soldiers upon the Ratification to return to their own Territories.

XXVIII. Duties to continue to the Poſſeſſors till actual Reſtitution of the Places.

XXIX. the Treaty of *Nimeguen* confirm'd.

XXX. All judicial Acts to be in Force during the time of Places being in the Poſſeſſion of the *French* King, only a Review of the Cauſe allow'd.

XXXI. *Dinant* reſtor'd to the Biſhop and Prince of *Liege*.

XXXII. The Iſle of *Ponza* to be reſtor'd by the *Spaniards* to the Duke of *Parma*.

XXXIII. The Peace of *Savoy* in 1696. confirm'd.

The other Articles were only Matter of Form.

An Extract of the Articles of Peace between the Empire *and* France, *Signed at* Ryſwick October *the* 30*th* 1697. *N. S.*

I. THAT there ſhall be an univerſal and perpetual Peace between the Emperor, the Empire, and *France*.

II. There ſhall be an Oblivion of all Hoſtilities, and all Subjects, on both ſides, ſhall enjoy the Benefit of the Amneſty.

III. The Treaties of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimeguen* to be the Baſis of the preſent Treaty.

IV. All Reunions made by *France*, in Reſpect to all Places and Rights ſituate out of *Alſatia* during the War, to be void; but the *Roman* Catholick Religion to remain ſettled there in the ſame manner as now.

V. Particularly the Elector of *Triers*, and Biſhop of *Spire*, ſhall be reeſtabliſhed in their Rights.

VI. The Elector of *Brandenburg* compriz'd in this Treaty.

VII. The Elector *Palatine* reſtor'd to his Territories, according to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*, and to pay 200000 Livres yearly to the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, till Her Pretenſions be ſatisfied.

VIII. The County of *Spanheim* and *Valdentz*, with the Dutchy of *Deux-Ponts*, to be reſtor'd to *Sweden*.

IX. *Leopold*

IX. *Leopold Lewis* Count Palatine to be reſtor'd to *Veldents* and *Lautrec*, according to the 4th Article and Liſt exhibited by *France*.

X. The Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, and Biſhop of *Worms*, to be reſtor'd by *France* to all his Commands and Rights.

XI. *Dinant* to be reſtor'd to the Biſhop of *Liege*.

XII. Duke *George* of *Wirtemberg* to be reſtor'd to *Monbelliard*, and the reſt of that Family to their reſpective Rights, in *Burgundy* and elſewhere, except to the Village of *Baldenheim*.

XIII. The Family of *Baden* to enjoy the Benefit of this Treaty.

XIV. The Counts of *Naſſau*, *Hanaw* and *Leiningen*, ſhall be reinſtated to their Dominions,

XV. *Strasburg* relinquiſh'd to *France*; but any of the Inhabitants free to depart in a Year with their Effects elſewhere.

XVI. The Fort of *Kiel* to be given up to the Emperor and Empire, but that of *Bille* demoliſh'd.

XVII. *Friburg*, *Star-Fort*, &c. with the Villages of *Laken*, *Metzhauzen* and *Kirchzarth*, to be given up to the Emperor.

XVIII. As alſo *Briſac*, with the Bridge demoliſhed, and the Town and Fortreſs of *Philipsburgh*.

XIX. The *French* to demoliſh the Fortifications made over-againſt *Hunninghen*, alſo the Fort made over-gainſt *Fort-Louis*, the Caſtle of *Traerback*, and Fortreſs of *Mont-Royal*.

XX. *Item*, The Fortreſſes of *Kernburg* and *Ebernberg* to be demoliſhed, and the Places reſtor'd to the right Owners by *France*.

XXI. The Duke of *Lorrain* reſtored to his Country by this Treaty. and to *Nancy*, with the Fortifications raſed; alſo to the Caſtles of *Bitſch* and *Hamburg* raſed.

XXII. Reunions to be made void in reſpect to the ſaid Duke; but *France* to retain *Saar-Louis*, with the Prefectſhip of *Longvi*, for which the Duke was to have an Equivalent.

XXIII. The *French* Troops to have free Paſſage thro' the Duke's Country to the Frontiers.

XXIV. Eccleſiaſtical Benefices conferr'd by the *French* King to remain in the preſent Poſſeſſors.

XXV. All Law-Sentences to remain in Force, only a Review of the Cauſe allow'd.

XXVI. The Records, *&c.* of *Nancy* and *Bar*, to be reſtor'd to the Duke, who immediately after the Ratification, may ſend Commiſſioners to the ſaid Dutchies to take Care of his Affairs.

XYVII. No innovation in the Impoſts and Cuſtoms ſettled in 1670.

XXVIII. The Cardinal *Furſtemberg* to be reſtor'd to his Rights in the Empire.

XXIX. *Rhinefeld* to be reſtor'd to the *Landtgrave* of that Name, and the Lower Country of *Catzenel boguen* to Landtgrave *Erneſt*.

XXX. All the Subjects of both Parties reſettled in their Rights.

XXXI. Eccleſiaſtical Benefices to remain in the preſent Poſſeſſors.

XXXII. The Treaty of the Duke of *Savoy* in 1696. confirm'd hereby.

XXXIII. All Hoſtilities to ceaſe upon Signing the Treaty.

XXXIV. All Archives, Records, *&c.* particularly thoſe of *Spire* to be reſtor'd by *France*.

XXXV. Contributions to ceaſe upon the Ratification, and the Commerce reſettled upon Signing the Peace.

XXXVI. The King of *Sweden*, together with the *Swiſs-Cantons*, *Geneva*, *Neufchatel*, &c. are comprehended in this Treaty.

The Separate Articles related wholly to the Adjuſting of the Pretenſions of the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, upon the Elector Palatine.

King WILLIAM's *Letter to my Lord* Somers, *Lord Chancellor, relating to the* Partition-Treaty.

At Loo $\frac{15}{25}$ *of* Auguſt. 1698.

I Imparted to you before I left *England*, that in *France* there was expreſt to my Lord *Portland* ſome inclination to come to an Agreement with us, concerning the Succeſſion of the King of *Spain*; ſince which Count *Tallard* has mention'd it to me, and has made Propoſitions, the Particulars of which my Lord *Portland* will Write to *Vernon*, to whom I have given Orders not to communicate them to any other beſides your ſelf, and to leave to your Judgment to whom elſe you would think proper to impart them; to the end that I might know your Opinion upon ſo important an Affair, and which requires the greateſt Secrecy. If it be fit this Negotiation ſhould be carry'd on, there is no time to be loſt, and you will ſend me the full Powers under the great Seal, with the Names in Blank to treat with Count *Tallard*; I believe this may be done ſecretly, that none but you and *Vernon*, and thoſe to whom you ſhall have communicated, it may have knowledge of it, ſo that the Clerks who are to Write the Warrant and the full Powers may not know what it is. According to all Intelligence the K. of *Spain* cannot outlive the Month of *October*, and the leaſt Accident may carry him off every Day. I receiv'd yeſterday your Letter of the 9th: ſince my Lord *Wharton* can't at this Time leave *England*, I muſt think of ſome other to ſend Ambaſſador into *Spain*; if you can think of any one proper, let me know it, and be always aſſur'd of my Friendſhip.

WILLIAM R.

The

The Lord Somers's *Anſwer.*

Tunbridge-Wells, 28. *Aug.* 1698. O. S.

SIR,

HAving your Majeſty's Permiſſion to try if the Waters would contribute to the Reeſtabliſhment of my Health, I was juſt got to this Place when I had the Honour of your Commands; I thought the beſt way of executing them would be to communicate to my Lord *Orford*, Mr. *Montague*, and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, (who before I left *London*, had agreed upon a Meeting about that Time) the Subject of my Lord *Portland*'s Letter, at the ſame Time letting them know how ſtrictly your Majeſty requir'd, that it ſhould remain an abſolute Secret.

Since that Time Mr. *Montague*, and Mr. Secretary are come down hither, and upon the whole Diſcourſe three Things have principally occurr'd, to be humbly ſuggeſted to your Majeſty.

Firſt, That the Entertaining a Propoſal of this Nature ſeems to be attended with very many ill Conſequences, if the *French* did not act a ſincere Part; but we were ſoon at eaſe, as to any apprehenſion of this ſort, being fully aſſur'd your Majeſty would not act but with the utmoſt nicety, in an Affair wherein the Glory and Safety of *Europe* were ſo highly concerned.

The Second Thing conſider'd was the very ill Proſpect of what was like to happen upon the Death of the K. of *Spain*, in caſe nothing was done previouſly towards the providing againſt that Accident, which ſeem'd probably to be very near: The K. of *France* having ſo great a Force in ſuch a readineſs, that he was in a condition to take Poſſeſſion of *Spain*, before any other Prince could be able to make a Stand. Your Majeſty is the beſt Judge whether this

be

be the Caſe, who are ſo perfectly inform'd of the Circumſtances of Parts abroad.

But ſo far as relates to *England*, it would be want of Duty not to give your Majeſty this clear Account, that there is a Deadneſs and Want of Spirit in the Nation, univerſally ſo, as not at all to be diſpos'd to the thought of entring into a new War, and that they ſeem to be tir'd out with Taxes to a Degree, beyond what was diſcern'd, till it appear'd upon the Occaſion of the late Elections; This is the Truth of the Fact, upon which your Majeſty will determine what Reſolutions are proper to be taken.

That which remain'd was the Conſideration what would be the Condition of *Europe*, if the Propoſal took place: Of this we thought our ſelves little capable of Judging, but it ſeem'd that if *Sicily* was in the *French* Hands, they will be entirely Maſters of the *Levant* Trade; that if they were poſſeſt of *Final*, and thoſe other Sea-Ports on that ſide, whereby *Milan*, would be entirely ſhut out from Relief by Sea, or any other Commerce, that Dutchy would be of little ſignification in the Hands of any Prince; and that if the K. of *France* had Poſſeſſion of that part of *Guipuſcoa*, which is mention'd in the Propoſal, beſides the Ports he would have in the Ocean, it does ſeem he would have as eaſie a way of Invading *Spain* on that ſide, as he now has on the ſide of *Catalonia*.

But it is not to be hop'd that *France* will quit its Pretences to ſo great a Succeſſion, without conſiderable Advantages; and we are all aſſur'd, your Majeſty will reduce the Terms as low as can be done, and make them as far as is poſſible in the preſent Circumſtances of Things, ſuch as may be ſome Foundation for the future Quiet of Chriſtendom; which all your Subjects cannot but be convinc'd is your true Aim. If it could be brought to paſs that *England* might be ſome way a Gainer by this Tranſaction; whether it was by the Elector of *Bavaria*, (who is the Gainer by your Majeſties interpoſition in this Treaty) his coming to an Agreement to let us into ſome Trade to the *Spaniſh* Plantations, or in any other manner, it would wonderfully endear your Majeſty to your *Engliſh* Subjects.

It

It does not appear, in case this Negotiation should proceed, what is to be done on your Part, in order to make it take place: Whether any more be requir'd than the *English* and *Dutch* should sit still, and *France* it self to see it executed. If that be so, what Security ought be expected, that if by our being Neuters, the *French* be Successful, they will confine themselves to *the Terms of the Treaty*, and not attempt to make further Advantages of their Success?

I humbly beg your Majesties Pardon that these Thoughts are so ill put together: These Waters are known to discompose and disturb the Head, so as almost totally to disable one from Writing: I should be extreamly troubled if my absence from *London*, has delay'd the dispatch of the Commission one day. You will be pleas'd to observe, that Two Persons (as the Commission is drawn) must be nam'd in it, but the Powers may be executed by either of them. I suppose your Majesty will not think it proper to Name Commissioners that are not *English*, or Naturalized, in an Affair of this Nature.

I pray God give your Majesty Honour and Success, in all your Undertakings. I am with the utmost Duty and Respect,

SIR,

Your Majesties most Dutiful and most Obedient Subject and Servant.

P. S. The Commission is Wrote by Mr. Secretary, and I have had it Seal'd in such a manner, that no Creature has the least knowledge of the Thing, besides the Persons nam'd.

The

The Preamble of the Patent *for Creating Mr.* Charles Montague *a Baron of* England, *by the Title of Baron* Hallifax.

Gulielmus III. *Dei Gratia, &c.*

"SI ab antiquiſſimâ Procerum familiâ ſplendorem derivare honeſtum; ſi rebus à ſe pulchrè geſtis inclareſcere glorioſum cenſeatur, utroque hoc nomine ſingulari noſtræ Æſtimationi ſeſe commendat Prædilectus & perquam fidelis Conſiliarius noſter *Carolus Montague* Armiger; illâ domo ortus, quæ tres Comites & octo ſimul alterius ordinis Senatores, in Imperii noſtri Decus & Subſidium fœlici Ubertate ſufficit; illis Virtutibus ornatus, quibus nullum Honoris Incrementum aut bonus Civis invideat, aut æquus Princeps non ultrò offerat. Ingenium ei ad res arduas formavit Natura, excoluerunt Litteræ, perfecere & benè dicendi Uſus, & gnaviter agendi Exercitatio. In tractandis in Senatu Negotiis Strenuum & diſertum; in Conſilio Sanctiori fidum & prudentem, in adminiſtrando Ærario habilem & incorruptum, in Fiſci cauſis adjudicandis integrum & perſpicacem experti ſumus. Quod nobis pro Libertate & Religione, pro communi Europæ Incolumitate per novennium militantibus, Belli Subſidia haud defecerint, id Senatui omninò deberi gratè agnoſcimus; ſed nec tacenda eſt Viri egregii ſolertia, quâ cautum eſt, ne in ſummâ Nummorum Inopiâ fides publica Fœnore plus æquo debilitata conſideret. Ejuſdem quoque fælicitati ſaltem tribuendum, quod Ærario noſtro eo tempore præfuit, quo Monetam Sceleratorum fraude vitiatam & immunatam, Conſilio non minus fauſto quam audaci (quod ſæculi opus videbatur) infra biennium recudi & redintegrari cum admiratione vidimus; & ingruentibus rei pecuniariæ Anguſtiis

guſtiis, eo Auctore, novam & inuſitatam inivimus Rationem, quâ Chartæ prætium arrogando, Divitias publicas ampliari curavimus. Ob hæc præſtitia Officia Populo ſe charum præbuit; ob hæc collata in Populum Beneficia, noſtram facilè conſequutus eſt Gratiam. Quâ igitur animi Propenſione frequentibus Subditorum votis ſolemus reſpondere, eâ Alacritate hunc Procerum numero adſcribi volumus, quem Senatus communi Suffragio *Propter ſua in nos, noſtroſqua Merita, Regio Favore dignum pronunciavit.* Scitatis igitur &c. Baronem *Hallifax*, &c.

The Duke of Norfolk's *CASE: With* Reaſons *for Paſſing his BILL.*

IF want either of Precedent or *Parliamentary Divorce*, before going through the tedious and ineffectual Methods of *Doctors Commons*, or of Demonſtration of Fact, have hitherto depriv'd the *Duke of Norfolk* of that Relief againſt his Wives Adultery, which the *Divine Law* allows; The late Statute made in the like Caſe and the coming in of two Witneſſes, who while the *Duke*'s former Bill was depending, had been ſent away to prevent that Diſcovery which they now make; cannot but be thought to remove all Objections againſt an Act of Parliament, not only for the Benefit of the *Duke*, but of the *Publick*; as a means to preſerve the Inheritance of ſo great an Office, and Honours to Perſons of the true Religion.

And ſince *Biſhop Cozens* his Argument in the Lord *Roſs*'s Caſe has made it Evident, That thoſe Canons which govern the *Spiritual Court* in this Matter, are but the remains of Popery; Nothing can be now requiſite to ſatisfie the moſt ſcrupulous of the *Reformed Religion*, but to ſet the *Duke*'s Proofs of his Lady's Adultery in a true Light.

The

The Reputation which the Dutcheſs had maintained, of Wit and Diſcretion, made it difficult for many to believe, that ſhe could be ſurpriz'd in the very Act of Adultery, as had been formerly prov'd. And tho' then it appear'd, that one *Henry Keemer* lived with the Dutcheſs, while ſhe went by a feigned Name, at an Houſe hired for her at *Fox-Hall*, by Sir *John Jermain*'s Brother; and that *Nicola*, who then lived with Sir *John*, uſed to receive Wood ſent from the Dutcheſs to Sir *John*'s Houſe by the Cockpit; the withdrawing of *Nicola* and carrying with him the *Dutch* Maid, equally entruſted with the Secret on Sir *John*'s ſide; left no Evidence of their conſtant Converſation, but *Keemer* ſince Dead, and *Suſannah Barrington*, who had the like Truſt from the Dutcheſs.

Keemer, tho' very unwillingly, ſome years ſince confeſs'd his living with the Dutcheſs at *Fox-Hall*, where he pretended ſhe was oblig'd to conceal her ſelf for Debt; and what ſhare *Suſannah* had kept ſecret was unknown, till *Nicola* appear'd: *Nicola* coming into *England*, and being deſtitute of a Service, expreſs'd his readineſs to diſcover what he knew, and to bring with him the *Dutch* Maid.

She proves, That for Two Months the firſt Summer after the King came for *England*, Sir *John Germain* and the Dutcheſs liv'd together as Man and Wife, and were ſeen in Bed by her, Mr. *Bryan* and his Wife, Sir *John*'s Siſter: And that *Nicholas Hauſeur*, Sir *John's Valet de Chambre*, uſed to be aſſiſting to him; as the Dutcheſs's Woman, *Suſannah Barrington*, was to her, at going to Bed and riſing. *Eleanor Vaneſt*, Exam. 22. *Feb.* 1699.

She proves the like Converſation at *Fox-hall*, and the Dutcheſs's Houſe at the *Mill-bank*, till the Duke's firſt Bill of Divorce was depending; within which time *Nicholas Hauſeur* by Sir *John*'s Order carried her away, and *Suſannah Barrington*, with intention of going for *Holland*, to prevent their being Examined to what they knew; but the Wind proving contrary, they could not go till the Bill was Rejected; and then Sir *John* fetch'd back *Suſannah*, who was moſt uſeful to the Dutcheſs; but *Hauſeur* went for *Holland* with *Ellen*.

He

He confirms *Ellen*'s Evidence in every particular; and beſides the Perſons mention'd by *Ellen* as privy to Sir *John*'s, Intrigue, names Sir *John*'s Brother *Daniel*. *Nicholas* having been found very truſty, his Maſter ſent for him to return to his Service; and gave him the Opportunity of proving the Continuance of the ſame Converſation at ſeveral Times and Places, from the Summer 1692. to the 26th of *April* 1696. He ſwears he had after his return to Sir *John*'s Service ſeen them in Bed together in Sir *John*'s Houſe at the *Cockpit*, and at the Dutcheſs's Houſes at *Millbank*, where ſhe now lives; and uſed to be let into the Dutcheſs's Apartment by *Suſannah Barrington* or *Keemer*. Nor can any Man who ſhall Read the ample Teſtimonials given Mr. *Hauſeur* by Sir *John* by the laſt of which it appears that he ſerv'd him faithfully as his Steward, reaſonably queſtion *Hauſeur's* Credit.

William Bayly. Another who had been advanc'd by Sir *John* from his Footman to Mr. *Hauſeur*'s Place, and from thence to a good Office in the Exciſe, very unwillingly confirm'd the Teſtimony of *Hauſeur*, and the *Dutch* Maid, not only as to the Time of their going from the Service of Sir *John* and the Dutcheſs; but though being no Foreigner, he could not ſo eaſily be ſent away to prevent Diſcovery, and therefore was not let ſo far into the Secret as *Hauſeur* and the *Dutch* Maid; yet he ſwears the Dutcheſs uſed to come maſk'd to his Maſter's Houſe; that he has gone with him as far as the *Horſe-ferry*, towards her Houſe at the *Mill bank*, that then his Maſter ſometimes *lay out all Night*, and the next Morning he has *carried Linen and Cloaths* for his Maſter to *Keemer*'s Houſe, or *Keemer* has fetch'd them from him: And this he proves to have been ſince the rejecting the former Bill, and about five Years ſince, when he was ſucceeded by *Hauſeur*, and before he had ſucceeded *Hauſeur*.

Two other Foreigners, *La Fountaine*, who had lived with Sir *John*, and was ſerv'd with Summons at the Dutcheſs's Houſe at *Drayton*; and *Huganoe*, who ran away from the Lord *Haverſham*'s ſince Summons was taken out againſt him; ſeem to have had the ſame Truſt that *Hauſeur* had; for both declare

Th

That nothing ſhould oblige them to *betray their Maſters Secrets*: One ſaid, *No Court could diſpenſe with his Oath of Secrecy*; and both declar'd they would immediately go beyond Sea. Summons have been taken out for Mr. *Brian* and his Wife, and Sir *John Germain*'s Brother (who are, or lately were in Town) to confeſs or deny what *Nicola* and *Ellen* appeal to them for: And it cannot be imagin'd that Sir *John* ſhould chuſe the Honour of being thought to have to do with a Dutcheſs, before the clearing her and himſelf from the Imputation, by bringing his Relations to diſprove the Charge, if what is ſworn to be within their knowledge is falſe.

And if Sir *John*'s vanity ſhould prevail with him, at leaſt it is to be preſumed, that his Relations would be more juſt to him and the Lady, than to ſuffer any thing to paſs againſt them, which they could with Truth and Juſtice prevent.

But ſince none of them appear, the World will believe their abſenting more than a thouſand Witneſſes, in confirmation of what Mr. *Hauſeur*, *Ellen* and *Bayly*, have ſworn. Whoſe Evidence ſtands untouch'd by any thing offer'd by the Dutcheſs's Witneſſes, but is plainly confirmed by them in the principal parts.

This being the nature of the Proofs, 'tis obſervable,

1. There never yet was any Caſe of this kind, where the Evidence was not liable to greater Objections than can be made to this.

Tho' in the lateſt Caſe of that kind, there was full Conviction of the Lady's having Children while ſhe lived ſeparate from her Husband; and the preſumption was very violent whoſe the Children were; yet this was but preſumption, and that was weakened by the preſumption in Law, that they were the Huſbands; eſpecially ſince there was no direct proof of the Lover's ever lying with her.

2. Tho' in that Caſe, by reaſon of the interval of Parliament, and fear of the deaths of Witneſſes, a Suit was begun in *Doctors Commons*, 'twas taken from thence while the Suit was depending; therefore that

was rather an Objection against proceeding in Parliament than an Argument for it.

3. In that Case, several Witnesses were examined at the Bars of both Houses, who had not been examined at *Doctors Commons*, nor any notice given of their Names before their Examination.

4. It appears by that Case, and the present, that the Examinations in Parliament are more solemn and certain than those of the Spiritual Court; which depend too much upon the Honesty of the Register, or his Deputy.

1 Eliz. n. 31. 5. Before that Case, Parliaments have either broken through the Rules which bind the Spiritual Court, as in the Case of the Duke of *Norfolk*, 1 *Eliz.* where the Parliament ratified a Marriage, *as lawful according to God's Law; tho' protracted and letted, by reason of certain Decrees and Canons of the Popes Law*; 2. & 3 W. M. or else have dissolved a Marriage where there had been no application to *Doctors Commons*, as in the Case of Mrs. *Wharton*, who had been married to Mr. *Cambel*; and yet there had been no Examination of Witnesses, but what had been before the two Houses.

So long before, in the Case of Sir *Ralph Sadler*, upon Proof before the two Houses that the Lady 37. H. 8. *Sadlers* former Husband had deserted her, and disappeared for Four Years before he Marry'd Sir *Ralph*, the Parliament Legitimated her Children by Sir *Ralph*.

Whereas some Object against the Passing the Bill, as if it would countenance a Jurisdiction in the House of Lords to examine to such Matters, in the first Instance or Originally; the Objection would be the same if it had begun, as it might, in the House of Commons; but in truth, would be of equal force against most private and several publick Acts, occasioned by the Examination of Witnesses, or Notoriety of Fact.

Since therefore the Duke has so long, and so often in vain endeavoured to be freed from a Lady, publickly sam'd and prov'd to have liv'd with Sir *John Germain*, as his Wife; the Duke's former disappointments cannot but be powerful Arguments for his speedy obtaining that Justice which the Spiritual Court cannot give him; their Power reaching no farther

farther than to that liberty of living as *she list*; some Years since settled by Articles. But as none of less Art and Oratory than her Counsel could have turn'd this into a License to commit Adultery, *if she List*, or a Pardon afterwards; had not there been Evidence of her Acting according to such Construction, the Duke would have hoped she had repented of the former Injuries he had received from her; but now hopes she shall not longer continue to bear the Name of his Wife, and put him in Danger of being succeeded by Sir *John Germain's* Issue, or deprive him of the Expectation of leaving his *Honours*, *Offices*, and *Estate*, to a *Protestant Heir*.

The CONTENTS.

A.

ACTS *past*, page 4, 26, 47, 57, 127, 154, 165, 166, 167, 193, 238, 327, 332, 371, 375, 380 459, 511. Act *for Regulating Trials in Cases of Treason*, p. 115. Act *for Limitation of the Crown*; *about Privileges of Parliament*. 168. Address, *of the Commons against the Colonels of the Army*, p. 48. *The King's Answer to it*, p. 49. *About the Allies*, p. 50. *The King's Answer*, p. 51. *About Coals*, p. 51. *In Favour of the* French Refugees, *and the King's Answer*, p. 52. *Of the Parliament of* England, *about the* Scotch India *Company*, p. 129. *And the King's Answer*, p. 131. *Of the same to the King at the breaking out of the Plot*, p. 155. *And the King's Answer*, p. 156. *Of the Commons to the King, and the King's Answer*, p. 192. *Addresses upon the Peace*, p. 283, 284. *Address of the Lords*, p. 287. *Of the Commons*, p. 288, 322, 329, 330, 332, 371. *Of the Lords*, p. 372. *Of the Commons*, 374, 375, 378, 413, 441. *Of the Lords*, p. 445. *Of the Commons*, p. 455. *Of the Lords*, p. 470. *Of the Convocation*, p. 472. *Of the Lords, and the K's Answer*, p. 475. *Of the Commons against the Impeach-*

ed Lords, p. 480. *Of the Lords in Favour of them*, p 481. *Addresses against the Prince of* Wales, p. 501, &c. Aeth *taken by the* French, p. 254. African *Company regulated*, 316. Agents *of the Army prosecuted*, p. 11. Anjou (*Duke*) *made King of* Spain, p. 465. *Acknowledg'd by the* Dutch, p. 466. *And by King* William, p. 478. ANNE, (*Princess*) *her Letter to the King*, p. 2. Army *disbanded*, p. 302, 370, 373. Assassination, *and* Invasion-Plot, p. 145 & seq. *discover'd*, p. 151. Association *of the Commons*, p. 157. *Presented to the King*, p. 158. *and voted loyal*, ibid. Avaux (*Count D'*) *his Memorial to the States*, p. 478.

B.

BArclay (*Sir* George) *comes to* London *with* 22 *Conspirators*, 149. Bates (*Mr.*) *his Depositions* 34. Bathurst (*Sir* Benjamin) *his Examination* 19. Bills *left unfinish'd* 51,

BAnk *of* England, p. 198. Berkley (*Lord*) *his Sea Expedition*, p. 174. *He Dies* p. 242. Barcelona *Besieg'd by the* French, p. 254. *and Taken*, 256. Burgundy, (*D. of Married to the Princess of* Savoy, 285. Boufflers (*Marshal of*) *is seiz'd at* Namur p. 96. *And set at Liberty*, p. 97. Bribery, *Proceedings in Parliament against it*, p. 11, &c. Brodalbine, (*Earl of*) *Proceedings against him*, p. 59. Brussels *Bombarded*. p. 85.

C.

CAlais *Bombarded*, p. 171. Campaign in Catalonia, p. 98. 178. *in* Italy. p. 100. Casal *taken*, p. 100. Child (*Sir* Josiah) *his Examination*. p. 36. *Campaign on the* Rhine, p. 101. 179. Collier, (*Mr.* Jeremy) *censur'd by the Bishops. for Absolving the Dying Conspirators*. p. 163. Civil-List, p. 165. 203. 303. Commissioners *for Trade appointed*, p. 173. *For Executing the Office of Lord Privy-Seal*. p. 242. Commonwealth-*Party*, *Growth of it*, p. 289. Clancarty (*Earl of*) *apprehended*. p. 335. Compeigne, French *Camp there*. p. 365. Campaign *in* Flanders, p. 61. 175. Charnock *Tryed and Executed* p. 161. Commissioners *for Hackney-Coaches*, *Proceedings against them*, p. 16. Confederate *Fleet at Sea*, p. 498. Convocation, *their Address*, p. 472. *Difference between the Two Houses* ib. Cooke (*Sir* Thomas) *Imprison'd by Parliament*, p. 24.

Coin, the ill State of it, p. 49, 119. *Remedied*, p. 123. & ſeq. 193. Czar *of* Muſcovy *his Interview with K.* William, p. 275. *comes over into* England, p. 279.

D.

DArien, *the* Scots *Settlement there*, p. 401. & ſeq. *Abandon'd* 461.
Declaration of *K.* William, *to the* Scotch *Privy-Council. Of the Proteſtant Plenipotentiaries at* Ryſwick, p. 274. Deynſe, *taken by the* French, p. 82. Diep, *Bombarded by the* Engliſh. Difficulties *the Nation labour'd under*, p. 11. Dixmuyde, *taken by the* French, p. 82. Dubart's *Succeſs at Sea*, 175.

E.

EAſt-India *Company*, (*Old*) *Report about it*. p. 17. & ſeq. 307. 380 442. New-Eaſt-India-*Company Erected*, p. 307. 316. Ellenburg (*Major-general*) *Executed*, p. 105. Eugene (*Prince*) *defeats the* Turks, p. 272. *Penetrates into* Italy. p. 479.

F.

F*Alſe* Endorſement *of* Exchequer-Bills *inquir'd into* p. 321. Firebraſs, (*Sir* Baſil) *His Depoſition*, p. 31. Fleet *Debates about it*, p. 48. *ſee* Navy. Fenwick (*Sir* John) *apprehended*, p. 204. *his Caſe*, p. 205. & ſeq. *Attainted in Parliament*, p. 212. *Debates about it*, p. 213. *He is Executed*, p. 236. *His Paper at his Execution*, ibid. *Further Proceedings about Forfeitures*. p. 443. *The King of* France's *Alliance with* Sweden. p. 354. French *Men of War taken*. p. 48. *Ambaſſador in* England. p. 341. Friend (*Sir* John) *his Examination*, p. 159. *his Execution*. p. 162. Funds *deficient provided for*. p. 197.

G.

GEORGE, *Prince of* Denmark, *a Debt owing to him provided for*, p. 434. Givet, *the Confederates burn the Magazine there*, p. 171.
Glenco, *the Maſſacre there*, p. 50. Gloceſter, (*Duke of*) *made Knight of the Garter*, p. 173. *His Family form'd*, p. 343. *His Sickneſs and Death*, p. 457. Granville, *bombarded by the* Engliſh. Guineas *Debates about lowering their Price*, p. 127, 128.

H.

HArcourt, (*Marquiſs of*) *his Negotiation in* Spain, p. 362.

Hal-

Hallifax (*Lord*) *Impeach'd*, p. 480. *Articles againſt him*, p. 490. *Acquitted*, 492.

I.

JAMES II. *goes for* Calais, *in order to Invade* England, p. 145. *His Intereſt unregarded at* Ryſwick, 267. *Dies*, p. 499. Jermyn (*Lord*) *has one of his Eyes put out by a Squib*, p. 286. Ireland, *Proceedings there*, 102, 188, 243, &c. 352, &c.

K.

KIDD, *his Piracies enquired into*, p. 441. *Executed*, p. 494 *King* William, *ſee*, William, King (*Mr.*) *executed*. 160. Kentiſh *Petition*, p. 484.

L.

LAncaſhire *Plot*, p. 4, 8, 9. Land Bank, p. 165, 166. Leeds (*Duke of*) *order'd to be impeached*, p. 39. *His* Speech *to the Lords*, ibid. *His Speech to the Commons*, p. 40. *Is impeach'd*, p. 41. *His Speech debated by the Commons*, p. 42. Letter *of the Princeſs* Anne *to King* William, p. 2. *Of King* William *to the* Scotch *Parliament*, p. 54. *Of the ſame to Prince* Vaudemont, p. 75. *Of Marſhal's* Villeroy, *to the Prince of* Berghen, p. 84. *Of King* William *to the Elector of* Brandenburg, p. 93. *From Sir* John Fenwick *to his Wife*, p. 205, *From* Fuller *to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons*, p. 211. Londonderry, *Petition of that City*, p. 331. Lords *Juſtices of* England *appointed*, p. 53, 172. *Their Proceedings*, p. 189, 243, 244, 384, 451.

M.

MAcclesfield (*Earl of*) *Sues for a Divorce*, p. 325. Mancheſter (*Earl of*) *his Embaſſy to* France, p. 383. *His Letter to Monſieur* de Torcy, p. 500. MARY (*Queen*) *Effects of her Death*, p. 1. *Her Funeral*, 3. *Returns*, p. 501. Melfort (*Lord*) *Proceedings againſt him*, p. 60.

His Letter. 470. Memorial *call'd* Legion, p. 484. Miſcarriages *of the Fleet*, p. 238. Montague (*Mr.* Charles) *memorable Vote in his Favour*, p. 322.

N.

NAMUR, *beſieged by King* William, p. 66. *Difficulties of the Siege*, p. 68. *The Town ſurrender'd*, p. 84. *And the Caſtle*, p. 94. Navy, *State of it enquir'd*

quir'd into, p. 375. Neufchaſtel, *Conteſts about the Succeſſion of that* Principality p. 408. Neutrality, *of* Italy *agreed on*, p. 186. Newcaſtle (*Duke of*) *made Knight of the Garter*, p. 344. Norfolk (*Duke of*) *his Marriage diſſolv'd*, 449.

O.

ORford (*Earl of*) *lays down his* Places, p. 377. *Impeach'd*, p. 480. *Acquitted*, p. 489. Owling-*Trade provided againſt*, 317.

P.

PAlace *of* Ryſwick *agreed on for the* Place *of* Treaty, p. 248. Paper *Credit*, p. 201. Parliament, *their* Proceedings, p. 3. 11. 16. Parliament *meets*, p. 180, 190, 286, 368, 411. *Prorogued*, p. 48, 186, 240, 382, 410, 439. *Is diſſolved*, p. 105, 334, &c. Partition-Treaty, p. 357. *Its Effects*, p. 464. *Warm Debates about it*, 474. Peace, *Overtures towards it*, p. 176. *Concluded*, p. 269. 277. *With the* Turks, p. 366, 367. *Between* Denmark, Sweden *and* Holſtein, p. 459. Pendergraſs *diſcover'd the Conſpiracy*. Perkins (*Sir* William) *examin'd by the Commons*, p. 152. *And executed*, p. 162.
Plenipotentiaries *nam'd*, 241. Preliminaries *of Peace concluded*, 249. Proclamation *to apprehend the Plotters*, 153. *Againſt Impiety and Prophaneneſs*, 324. Prior (*Mr.*) *a fine Repartee of his*, 338. Popery, *growth of it check'd*, 448. Portland *Impeach'd*, 479. *His Papers*, ib. *Acquitted*, 492. Places *beſtow'd*, 53. 172. Plot *to Invade* England, *and Murder King* William, 145. *Diſcover'd*, 151. Pointi, *his Expedition*, 269. *Takes* Carthagena, 270. Poland, (*King of*) *died*, 187. *Another King elected there*, 256. Portland, (*Earl of*) *a Grant to him in* Wales *oppos'd*, 132. *He is made Knight of the Garter*, 242. *Interviews with Monſieur* Bouffiers, 265. *His Embaſſy to* France, 355. Price, (*Mr.*) *his Speeches againſt the Earl of* Portland's *Grant*, 133. Priviledg'd *Places diſfranchis'd*, 237.

R.

REfugees, (French) *Petition the Commons*, 52. 15000 l. *Granted for their Relief*, 185. *They are diſappointed*, 269. Repreſentation *of the Commons to the King, againſt the Colonels and Agents of the Army*, 13. Report, *about the* Eaſt-India *Company*, 17. *About the* Cham-

Chamberlain of London, 20. Report *of the Commissioners, for Inquiring into* Irish *Forfeitures*, 415. Resumption *of the Forfeited Estates*, 430. *Royal Family reconcil'd*, 3. Ryswick, *Treaty of Peace there*, 248, *& seq.* 258. 269.

S.

SAint Malo *bombarded by the* English, p. 83. *Savoy* (*D. of*) *concludes a Separate Treaty with* France, p. 180. *&c.* (*Dutchess of*) *her Protestation of Right to the Succession of the Crown of* England, p. 472. Saxony *Elector of*) *chosen King of* Poland, p. 257. Scotch-India *Company, their Affairs*, p. 129, 347, 401, 442. *Their National Address*, 447 *and* 461. Scotland, *Affairs of that Kingdom*, p. 54. 187, 345, *& seq. Their Parliament meets*, 452. *Prorogu'd*, p. 455. *Meets again*, p. 460. Shaftsbury (*Lord*) *his admirable Turn to make a Bill pass*, p. 117. Sherlock (*Dr.*) *his Dispute with Dr.* South, p. 169. Smugglers *discover'd*, 317. *And fin'd*, p. 320. Socinianism, *growth of it*, p. 169. *Check'd*, p. 170. Somers (*Lord*) *made Lord Chancellor*, p, 243. *His Letter to the King*, p. 358. *The Great Seal taken from him*, p. 450. *Impeach'd*, p. 480. *Articles against him, and his Answer*, p. 486. *Acquitted*, p. 489. Spain, *the Queen-Mother of that Kingdom dies*, 187. *That King's Will sign'd*, p. 464. *Dies*, p 465. *Speech of King* William *to the Parliament*, p. 27. *Of the High-Commissioner to the* Scotch *Parliament*, p. 55. *Of King* William *to the* English *Parliament*, p. 108, *and* 154, 168, 190, 239. Stephens *his Sermon before the House of Commons*, p. 449. Stanhope's (*Mr.*) *Memorial to the* French *Ambassador*. p. 476. *Standing Army, Arguments for and against it*. p. 230. & seq. Sunderland (*Earl of*) *made Lord Chamberlain*, p 243. *Resigns his Place*, 335. Supply, p. 117. 154. Sweden, *The King of that Kingdom Dies*, p. 251. Tenniſon (*Dr.*) *made Archbishop of* Canterbury, p. 52, Titles *given*, p. 54. 172.

T.

TAllard (*Count*) *his Audience of Leave*. p. 468. Trevor (*Sir* John *Speaker*) *expell'd the House for Bribery*, p. 23. Trustees *for* Irish *Forfeitures*, p. 436, 437.

V.

VAlentia *Besieg'd*, p. 185. Vaudemont (*Prince of*) *His fine Retreat*, p. 74. Venetian *Ambassadors in* England, p. 172. Villeroy, (*Marshal de*) *His Letter to the Governor of* Brussels, p. 84. *Bombards* Brussels, p. 85. *Votes relating to the Supply*, p. 436. *Union between* England *and* Scotland *projected in vain*. p. 446: *War in the North*, 458. Warwick (*Earl of*) *Tried for Murder*, 383. Weavers *Rioters*, 240. Whitehall *Burnt*, 335.

W.

WILLIAM III. (*King of* Great-Britain) *his Affliction upon the Death of Queen* Mary, p. 1. *His Answer to the Commons Representation concerning the Colonels and Agents*, p. 14 *His Letter to the* Scotch *Parliament*, p. 54. *He arrives in* Holland, ibid. *He comes to* Ghent, 64. *His Letter to the Elector of* Brandenburgh, 93. *He leaves the Army, after the taking of* Namur, p. 98. *He comes to the* Hague, p. 105. *Lands in* England, ibid. *Goes on his Progress*, p. 106. *Comes to* Oxford, p. 107. *His Speech to the Parliament*, 108 154. *His Declaration about the Association*, p. 158. *His Speech to the Parliament*, 168. *He arrives in* Holland, p. 172. *Leaves the Army, and Lands in* England, p. 189. *He is Complimented by the City*, 190. *His Speech to the* Parliament, ibid. *He Lands in* Holland, p. 243. *He leaves the Army*, p. 265. *He comes to the* Hague, p. 280. *Lands in* England, ibid. *He passes thro'* London *in Triumph*, ibid. *His Speech to the Parliament*, p. 286. *He Lands in* Holland, p. 345. *His Letter to the* Scotch *Parliament*, ibid. *His Letter to the Lord* Somers, p. 357. *He goes to* Zell, p. 361. *His Speech to the* Parliament, 368. p. *His Message to the Commons about the* Dutch *Guards*, p. 373. *His Speech to both Houses*, p. 380. *Lands in* Holland, p. 384. *He goes to* Loo, p, 407. *Lands in* England, p. 410. *His Speech to the* Parliament, p. 411. *His Answer to the Commons Address about the* Irish *Forfeitures*, 435. *His Letter to the Council of* Scotland, 443. *His Answer to the Lords Address*, 446. *His Letter to the Duke of* Queensbury, 456. *to the* Parliament of Scotland, 460. *His Message to the Commons*. 473. *His Answer to their Address*. 476. *His Message to them* ib. *His Answer to*

their Advice, 477. *His Answer to the Commons Address*, 481. *His Message to them in favour of the* Dutch, 482. *His Speech to both Houses* 488. *His Speech to both Houses.* 493. *Lands in* Holland, 495. *His Resentment upon the* Prince *of* Wales *being Proclaim'd King*, 500. *He Lands in* England, 502. *He is sensible of his approaching Death*, 503. *His Speech to both Houses*, 504. *He falls from his Horse*, 510. *And Dies*, 514. Williams (*Sir* William) *his Speech against the Earl of* Portland's Grant, 133. Wright (*Sir* Nathan) *made Lord Keeper* 451.

The APPENDIX.

AN *Epitaph propos'd to be Engraven on King* William's *Tomb.* 1. *The Account of the* Glenco-*Business*, 3. *A pretended* Manifesto *of King* William, 12. Articles of Peace *between* England *and* France, 22. *between* France and Holland, 28. *between* France *and* Spain, 36. *And between the* Empire *and* France 38. *The Attorney General's Speech, in favour of Mr.* Duncomb. 39. K. William's Letter *to the Lord* Somers, 41. *The Lord* Somers's *Answer*, 42. *Preamble of the Patent for creating Mr.* Charles Montague *Lord* Halifax, 45. *The Duke of* Norfolk's *Case*, 46.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

IN the Body of the Book, Page 117. Line 8. for *Lower-House*, Read *Upper-House*. In the *Appendix* p. 45. l. 10. f. *Armigerer*, r. *Armiger*: p. 46. l. 4. f. *Præstitia*, r. *Præstita*. l. 10. l. r. *nostrosque*.